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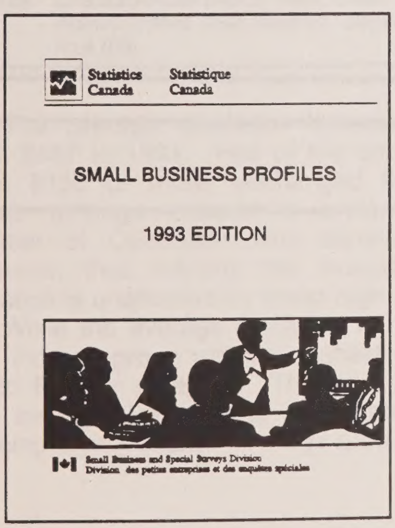
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 5, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)



Small Business Profiles, 1993 Edition

Are you thinking of starting up a business? Do you wish to compare your situation with the average of similar small businesses?

The *Small Business Profiles* are comprehensive reports which provide useful insights for potential and actual small and medium businesses. The *profiles* present detailed information on selected operating expenses as a percentage of revenues, balance sheet information, financial ratios and employment data. *Profiles* are available for over 4,000 combinations of industry and province (territory).

To order the *Small Business Profiles*, contact any Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

For more information, contact Katherine Blais (tel: 613-951-0822 or Fax: 613-951-1572), Small Business and Special Surveys Division.

MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: December 1993

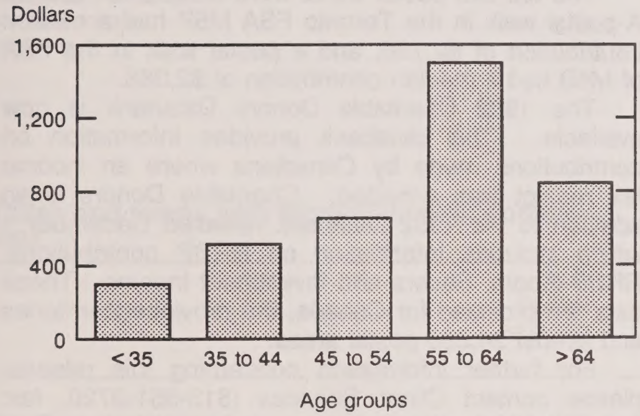
MAJOR RELEASES

Charitable Donations

1992

Canadians continue to be generous in supporting charities, despite current economic conditions. Tax data from 1992 indicate 5.5 million people contributed $3.2 billion toward charitable activities – an increase of 3% from 1991. However, tough economic times may have contributed to the 0.4% reduction in the number of donors.

Average donation by age group for Canada, 1992



Source: *Charitable Donations, 1992, Small Area and Administrative Data Division, Statistics Canada, K1A 0T6.*

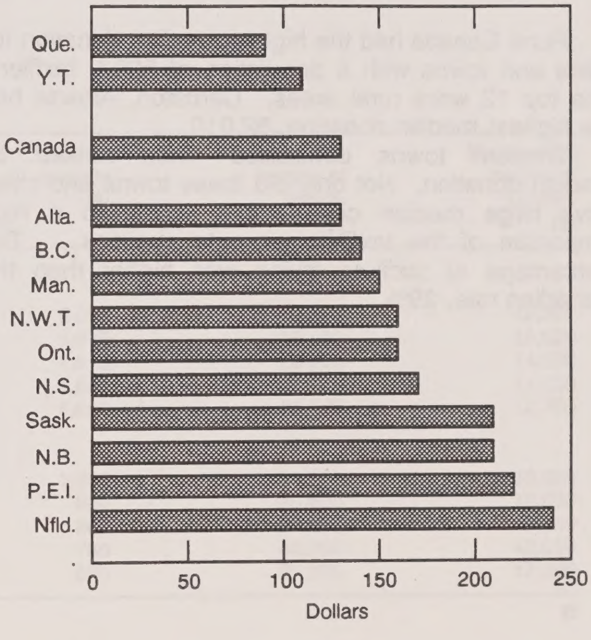
The average charitable donation was $586, up from $567 in 1991. Half of the contributors in 1992 gave $130 or more, unchanged from 1991. The higher average amount is explained by a small number of Canadians who contributed very large amounts, thus inflating the average; the median donation is unaffected by these high contributions.

While the average Canadian donor was 48 years old, the age group with the highest donation was the 55 to 64-year category. This age group contributed an average of $1,500 to charities (see the accompanying chart). The age group with the second highest average donation was the over-64 age bracket. Members of this group gave an average of $840. The category that contributed the least, Canadians younger than 35, donated an average of $300.

Charitable Donations by Province/Territory

Once again, Newfoundlanders had the highest median contribution, $240. This was $110 greater than the national median. On the other hand, Quebec had the lowest median donation, $90. Despite this fact, Hampstead, Quebec, a region of greater Montreal, had the highest median donation of all Canadian cities, $1,040.

Median amount of charitable donations for Canada, the provinces and territories, 1992



Source: *Charitable Donations, 1992, Small Area and Administrative Data Division, Statistics Canada, K1A 0T6.*

For the fourth consecutive year, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island had the highest percentage of contributors as a proportion of the province's total number of taxfilers. In both provinces, 33% of taxfilers made charitable donations.

On average, contributions increased by $19 over 1991. The highest increases in average donation were recorded in the Northwest Territories, an increase of $34; and in British Columbia, $32. The only province or territory to show a decrease in average donation was the Yukon, a decline of $1 from 1991.

The accompanying table shows the median total income of donors is higher than median total income of the entire taxfiler population. Within an area, charitable donors are mainly the higher income population. However, the areas with the highest donations are not necessarily the areas with the highest incomes.

Charitable Donations by Cities/Towns (500 or more taxfilers)

Rural Canada had the highest median donation for cities and towns with a population of 500+ taxfilers. The top 12 were rural areas. Cardston, Alberta had the highest median donation, $2,010.

Western towns dominated when ranked by median donation. Not only did these towns and cities have large median contributions, but also a high proportion of the taxfilers gave to charities. The percentage of taxfilers giving was higher than the Canadian rate, 29%.

The highest percentage of taxfilers donating was in Rockliffe, Ontario where 47% of taxfilers claimed a charitable donation. (see table)

Charitable Donations by Forward Sortation Areas (FSAs) and Postal Walks (500 or more taxfilers)

In the rankings for FSAs, the FSA M5N of North York was tops with a median contribution of $1,230. North York also ranked fourth and seventh with the FSAs of M4R and M4N.

Three FSAs from the province of Quebec ranked in the top 10. They were, H3X in Hampstead with a median of $1,040, H3Y of Westmount (median $710), and H4V of Cote-St-Luc (median $580).

Among the postal walks three cities predominated the list: Toronto, North York and Hampstead.

The top two postal walks were located in Toronto. A postal walk in the Toronto FSA M5P had a median contribution of $2,790, and a postal walk in the FSA of M6B had a median contribution of $2,385.

The 1992 Charitable Donors Databank is now available. This databank provides information on contributions made by Canadians where an income tax receipt was provided. Charitable Donors is an addition to the 1992 Databank released December 1 which includes information on RRSP contributions, RRSP Room, Savers and Investment Income. These data are provided for Canada, the provinces/territories and almost 24,000 postal areas.

For further information concerning this release, please contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. □

Characteristics of charitable donors for Canada, the provinces and the territories
1992

	% of Taxfilers as donors	Median donation ($)	Median total income of donors ($)	Median total income of taxfilers ($)
Canada	**29**	**130**	**33,400**	**19,200**
Newfoundland	23	240	26,600	14,000
Prince Edward Island	33	220	26,300	15,900
Nova Scotia	29	170	30,700	16,900
New Brunswick	27	210	29,500	15,900
Québec	26	90	32,200	18,200
Ontario	32	160	35,400	21,000
Manitoba	33	150	29,600	16,900
Saskatchewan	31	210	28,300	16,300
Alberta	29	130	34,000	19,700
British Columbia	27	140	34,200	20,300
Northwest Territories	17	160	55,300	22,600
Yukon Territory	21	110	45,000	24,600

Cities and towns with highest median donation
1992

	% of Taxfilers as donors	Median donation ($)	Median total income of donors ($)	Median total income of taxfilers ($)
Towns				
Cardston, Alberta	35	2,010	23,200	12,200
Raymond, Alberta	39	1,915	26,100	15,800
Blumenort, Manitoba	43	1,915	25,700	14,900
Caronport, Saskatchewan	42	1,865	23,400	11,200
Hepburn, Saskatchewan	36	1,600	25,100	12,700
Cities				
Hampstead, Québec	45	1,040	51,100	30,500
Winkler, Manitoba	32	960	23,300	12,800
Steinbach, Manitoba	37	860	24,500	14,800
Rockliffe, Ontario	47	750	80,200	42,000
Coaldale, Alberta	32	590	27,900	17,200

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Industrial Product Price Index

November 1993 (Preliminary)

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) increased for the fifth consecutive month, rising by 0.2% from 113.6 (revised for October 1993) to a new high of 113.8 for November 1993.

Rising prices for seven of the 21 commodity groups accounted for the increase in the IPPI between October and November 1993. Indexes for eight of the remaining commodity groups fell, while six were unchanged over the same period. The increase in the IPPI was largely attributable to a 4.5% rise in the prices of lumber, sawmill, and other wood products. Rising prices for fruit, vegetable, feed, and miscellaneous food products (+0.7%), and those for rubber, leather, and plastic fabricated products (+0.4%) also contributed to the IPPI's upward movement. These increases were partly offset by falling prices for petroleum and coal products (-1.0%), paper and paper products (-0.6%), and autos, trucks and other transportation equipment (-0.4%). Decreases in the indexes of the latter two commodity groups mainly reflected the 0.7% fall in the value of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar between October and November of 1993, which directly affected the price of goods denominated in U.S. dollars.

Higher prices for intermediate goods accounted for the increase of the IPPI in November. The index for intermediate goods rose by 0.4% to 111.8 in November 1993, 2.9% higher than a year ago. Leading this movement were price increases of 0.5% for second stage intermediate goods, the fourth monthly increase in a row. Between October and November 1993, the index for finished goods fell by 0.2%, the first decline in seven months. Price indexes for finished foods and feeds (-0.1%), capital equipment (-0.2%), and all other finished goods (-0.3%) all contributed to this decline. Prices for finished goods were 2.5% higher than in November 1992. This was the lowest year-to-year change in the finished goods index in 1993. Other year-to-year movements in this index in 1993 had ranged between 4.2% and 2.8%.

Wood, Gas and Feed

The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index rose 4.5% between October and November 1993. On a year-to-year basis, the prices for this commodity group were 21.8% higher in November 1993 than in the same month in 1992. In large part, this upward price movement reflected a 7.2% rise in the index for softwood lumber – the fourth monthly increase in a row.

The index for fruit, vegetable, feed and miscellaneous food products has risen steadily since August 1992 (up 3.4%), reaching a high of 117.8 in November 1993. The 0.7% increase in this index between October and November 1993 was primarily due to increases in the prices for feed (+2.0%) and canola oil (up 9%).

The index for rubber, leather, and plastic fabricated products rose 0.4% between October and November 1993. In large part, this increase reflected a significant upward movement in the price of polystyrene. The index for polystyrene rose 16.2% month-to-month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The November 1993 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of January 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price index

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative importance[1]	November 1992	October 1993 r	November 1993p	November 1992 to November 1993	October 1993 to November 1993
					% change*	
Industrial product price index – Total	**100.0**	**110.8**	**113.6**	**113.8**	**2.7**	**0.2**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	111.9	115.2	115.4	3.1	0.2
Intermediate goods	60.4	108.6	111.3	111.8	2.9	0.4
First stage intermediate goods	13.4	104.6	102.6	102.5	-2.0	-0.1
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	109.7	113.8	114.4	4.3	0.5
Finished goods	39.6	114.0	117.0	116.8	2.5	-0.2
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	116.9	119.0	118.9	1.7	-0.1
Capital equipment	10.4	114.6	118.7	118.5	3.4	-0.2
All other finished goods	19.3	112.2	115.1	114.8	2.3	-0.3
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	112.7	116.6	116.1	3.0	-0.4
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	114.4	117.0	117.8	3.0	0.7
Beverages	2.0	122.5	124.5	124.5	1.6	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	153.7	163.9	163.9	6.6	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.8	114.0	114.4	0.5	0.4
Textile products	2.2	109.5	110.0	110.1	0.5	0.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.7	114.4	114.4	0.6	0.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	119.5	139.3	145.6	21.8	4.5
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	117.8	119.6	119.7	1.6	0.1
Paper and paper products	8.1	107.5	103.8	103.2	-4.0	-0.6
Printing and publishing	2.7	129.0	136.2	136.0	5.4	-0.1
Primary metal products	7.7	99.4	100.1	100.0	0.6	-0.1
Metal fabricated products	4.9	111.7	114.9	115.0	3.0	0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.2	118.0	119.9	119.9	1.6	0.0
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	108.1	113.6	113.1	4.6	-0.4
Electrical and communications products	5.1	112.1	112.7	112.6	0.4	-0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.5	111.0	111.0	0.5	0.0
Petroleum and coal products[2]	6.4	94.6	90.5	89.6	-5.3	-1.0
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	114.3	117.8	118.0	3.2	0.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	112.4	115.4	115.4	2.7	0.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	77.1	79.1	78.8	2.2	-0.4

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
* *Figure is rounded.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

November 1993 (Preliminary)

Preliminary data show the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) at 110.0 for November 1993, down 2.3% from the October level of 112.6. Most of the RMPI components increased. Higher prices were noted for wood (+1.1%), vegetable products (+2.4%) and ferrous materials (+1.3%). However, these increases were more than offset by an 8.8% decline in prices for mineral fuels. The animals and animal products index contributed as well to the overall decrease in the RMPI with a 1.3% drop. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels was up 0.2% from the previous month.

The RMPI was down 0.4% from the November 1992 level, mainly because of lower prices for mineral fuels (-20%) and to a lesser extent non-ferrous metals (-5.1%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels was 9.2% above its level of a year ago, as wood, ferrous materials and vegetable products have all shown substantial price increases.

The mineral fuels index was down 8.8% in November 1993 as a result of lower prices for crude oil (-9.8%), only partially offset by higher natural gas prices (+10.6%). On a year-over-year basis, the mineral fuels index was down 20% due mainly to lower crude oil prices (-21.9%), moderated slightly by higher prices for natural gas (+14.2%) and coal (+4.1%). Crude oil prices have been under downward pressure since June of this year. Natural gas prices, reasonably stable for most of 1993, showed a significant year-over-year price increase in November (+14.2%). Natural gas prices have been increasing very slowly since 1990; the November natural gas prices were comparable to prices existing in late 1986.

Wood prices, which had been declining for the last three months, edged up slightly in November (+1.1%). Wood prices were 27.8% higher than in November 1992, due mostly to higher prices for softwood logs (+36.3%). Higher wood prices had been the major contributor to the overall year-to-year movement in the RMPI over the period October 1992 to October 1993.

The vegetable products index increased 2.4% in November 1993, reflecting higher prices for grains (+4.6%) and oilseeds (+6.3%), moderated by lower prices for raw sugar (-4.8%). The vegetable products index was up 8.9% from its November 1992 level as a result of higher indexes for wheat (+28.4%), raw sugar (+17.5%), corn (+12.7%), soybeans (+18.9%) and cocoa, coffee and tea (+14.5%).

The animals and animal products index declined 1.3% in November 1993. Lower prices for hogs (-9.4%) contributed to the overall decline in the index. Hog prices, after increasing substantially for most of 1993 have declined in the last two months. The animals and animal products index was 2.6% higher than a year ago, as a result of higher prices for hogs (+7.9%) and cattle for slaughter (+3.7%).

The non-ferrous metals index was down 0.3% in November 1993 mainly due to lower prices for aluminum materials (-4.3%) and copper concentrates (-1.4%), moderated by increased prices for nickel (+12.0%) and gold (+1.9%). The November increase in nickel prices (+12.0%) marked the end of an eight-month period of declines amounting to 29%. Compared to November 1992, the non-ferrous metals index was down 5.1% primarily due to lower prices for copper concentrates (-17.2%), offset greatly by higher gold prices (+16.9%).

Ferrous material prices increased in November 1993 (+1.3%), due principally to higher prices for iron and steel scrap (+3.0%). Iron and steel scrap prices, having risen steadily since the beginning of the year, were up 32% since January.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Raw materials price index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative importance[1]	November 1992	October 1993[r]	November 1993[p]	November 1992 to November 1993	October 1993 to November 1993
					% change	
Raw materials total	**100**	**110.4**	**112.6**	**110.0**	**-0.4**	**-2.3**
Mineral fuels	32	114.7	100.7	91.8	-20.0	-8.8
Vegetable products	10	92.8	98.7	101.1	8.9	2.4
Animals and animal products	26	105.3	109.4	108.0	2.6	-1.3
Wood	13	145.5	183.9	185.9	27.8	1.1
Ferrous materials	4	93.4	110.1	111.5	19.4	1.3
Non-ferrous metals	13	95.8	91.2	90.9	-5.1	-0.3
Non-metallic minerals	3	100.0	98.9	99.1	-0.9	0.2
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	108.4	118.2	118.4	9.2	0.2

1 *Rounded figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Short-term Term Expectations Survey

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for December was forecast at 1.9%, with minimum and maximum values of +1.8% and +2.0% respectively. For November, the mean forecast matched the actual outcome of 1.9%.

The mean forecast of the Unemployment Rate for December was 11.0% (minimum +10.9%, maximum +11.2%). For November, the mean forecast (+11.1%) overestimated the outcome by 0.1%.

November merchandise exports were forecast to be $16.1 billion with a minimum and maximum of $15.7 billion and $16.4 billion respectively. For October, the mean forecast ($15.6 billion) underestimated the outcome by $0.5 billion. The forecast of imports for November was $14.8 billion, with minimum and maximum values of $14.5 billion and $15.0 billion, respectively. For October, the mean forecast ($14.6 billion) underestimated the outcome by $0.1 billion.

Note to users

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 23 participants) and requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators.

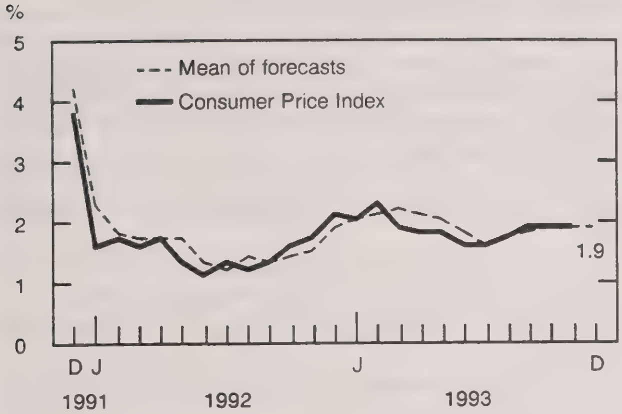
This month participants were asked for forecasts of the year-over-year changes in the Consumer Price Index and the Unemployment Rate for December 1993, the levels of merchandise exports and imports for November 1993, as well as the month-to-month change in the Gross Domestic Product for November 1993.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost is forecast to have changed by 0.4% between October and November 1993 (minimum +0.1% and maximum +0.6%). Between September and October 1993, the mean forecast (+0.2%) overestimated the outcome of 0.1%.

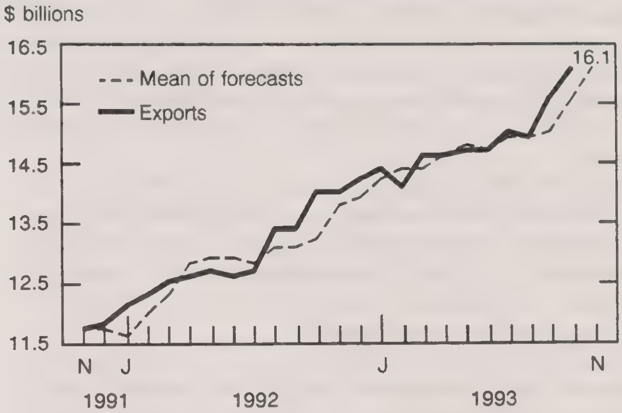
For a complete set of tables or more information about this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

Forecasts vs actual

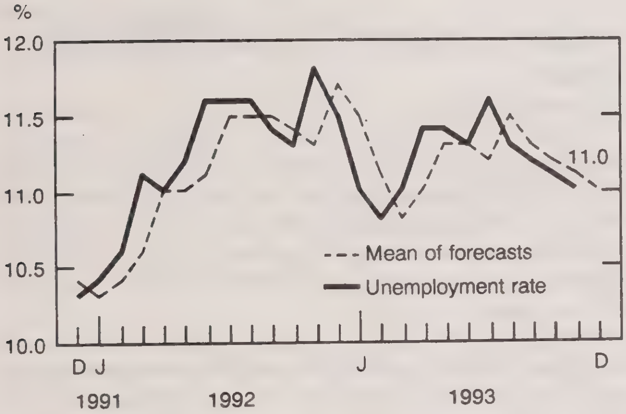
Consumer Price Index



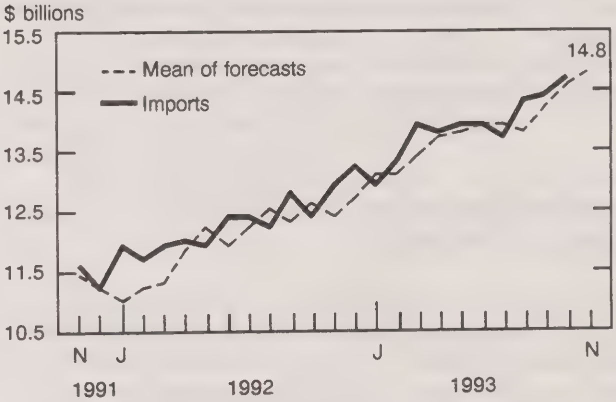
Mechandise exports



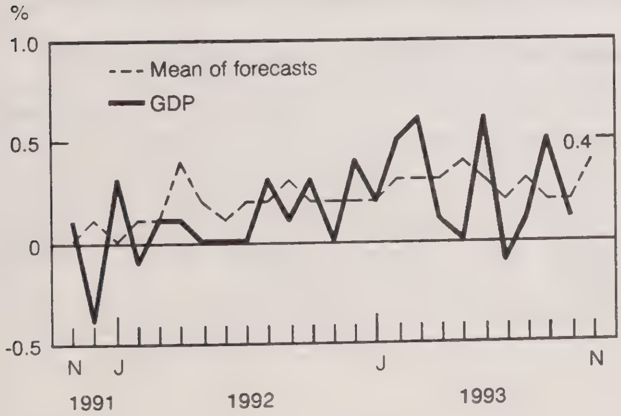
Unemployment rate



Mechandise imports



Gross Domestic Product



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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Postal Code Conversion File

January 1993

The Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) has been updated to include postal codes up to January 1993. Over 15,000 records have been added since the last release.

The PCCF links the six-character postal code with the standard 1991 Census geographic areas (such as enumeration areas, census tracts, and census subdivisions). It also locates each postal code in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates as well as by longitude and latitude.

The Postal Code Conversion File is available in ASCII format on magnetic tape (1600 or 6250 bpi), cartridge (38000 bpi), or 3.5" high density diskette. The PCCF is available for all of Canada or by province. If you have purchased the December 1991 edition of the file, this edition can be purchased as an update.

For more information, or to order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Profile of Urban and Rural Areas (Electronic Product)

Profile of Urban and Rural Areas is available today on diskette. This census profile product shows data within each province for census metropolitan areas (CMAs) as a group, census agglomerations as a group (CAs) and the areas outside CMAs and CAs as a group, by population size. Data from the Census of Agriculture are also included for rural areas.

The profile contains population counts for such characteristics as: home language; knowledge of languages; religion; ethnic origin; place of birth; period of immigration; mobility status; fertility; highest level of schooling; labour force activity; occupation; and industry. Also profiled are dwelling counts (by need for repair and period of construction), average housing costs for households and income distributions (for individuals, households and families).

To order this product, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending December 21, 1993

The number of railway cars loaded during the seven-day period increased by 20.0% from the same period last year; revenue-freight loaded increased by 22.6% to 4.6 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 6.3% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of December 21, 1993 decreased 0.7% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1992 and 1993 have been revised.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

November 1993

Production of process cheese in November totalled 6 377 650 kilograms, up 12.2% from October 1993 and up 3.7% from November 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of November 1993 totalled 71 300 179 kilograms, up from 70 012 782 the previous year.

Production of instant skim milk powder in November totalled 353 581 kilograms, down 9.0% from October 1993 and down 26.5% from November 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of November 1993 totalled 3 893 637 kilograms, compared with 4 386 384 kilograms the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The November 1993 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Cement
November 1993

Manufacturers shipped 854 550 tonnes of cement in November 1993, up 22.2% from 699 358 tonnes in November 1992 but down 19.9% from 1 066 478 tonnes in October 1993.

For January to November 1993, shipments totalled 8 860 873 tonnes, up 8.9% from 8 136 631[r] (revised) tonnes during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The November 1993 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board
November 1993

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 867 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in November 1993, a 5.3% increase from 2 722 thousand square metres in November 1992.

For January to November 1993, shipments totalled 31 522 thousand square metres, an 8.1% increase from 29 150 thousand square metres in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The November 1993 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing
November 1993

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 785 326 metric bundles in November 1993, a decrease of 0.2% from the 1 788 672 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to November 1993 shipments were 34 837 443 metric bundles, down 7.7% from 37 759 304 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The November 1993 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances
November 1993

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 68,228 kitchen appliances in November 1993.

Year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances amounted to 762,630 units.

The November 1993 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Leisure and Personal Services
1989-1991

Data on leisure and personal service industries for 1989-1991 are now available.

Leisure and Personal Services, 1989-1991 (63-233,$30) will be released shortly.

For further information, please contact John Heimbecker (613-951-3489) or Shirley Beyer (613-951-3492), Leisure and Personal Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Electric Lamps (light bulbs and tubes), November 1993.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Canadian Civil Aviation, 1992.
Catalogue number 51-206
(Canada: $36; United States: US$43; Other Countries: US$50).

Science Statistics Service Statistics: Scientific and Technological (S&T) Activities of Provincial Governments, 1985-86 to 1992-93, vol. 17, no. 12.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

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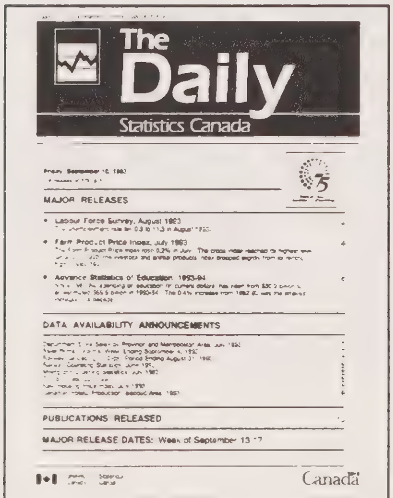
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MAJOR RELEASES

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

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Thursday, January 6, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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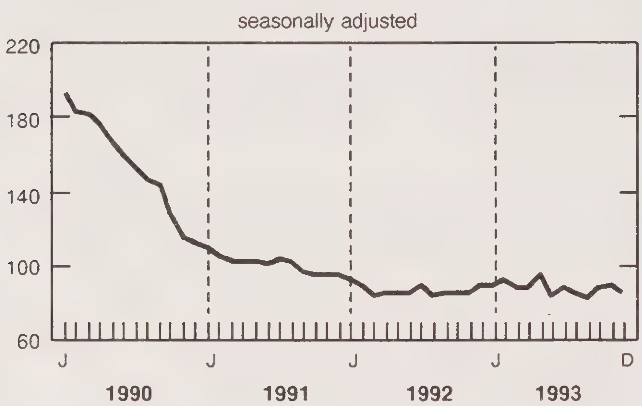
Help-wanted Index
December 1993

Seasonally adjusted, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1991 = 100) decreased by 4% to 85 in December. Declines occurred in the three eastern regions; the index increased in the Prairie provinces and remained unchanged in British Columbia.

The Help-wanted Index peaked at 217 at the beginning of 1989. The subsequent decline in the trend came to a halt at 83 in March 1992. The recovery was interrupted in May 1993 when the index crested at 95. Since then, the index has fluctuated around the December level of 85.

Help-wanted index
(1991 = 100)



> *Note to users*
>
> *The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of changes in the demand for labour by monitoring the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.*

Regional changes

Between November and December 1993, the index advanced 5% in the Prairie provinces and it remained unchanged in British Columbia. The Help-wanted Index decreased 11% in the Atlantic provinces, 10% in Ontario and 2% in Quebec.

Comparing 1992 and 1993 averages, Help-wanted Index for Canada increased 1% (from 86 to 87). By region, the indexes advanced 6% in Quebec (from 87 to 92), 3% in the Prairie provinces (from 81 to 83) and 2% in the Atlantic provinces (from 87 to 89). The index remained unchanged at 86 in Ontario. In British Columbia, the average decreased 3% (from 87 to 84).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8, 9 and 10).

Help-wanted indexes for metropolitan areas included in the survey and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted Index
(1991 = 100)

	December 1992	October 1993	November 1993	December 1993	December 1992 to December 1993	November 1993 to December 1993
	seasonally adjusted				% change	
Canada	**88**	**87**	**89**	**85**	**-3**	**-4**
Atlantic provinces	91	77	95	85	-7	-11
Quebec	87	92	95	93	7	-2
Ontario	91	85	90	81	-11	-10
Prairies provinces	83	86	81	85	2	5
British Columbia	89	85	80	80	-10	0

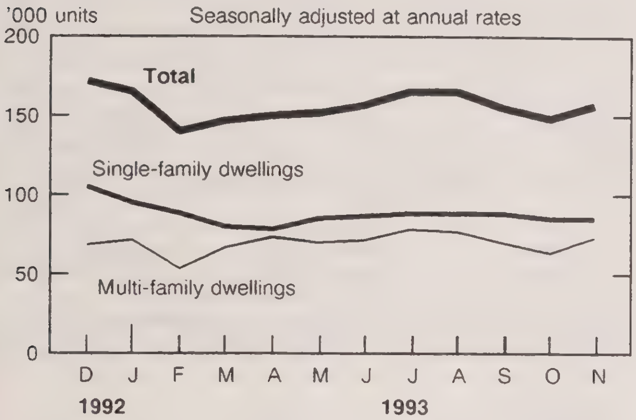
■

Residential Building Permits

November 1993 (Advance Estimate)

After three consecutive monthly decreases, the number of residential building permits issued by municipalities in November jumped 6.3% to 156,000 units at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, from October's revised level of 147,000 units.

Dwelling units authorized

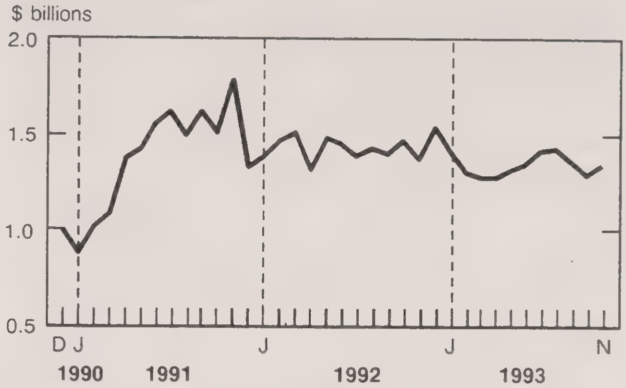


This upturn in seasonally adjusted residential building intentions was entirely attributable to the multi-family dwelling sector (+16.0% to 72,000 units). The single-family dwelling sector recorded a decrease in November (-0.9% to 84,000 units).

The British Columbia region (+32.0%) accounted for most of the increase in the number of dwelling units authorized, while the Prairie region reported the largest decrease (-12.0%).

The value of building permits rose 4.2% to $1,338 million in November, from $1,284 million in October. This sharp increase was attributed to the multi-family dwelling sector (+22.4%), particularly in the British Columbia (+63.1%) and Atlantic (+54.1%) regions.

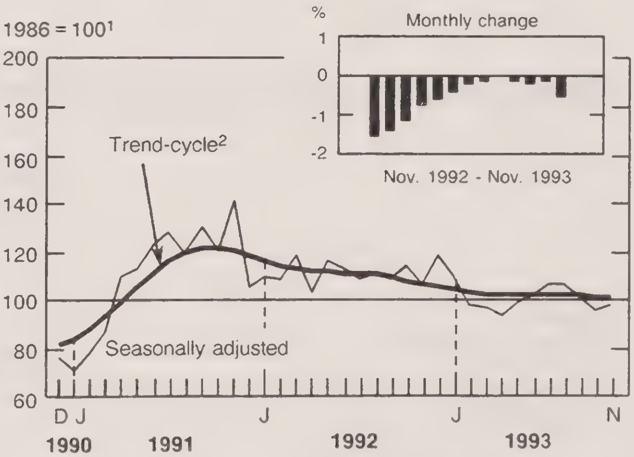
Value of residential building permits



Residential Building Permits Index

In November 1993, the short-term trend index for residential permits (which smooths irregular month-to-month movements not sustained over a longer period) edged down a slight 0.5% to 100.0. The residential trend index had stayed relatively stable at 101.0 over the preceding five months.

Residential building permits indexes



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.*

[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can affect the short-term trend.*

The residential building permits advance estimate is based on results received from over 90.0% of the municipalities surveyed.

The residential and non-residential building permits preliminary estimate for November 1993 will be released on January 18.

For further information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Value of residential building permits (advance estimate)

	Value			
	October 1993 [r]	November 1993 [a]	October 1993 [r] to November 1993 [a]	November 1992 to November 1993 [a]
	$ thousands		% change	
Canada				
Seasonally adjusted	1,284,410	1,337,948	4.2	-1.9
Unadjusted	1,332,955	1,300,891	-2.4	8.0

Number of dwelling units authorized (advance estimate)

	Annual Rate			
	October 1993 [r]	November 1993 [a]	October 1993 [r] to November 1993 [a]	November 1992 to November 1993 [a]
	units		% change	
Canada				
Seasonally adjusted	147,120	156,384	6.3	0.0
Unadjusted	154,920	157,272	1.5	10.1

[a] *Advance figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

November 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products decreased 1.3% to 6.8 million cubic metres in November 1993. This followed a 0.1% decline in October and a 2.3% gain in September.

Sales volumes for five of the seven product groups (which account for 85% of total sales) decreased in November.

Sales of petrochemical feedstocks (materials produced by refineries that are used as input by the petrochemical industry) fell 4.9% in November, the second consecutive monthly decline. Light fuel oil sales decreased 2.4% after a 2.9% decline in October. Sales of heavy fuel oil increased 1.4% in November following two consecutive monthly declines.

Unadjusted

Sales of refined petroleum products increased 2.5% from November 1992, to 6.9 million cubic metres. Sales of two of the seven product groups (which account for 63% of total sales) increased from November 1992.

For the first 11 months of 1993, cumulative sales of refined petroleum products totalled 73.7 million cubic metres, a 0.8% increase from 1992. The largest sales increases were recorded by diesel fuel oil (+5.1%) and motor gasoline (+2.2%). Sales of heavy fuel oil decreased 10.4% from the same period in 1992, primarily reflecting reduced imports by electric utilities.

The light fuel oil and heavy fuel oil components of refined petroleum products are subject to significant month-to-month variation and revision.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The November 1993 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Sales of refined petroleum products

	August 1993[r]	September 1993[r]	October 1993[r]	November 1993[p]	October 1993 to November 1993
	thousands of cubic metres				% change
	seasonally adjusted				
Total, all products	**6 703.3**	**6 860.6**	**6 856.6**	**6 764.4**	**-1.3**
Motor gasoline	2 837.5	2 921.2	2 900.2	2 885.1	-0.5
Diesel fuel oil	1 373.5	1 407.8	1 465.5	1 457.6	-0.5
Light fuel oil	492.5	509.2	494.1	482.4	-2.4
Heavy fuel oil	655.9	607.4	592.8	601.3	1.4
Aviation turbo fuel	350.3	380.6	354.0	378.6	6.9
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	337.2	362.6	326.6	310.6	-4.9
All other refined products	656.4	671.8	723.4	648.8	-10.3

	November 1992	November 1993[p]	January to November 1992	January to November 1993[p]	January-November 1992 to January-November 1993
	unadjusted				
Total, all products	**6 715.0**	**6 884.1**	**73 040.2**	**73 652.2**	**0.8**
Motor gasoline	2 672.6	2 839.1	30 433.1	31 097.4	2.2
Diesel fuel oil	1 324.3	1 501.1	14 626.2	15 374.8	5.1
Light fuel oil	558.6	550.5	5 021.2	5 038.9	0.4
Heavy fuel oil	779.8	689.6	7 390.2	6 621.6	-10.4
Aviation turbo fuel	384.8	368.0	4 291.0	4 136.2	-3.6
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	334.7	310.5	3 573.0	3 487.3	-2.4
All other refined products	660.2	625.3	7 705.5	7 896.0	2.5

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
1 *Materials produced by refineries used as input by the petrochemical industry.*

■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

October 1993 (Preliminary)

Crude oil and natural gas exports to the United States continued their strong growth in October 1993. Natural gas production rose 16.0% from October 1992, reflecting robust growth in exports as well as inventory replacement.

Crude oil exports in October 1993 rose by 19.5% from October 1992, while crude oil imports were up 38.5%. Crude oil production increased 3.3% from October 1992.

Natural gas

Natural gas production rose 16.0% in October 1993 from October 1992, to 11.0 billion cubic metres. Year-to-date production was up 11.7% from the same period in 1992.

Natural gas exports increased 8.9% from October 1992, to 5.3 billion cubic metres. Year-to-date exports increased 9.2% from 1992.

Domestic sales of natural gas increased 1.4% from October 1992, to 4.5 billion cubic metres. Year-to-date sales were 6.5% higher than in 1992.

Crude oil

Crude oil production increased 3.3% in October 1993 from October 1992, to 9.2 million cubic metres. Year-to-date production increased 4.1% over the same period in 1992.

Note to users

The crude petroleum and natural gas industry (SIC 071) is an important sector of the economy, especially in Western Canada. In 1992, the total value of crude oil and natural gas production amounted to $19.3 billion, of which $11.0 billion was exported. (Crude oil production was valued at $10.9 billion and natural gas at $8.4 billion). The industry employs 30,000 and has annual capital expenditures of $6.0 billion.

Crude oil exports were up 19.5% from October 1992, to 4.9 million cubic metres. Year-to-date exports rose 8.4% to 43.9 million cubic metres.

Imports of crude oil increased 38.5% to 3.0 million cubic metres in October 1993. Year-to-date imports were up 17.4% over 1992, at 28.1 million cubic metres.

October refinery receipts were up 12.6% at 7.5 million cubic metres, while year-to-date receipts were up 6.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

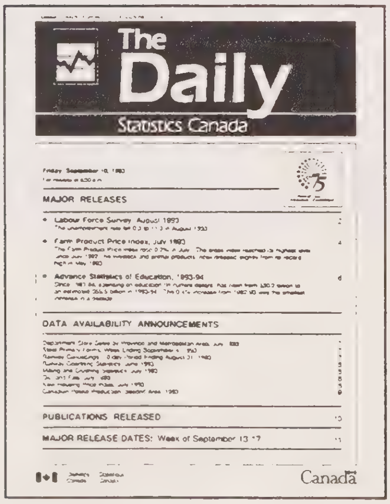
The October 1993 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available the last week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Crude oil and natural gas

	October 1992	October 1993	October 1992 to October 1993	January 1992 to October 1992	January 1993 to October 1993	January-October 1992 to January-October 1993
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]						
Production	8 898.7	9 195.4	3.3	84 008.8	87 453.2	4.1
Exports	4 099.5	4 899.9	19.5	40 483.7	43 868.5	8.4
Imports	2 135.4	2 957.2	38.5	23 956.4	28 129.3	17.4
Refinery receipts	6 659.7	7 501.7	12.6	67 132.2	71 707.3	6.8
	millions of cubic metres		% change	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[2]						
Marketable production	9 518.8	11 046.9	16.0	94 673.5	105 775.1	11.7
Exports	4 898.1	5 335.1	8.9	47 064.5	51 385.0	9.2
Canadian sales[3]	4 417.6	4 478.7	1.4	44 567.3	47 459.6	6.5

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
3 *Includes direct sales.*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Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

November 1993

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 56 633 tonnes in November 1993, down 5.3% from 59 786 tonnes the previous month.

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products are now available for November 1993, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The November 1993 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

October 1993

The seven selected railways reported a net gain of $33.1 million in October 1993. Operating revenues totalled $593.0 million, an increase of 4.5% from October 1992.

Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres increased by 11.1% for the same period.

At the end of October 1993, year-to-date operating revenues decreased 0.3% from the same period of 1992.

Data for 1993 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The October 1993 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be released later.

For detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Sugar Situation, November 1993.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products),
November 1993.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances,
November 1993.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Cement, November 1993.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Asphalt Roofing, November 1993.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Coal and Coke Statistics, October 1993.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins,
November 1993.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67;
Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin,
Vol. 9, No. 7.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75; United States: US$11.25/US$90;
Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105).

Aviation Service Bulletin, Vol. 25, No. 12.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/
US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Electric Power Statistics, October 1993.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, October
1993. Vol. 26, No. 10.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73;
Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Summary of Canadian International Trade,
October 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/
US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Imports by Commodity, October 1993.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/
US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday January 7, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

December 1993

December's Labour Force Survey showed little change in the seasonally adjusted estimate of employment, following a large gain in November. Unemployment grew by 32,000 due to an expansion of 39,000 in the labour force. The unemployment rate increased by 0.2 to 11.2, returning to the same level as in September.

Employment and employment/population ratio

Seasonally adjusted

For the week ending December 11, 1993, employment edged up 7,000 to 12,457,000. Overall employment was little changed. But employment for men increased by 20,000, bringing gains over the last two months to 57,000.

Employment increased by 24,000 in Ontario, offsetting small declines in October and November; it decreased by 3,000 in both New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. There was little or no change in employment levels for the other provinces.

Full- and part-time employment were virtually unchanged after increases in November. Since the employment trough in April 1992, part-time employment gains have totalled 155,000 (+7.6%) and full-time employment has increased by 129,000 (+1.3%).

Employment by industry was little changed in December.

Unemployment and participation rate

Seasonally adjusted

In December, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment rose by 32,000 to 1,565,000. The participation rate edged up 0.1 to 65.1 and the unemployment rate increased 0.2 to 11.2. This returned both rates to their September levels. Increases in the level of unemployment and the labour force were most pronounced in Ontario and British Columbia.

For adults aged 25 and over, the labour force expanded by 41,000, putting upward pressure on the unemployment rate, which rose by 0.3 to 9.9. The labour force participation rate increased 0.2 to 65.5 after four consecutive monthly declines.

Note to users

On February 18, *Labour Force Annual Averages, 1993* (71-220) will publish an in-depth article describing long-term employment trends by their occupational distribution. This publication will present annual averages for those estimates published monthly in *The Labour Force* (71-001). Also, it will contain a broader range of provincial and sub-provincial annual average estimates.

Historical Labour Force Statistics (71-201), containing revised seasonally adjusted data and other historical series, will be published on February 4. The data in this publication will also be available on diskette in a menu-driven format.

Perspectives on Labour and Income (75-001E) announces a new service. It will release its special supplement, *The Labour Market: Year-end Review*, at the end of January. It will be provided by fax only, at a cost of $15 payable by VISA or MasterCard. Your name, fax number, credit card number and related information can be forwarded in advance to Suzanne David (613-951-4628).

The regular release date for the Spring 1994 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, including *The Labour Market: Year-end Review*, is planned for early March 1994.

Tips on accessing pre-recorded information

Current highlights and key Labour Force Survey estimates are available at 7:00 a.m. E.S.T. on the release date from a menu accessible by touchtone phone. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded messages or press 0 (zero) to speak with a labour market analyst.

To bypass the instructions, immediately enter the topic code for the messsage you wish to hear (see list below). To repeat a message, enter the (*) key. To select another topic, press the numeric (#) key twice and enter the second digit of the topic code.

LFS information line: 613-951-9448

Enter Topic Code	*To hear:*
11	Summary of this month's situation
12	Industry employment
13	Provincial employment and unemployment data
14	Census Metropolitan Area employment and unemployment data
15	Unemployment rates used by the Unemployment Insurance Program
16	Next release date and notes to users

Release dates for 1994

February 4	August 5
March 11	September 9
April 8	October 7
May 6	November 4
June 10	December 2
July 8	

For youths, unemployment fell by 14,000 and the unemployment rate dropped 0.5 to to 17.2, offsetting increases in October and November.

Unemployment levels and rates for December and changes from November

	Level	Change	Rate	Change
		'000	%	
Newfoundland	50	+2	21.3	+0.7
Prince Edward Island	12	0	17.7	-0.1
Nova Scotia	63	-1	15.1	-0.2
New Brunswick	44	+4	13.3	+1.2
Quebec	437	-3	12.8	-0.1
Ontario	579	+16	10.7	+0.2
Manitoba	48	-2	8.8	-0.3
Saskatchewan	39	+3	8.2	+0.6
Alberta	127	-4	9.1	-0.2
British Columbia	172	+22	9.8	+1.2

Annual averages: 1993 in perspective

Labour market activity was more stable in 1993 than in the previous two years. Employment continued the slow upward trend that began in the second quarter of 1992. In annual average terms, the employment/population ratio fell by 0.2, compared with much larger drops of 1.4 in 1992 and 2.0 in 1991. In 1993, a decline of 0.3 in the participation rate put downward pressure on the unemployment rate, which edged down 0.1 to 11.2.

Annual average employment rose 143,000 in 1993, growing at a slower rate than the working-age population. Employment growth was concentrated among persons working part-time. Part-time employment rose by 85,000 and full-time employment rose by 59,000.

Involuntary part-time employment (i.e., the number of persons working part-time but wanting a full-time job) continued to increase, from 669,000 in 1992 to 760,000 in 1993. Half of these workers were adult women, almost one-third were youths, and the remainder were adult men.

Unemployment, on the rise from March to July, declined in the second half of the year. The 1993 annual average was 1,562,000, little changed from 1992.

Youths

Youths aged 15 to 24 continued to experience difficult labour market conditions in 1993. The number of youths employed full-time fell by 70,000, but those working part-time increased by 24,000. The number of unemployed youths in 1993 was similar to 1992. Unemployment would have increased but for the sharp decrease in their participation rate.

Adult men

Employment among adult men grew by 100,000, with gains of 70,000 in full-time and 30,000 in part-time. Their employment/ population ratio edged down 0.1 to 67.5.

Unemployment among adult men was little changed at 645,000. Long-term unemployment (i.e., the number of adult men unemployed for more than one year) increased by 23,000. This was the third consecutive annual increase, with long-term unemployment 85,000 higher than in 1990.

Adult women

Employment among adult women grew by 90,000 in 1993, with full-time up by 58,000 and part-time employment up by 32,000. The employment/ population ratio for adult women was similar in 1993 (51.3) to 1992 (51.2), having fallen in the preceding two years. The unemployment rate grew in 1993 (+0.3), but at a slower pace than in 1992 (+0.5) and 1991 (+1.5). The participation rate of adult women increased by 0.3 in 1993, offsetting the one-year decline in 1992.

Industry

Employment growth in 1993 was concentrated in the service sector (+149,000). Almost all of this growth was in community, business and personal services – continuing its upward trend.

By contrast, employment in the goods-producing sector was little changed from 1992 (-5,000). After showing a small increase in the first quarter, employment in goods-producing industries showed signs of weakness in the second and third quarters, but recovered in the fourth to levels that prevailed at the beginning of the year. These movements primarily reflected employment changes in manufacturing, which accounts for the majority of this sector's employment.

The small gain in manufacturing (+12,000) in 1993 followed three large annual declines. Construction showed signs of weakness throughout the year and was the industry with the greatest loss (21,000) in 1993.

For further sources of information on 1993 labour market conditions, see the *Notes to users* box.

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m. E.S.T.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For a summary of information, *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63) is available today. The December 1993 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) will be available the third week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about the Labour Force Survey, call Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division.

Labour force characteristics

	December 1992	November 1993	December 1993
		seasonally adjusted	
Labour force ('000)	13,903	13,983	14,022
Employment ('000)	12,310	12,450	12,457
Unemployment ('000)	1,593	1,533	1,565
Unemployment rate (%)	11.5	11.0	11.2
Participation rate (%)	65.5	65.0	65.1
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.0	57.9	57.8
		unadjusted	
Labour force ('000)	13,690	13,881	13,824
Employment ('000)	12,150	12,399	12,306
Unemployment ('000)	1,540	1,482	1,518
Unemployment rate (%)	11.2	10.7	11.0
Participation rate (%)	64.5	64.5	64.2
Employment/population ratio (%)	57.3	57.6	57.1

■

Total Income of Farm Families

1991

Average total income of farm families in 1991 was estimated at $49,394, a 4.1% increase from $47,426 a year earlier. The growth in average total income reflected a 5.7% rise in average net operating income before depreciation (up to $16,081) and a 3.4% gain in average off-farm income (up to $33,313).

Average farm-family income by province

Among the provinces, Ontario posted the highest average farm-family total income at $57,591, up 5.2% from 1990. Manitoba rang in with the lowest at $42,233 (+3.7%). Five other provinces also registered increases that ranged from 0.1% in Nova Scotia to 8.0% in Saskatchewan. Decreases occurred in New Brunswick (-8.2%), Prince Edward Island (-4.3%) and Alberta (-0.5%).

Farm families in British Columbia reported the highest average income from off-farm sources ($43,867 or 79.3% of total income), while Ontario farm families reported $41,757 or 72.5% of total income.

The location of many of British Columbia's farms in the Fraser Valley and in the Okanagan region and the proximity of many farms to urban areas in Southern Ontario (where more off-farm employment opportunities exist) partly explain higher off-farm incomes in these provinces.

Quebec was the only province where farm families, on average, derived more than half of total family income from farming operations. Their average net operating income of $23,041 was the highest in Canada. In addition, Quebec's farm families experienced the lowest average non-farm income at $22,134, which was 49.0% of total income. The low off-farm income in Quebec stemmed partly from the relative importance of dairy farms in the province. Compared with all other farm types, dairy farms relied far less on off-farm income.

In the other provinces, the proportion of average total farm-family income from farming operations ranged from 20.7% in British Columbia to 41.1% in Prince Edward Island. British Columbia's farm families reported the lowest average net operating income at $11,449.

Note to users

Total income of farm families is derived from 1991 personal income tax returns of family members. The estimates refer to the income of families (husband-wife, including common-law, and lone parents) involved in single unincorporated farms showing a gross operating revenue of $10,000 and over for the reference year. In 1991, these families were involved in 161,630 farms, accounting for 76.0% of the total number of unincorporated farms that reported a gross revenue of $10,000 and over.

Off-farm income refers to the sum of employment income (wages, salaries, and net self-employment income excluding farming income), investment income, pension income and other off-farm income.

Net operating income refers to the profit (loss) from farm operations and is based on total operating revenues (including all program payments) less total operating expenses before depreciation.

For tax purposes, farmers may deduct any amount up to the maximum after calculating the allowable depreciation. Depreciation data obtained from income tax returns are judged inappropriate to estimate the actual depreciation expenses. For this reason, the net operating income is reported before depreciation. These estimates maintain their relevance only when compared to other statistics produced using the same definitions and concepts.

Average farm family income by province

1991

	Average net operating income	Average off-farm income	Average total income	1990 to 1991
		dollars		% change
Ontario	15,834	41,757	57,591	5.2
British Columbia	11,449	43,867	55,316	1.8
Nova Scotia	18,890	32,089	50,979	0.1
Newfoundland	17,639	33,032	50,671	2.1
Prince Edward Island	20,695	29,644	50,339	-4.3
Alberta	12,200	36,471	48,671	-0.5
Saskatchewan	16,554	29,874	46,428	8.0
New Brunswick	15,299	29,972	45,271	-8.2
Quebec	23,041	22,134	45,175	7.3
Manitoba	15,848	26,385	42,233	3.7
Canada	**16,081**	**33,313**	**49,394**	**4.1**

Average farm-family income by type of farm

In 1991, farm families operating tobacco farms, on average, reported the highest total income (before depreciation) at $73,749, down 6.7% from the previous year's average of $79,062. The average net

operating income reported by these families was the highest at $42,448. Their average off-farm income of $31,301 was slightly below the national average of $33,313. One-third of that total ($11,495) came from investment income, which was the highest in the country.

The lowest average total income ($37,225) was reported for farmers involved in livestock combination operations, up 5.8% from 1990.

Farm families specializing in fruit and vegetable production posted the highest average off-farm income ($41,487 or 77.6% of total average farm-family income). The proximity of many fruit and vegetable farms to off-farm work and the seasonal nature of their operations could partly explain the high off-farm income.

Greenhouses and nurseries reported the second highest average off-farm income at $39,953, followed by "other farm types" at $39,855 and cattle farms at $37,907.

Farm families involved in dairy operations were the least dependent on off-farm income, deriving 33.0% of their total income from off-farm sources, three-fifths of which was from off-farm employment income.

In contrast, families involved in cattle farms – who also reported the lowest average net operating income before depreciation ($7,028) – were the most dependent. They received, on average, 84.4% of their total income from off-farm sources. Off-farm employment income contributed 57.0% to this amount.

Average farm family income by type of farm

1991

	Average net operating income	Average off-farm income	Average total income	1990 to 1991
		dollars		% change
Tobacco	42,448	31,301	73,749	-6.7
Poultry and eggs	33,317	32,020	65,338	2.1
Greenhouse and nursery	18,301	39,953	58,254	8.6
Potato	24,788	30,019	54,806	-10.1
Fruit and vegetable	11,970	41,487	53,457	15.0
Dairy	35,440	17,487	52,926	4.3
Grain and oilseed	15,186	35,702	50,889	4.3
Other farm types	7,466	39,855	47,321	10.9
Cattle	7,028	37,907	44,935	1.8
Hogs	20,926	22,351	43,277	-1.6
Livestock combination	12,063	25,162	37,225	5.8
Total	**16,081**	**33,313**	**49,394**	**4.1**

Sources of off-farm family income

In 1991, the overall share of farm family income from off-farm sources declined by half a percentage point to 67.4%. Of the off-farm sources, off-farm employment made up 43.3% of total family income, investment income 12.9%, and pension income and other off-farm sources 11.3%. Income from farming operations accounted for 32.6%.

Over 73% of farm families reported income from off-farm employment as one of their sources of off-farm income in 1991. Average employment income stood at $21,380 in 1991, up 4.9% from $20,381 in 1990. This varied from a low of $10,243 for families specializing in dairy farms to a high of $27,010 for families specializing in fruit and vegetable production.

Among the provinces, the importance of employment income as a percentage of total income ranged from 31.5% for families in Quebec to 52.3% for families in British Columbia.

In 1991, farm families received $6,355 on average from investment income, $392 less than in 1990. Fully 86.9% of farm families reported some investment income. Except for families involved in tobacco production, those involved in greenhouses and nurseries and in fruit and vegetable farms registered the highest average investment income per family at $8,889 and $8,146, respectively. In contrast, families involved in hog production posted the lowest at $3,246.

Among the provinces, the share of total family income that was investment income varied from 4.9% in Newfoundland to nearly 15% in Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario.

Average farm-family income by income group

Almost 53% of farm families had total income of $40,000 or more in 1991, up more than three percentage points from 1990. Farm families in this income class reported an average total income of $73,850, of which $26,033 came from farming operations.

Total income for farm families with incomes of $100,000 or more averaged $149,603, consisting of $100,362 earned from off-farm sources and $49,241 from farming operations before depreciation.

In contrast, 7.0% of farm families earned less than $10,000, compared with 8.6% in 1990. The average total family income for this latter group of families was negative ($-4,847), as the average loss from farming operations ($-15,501) more than offset the average income from off-farm sources ($10,655).

British Columbia had the highest proportion of families with total income under $10,000 (9.7%); Quebec had the lowest at 5.0%. The largest percentages of families showing an income of $100,000 or more were in Ontario (11.2%) and British Columbia (11.0%), compared with only 3.7% in Manitoba.

Average farm family income ranged from $44,916 for a family of two to $52,869 for a family of five or more.

For further information, contact Lina Di Piétro (613-951-3171), Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending January 1, 1994 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending January 1, 1994 totalled 221 558 tonnes, down 8.8% from the week-earlier 242 984 tonnes and down 12.1% from the year-earlier 251 987 tonnes.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending December 25, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 25, 1993 totalled 242 984 tonnes, down 8.7% from the week-earlier 266 055 tonnes and down 4.4% from the year-earlier 254 278 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 14 049 865 tonnes, a 3.3% increase from 13 602 293 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Coal Production

1993 Estimates

Estimates of coal production for 1993 indicate that both the volume and value will increase. Production of 68.6 million metric tonnes (Mg) with a value of $1.8 billion should be achieved, increases of 4.6% and 6.8% respectively.

For further information, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-3565), Industry Division.

Coal Production

	1992 Final		1993 Estimate	
	Mg '000	$ '000	Mg '000	$ '000
Nova Scotia	4 486	264,900	3 500	222,200
New Brunswick	399	32,200	390	33,800
Saskatchewan	10 027	101,700	9 950	104,000
Alberta				
Sub-bituminous	23 020	206,000	23 560	225,000
Bituminous	10 506	358,200	10 650	348,000
Total	33 526	564,200	34 210	573,000
British Columbia	17 174	706,300	20 550	850,000
Canada	**65 612**	**1,669,300**	**68 600**	**1,783,000**

■

Women's Blouse and Shirt Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's blouse and shirt industry (SIC 2444) totalled $103.9 million, down 15.1% from $122.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5448.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Hardwood Veneer and Plywood Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the hardwood veneer and plywood industry (SIC 2521) totalled $326.9 million, up 11.3% from $293.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5461.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $53).

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Other Paper Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other paper industries (SIC 2719) totalled $2,756.8 million, up 20.6% from $2,286.2 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5487.

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tube Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the steel pipe and tube industry (SIC 2921) totalled $1,212.7 million, down 23.7% from $1,590.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5508.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Copper and Copper Alloy Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the copper and copper alloy rolling, casting and extruding industry (SIC 2971) totalled $369.5 million, down 10.7% from $413.9 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5513.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Pre-engineered Metal Building (Except Portable) Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the pre-engineered metal building (except portable) industry (SIC 3023) totalled $171.2 million, down 38.6% from $278.7 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5519.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Prefabricated Portable Metal Buildings Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the prefabricated portable metal buildings industry (SIC 3032) totalled $79.1 million, down 20.2% from $99.1 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5522.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Primary Glass and Glass Containers Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the primary glass and containers industry (SIC 3561) totalled $554.6 million, up 11.3% from $498.3 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6856.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Broom, Brush and Mop Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the broom, brush and mop industry (SIC 3991) totalled $108.4 million, down 4.6% from $113.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6893.

Data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Musical Instruments and Sound Recording Industry

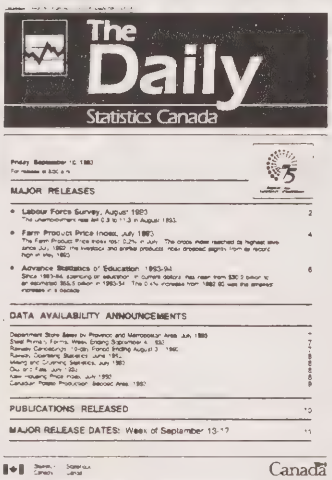
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the musical instruments and sound recording industry (SIC 3994) totalled $358.7 million, up 64.1% from $218.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6896.

Data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, September 1993.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Road Motor Vehicles: Registrations, 1992.
Catalogue number 53-219
(Canada: $17; United States: US$20; Other Countries: US$24).

Gas Utilities, September 1993.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, September 1993.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Wholesale Trade, October 1993.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Leisure and Personal Services, 1989-1991.
Catalogue number 63-233
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, September 1993.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19/US$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

Labour Force Information, December 1993.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available at 7:00 a.m. this morning.

Estimates of Labour Income, July-September 1993.
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: $22.50/$90; United States: US$27/US$108; Other Countries: US$31.50/US$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 10-14

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
January		
10	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	November 1993
11	**New Housing Price Index**	November 1993
11	**Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area**	November 1993
12	**Estimates of Labour Income**	October 1993
14	**Farm Product Price Index**	November 1993
14	**Travel Between Canada and Other Countries**	November 1993

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

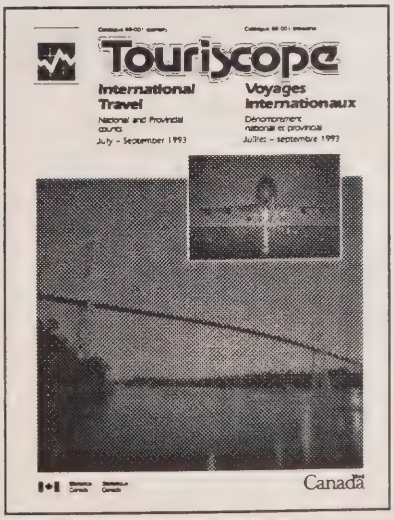
Statistics Canada

Monday, January 10, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



Touriscope: International Travel, National and Provincial Counts
Third Quarter 1993

"Canada: A Destination Highly Rated By Japanese Tourists" is the feature article in this issue of *Touriscope: International Travel*. This issue also contains data (by month for the past two years) on a province of entry basis in the form of tables and graphs.

Each issue reviews recent trends in international travel and provides preliminary estimates of receipts and payments on the travel account for the quarter.

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Touriscope: International Travel, National and Provincial Counts* (66-001, $38.50/$154) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

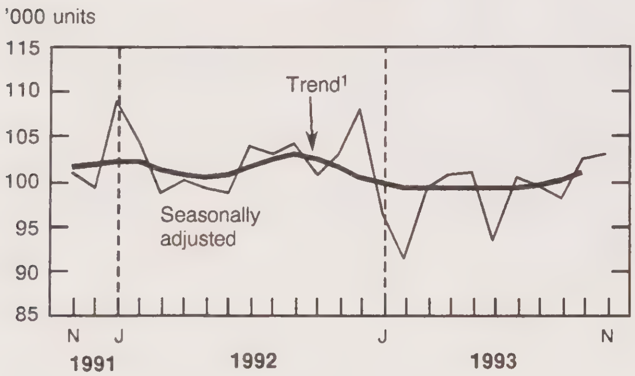
MAJOR RELEASE

New Motor Vehicle Sales

November 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted, new motor vehicle sales continued to strengthen in November 1993. New motor vehicle sales totalled 103,000 units in November, a 0.5% increase from October's revised figure, which was up 4.8% from September. November was the second consecutive month during which North American passenger car sales improved (+2.5%) while imported passenger car sales declined (-4.5%).

New motor vehicle sales



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

Unadjusted

Sales of all new motor vehicles for November 1993 totalled 95,000 units, up 7.5% from November 1992. This gain reflected a substantial 17.2% increase in truck sales and a modest 1.3% rise in passenger car sales.

November's increase in passenger car sales stemmed from a 13.9% increase for cars manufactured in North America; sales of passenger cars manufactured in Japan fell by 23.3%.

In November, 72.6% of passenger car sales were vehicles manufactured in North America, up from 64.6% a year earlier. The Japanese share fell to 22.0% for the same period, from 29.1%.

Provincial growth rates for new motor vehicles sales varied considerably, with sizable increases in Prince Edward Island (+38.7%), New Brunswick (+17.0%), and Alberta (+12.1%). The only decrease was in British Columbia (-1.1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The November 1993 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144) will be available in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	August 1993 r	September 1993 r	October 1993 r	November 1993p
	units % change	units % change	units % change	units % change
	seasonally adjusted			
Total new motor vehicles	**99,305** **-1.1**	**97,847** **-1.5**	**102,501** **+4.8**	**103,040** **+0.5**
Passenger cars by origin				
North America[1]	41,581 +2.3	39,454 -5.1	43,407 +10.0	44,490 +2.5
Imported[2]	21,158 -1.6	20,581 -2.7	18,501 -10.1	17,667 -4.5
Total	62,739 +1.0	60,035 -4.3	61,907 +3.1	62,157 +0.4
Trucks, vans and buses	36,567 -4.4	37,813 +3.4	40,593 +7.4	40,883 +0.7

	November 1993	November 1992 to November 1993	January to November 1993	January-November 1992 to January-November 1993
	units	% change	units	% change
	unadjusted			
Total new motor vehicles	**94,665**	**+7.5**	**1,110,599**	**-2.9**
Passenger cars by origin				
North America[1]	39,655	+13.9	460,351	-2.0
Japan[2]	12,025	-23.3	187,164	-16.7
Other countries[2]	2,956	-13.5	46,576	-14.4
Total	54,636	+1.3	694,091	-7.3
Trucks, vans and buses by origin				
North America[1]	36,156	+20.7	368,040	+8.4
Imported[2]	3,873	-7.7	48,468	-12.0
Total	40,029	+17.2	416,508	+5.5

1 *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
2 *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales
December l993

Refiners' sales totalled 80 443 tonnes for all types of sugar in December 1993, comprising 69 922 tonnes in domestic sales and 10 521 tonnes in export sales. At the end of December 1993, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 1 064 675[r] (revised) tonnes: 934 602[r] tonnes in domestic sales and 130 073[r] tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 74 730 tonnes in December 1992, of which 63 204 tonnes were domestic sales and 11 526 tonnes were export sales. The 1992 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 1 040 298 tonnes: 904 125 tonnes in domestic sales and 136 173 tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The December 1993 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries
November 1993

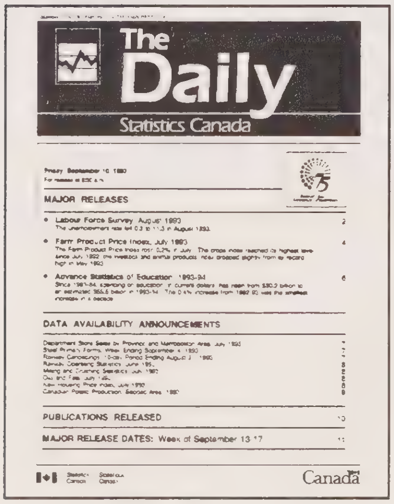
Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 180,068 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in November 1993, down 2.0% from 183,786 batteries in November 1992.

For January to November 1993, shipments totalled 1,590,268 batteries, down 8.8% from 1,743,566 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The November 1993 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■


The Daily
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MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, November 1993.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, November 1993.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$ 6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Retail Trade, October 1993.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Touriscope: International Travel, National and Provincial Counts, July-September 1993.
Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: $38.50/$154; United States: US$46.25/US$185; Other Countries: US$54/US$216).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

New Housing Price Index

November 1993

The New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100) stood at 136.3 in November, a slight 0.1% decrease from October 1993.

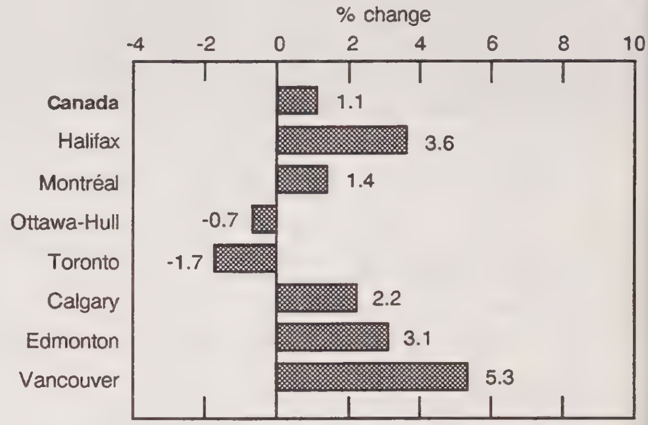
Of the 20 cities surveyed, six city indexes registered monthly decreases. The largest decreases were for St. Catharines-Niagara (-0.7%), Hamilton (-0.4%), Kitchener-Waterloo (-0.3%) and Vancouver (-0.3%). Eight city indexes registered monthly increases, the most significant being for St. John's (+1.0%) and Regina (+1.0%).

Both the estimated house only index and the estimated land only index remained unchanged.

This index of housing contractors' selling prices was up 1.1% from a year earlier. This movement was influenced by an increases in the Vancouver (+5.3%), Regina (+5.0%), Saskatoon (+3.6%), Halifax (+3.6%), Winnipeg (+3.6%) and Edmonton (+3.1%) indexes. However, these increases were partly offset by decreases in the indexes for St. Catharines-Niagara (-4.4%), Toronto (-1.7%) and Windsor (-1.1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

New housing price index
November 1992 to November 1993



The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

New housing price index

1986 = 100

	November 1992	October 1993	November 1993	November 1992 to November 1993	October 1993 to November 1993
				% change	
Canada total	**134.8**	**136.4**	**136.3**	**1.1**	**-0.1**
House only	124.7	125.8	125.8	0.9	–
Land only	165.8	169.3	169.3	2.1	–
St. John's	127.0	126.0	127.2	0.2	1.0
Halifax	111.0	114.4	115.0	3.6	0.5
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.8	114.8	115.1	-0.6	0.3
Québec	134.7	135.2	135.2	0.4	-
Montréal	134.7	136.3	136.6	1.4	0.2
Ottawa-Hull	123.6	122.8	122.7	-0.7	-0.1
Toronto	138.9	136.7	136.5	-1.7	-0.1
Hamilton	128.7	128.1	127.6	-0.9	-0.4
St. Catharines-Niagara	129.4	124.6	123.7	-4.4	-0.7
Kitchener-Waterloo	124.9	126.6	126.2	1.0	-0.3
London	146.0	146.2	146.2	0.1	–
Windsor	127.8	126.4	126.4	-1.1	–
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	132.8	136.7	136.7	2.9	–
Winnipeg	108.8	112.0	112.7	3.6	0.6
Regina	119.3	124.1	125.3	5.0	1.0
Saskatoon	107.4	111.3	111.3	3.6	–
Calgary	134.3	137.0	137.3	2.2	0.2
Edmonton	143.1	147.5	147.5	3.1	–
Vancouver	140.8	148.7	148.3	5.3	-0.3
Victoria	130.3	130.7	131.5	0.9	0.6

– *Nil or zero*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area
November 1993

Department store sales including concessions totalled $1,342.1 million in November 1993, down 1.0% from November 1992. Concession sales totalled $62.3 million, 4.6% of total department store sales.

Department store sales including concessions

	Sales Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992 to Nov. 1993
	$ millions	% change
Province		
Newfoundland	22.2	+0.3
Prince Edward Island	6.0	-5.8
Nova Scotia	52.5	-2.3
New Brunswick	35.9	-1.4
Quebec	229.8	+3.0
Ontario	571.3	-0.7
Manitoba	56.0	-0.4
Saskatchewan	38.3	-1.7
Alberta	140.0	-2.6
British Columbia	190.1	-5.0
Metropolitan area		
Calgary	50.6	-2.7
Edmonton	57.4	-7.8
Halifax-Dartmouth	26.7	-0.2
Hamilton	41.7	+1.2
Montréal	130.1	+6.3
Ottawa-Hull	59.6	-4.7
Québec	29.3	-0.8
Toronto	214.4	-0.6
Vancouver	100.5	-5.1
Winnipeg	49.9	-0.5

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines will be available on January 21.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10-12).

The November 1993 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) will be available in February.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Raw Materials Price Index Early Estimate
December 1993

The Raw Materials Price Index is estimated to have decreased 2.7% in December from November 1993. The mineral fuels index showed the only downward movement, decreasing 12.7%. Increases in the metals (+3.0%), wood (+1.0%), and vegetable and animal products (+0.1%) indexes moderated the overall decrease. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have increased 0.9% in December.

This early estimate of December's Raw Materials Price Index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics
November 1993

In November 1993, pulpwood receipts totalled 2 964 791 cubic metres, down 8.0% from 3 221 035 cubic metres in November 1992. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 459 457 cubic metres, down 0.7% from 5 496 343r (revised) cubic metres in November 1992. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 8 248 906 cubic metres, down 0.8% from 8 315 879r cubic metres in November 1992. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 21.1% to 11 822 609 cubic metres, from 14 991 282r cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of November 1993, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 30 453 561 cubic metres, down 7.3% from 32 864 509 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 9.7% to 62 355 497r cubic metres, from the year-earlier 56 829 964r cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (92 569 153r cubic metres) was up 2.2% from 90 562 573r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The November 1993 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $6.10/$61) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
November 1993

Revenue-freight loaded by railways totalled 20.0 million tonnes in November 1993, an increase of 11.4% from November 1992. The carriers received an additional 1.3 million tonnes from U.S. connections during November.

Total loadings from January to November 1993 decreased 1.2% from the same period of the previous year. Receipts from U.S. connections increased by 16.9% during this same period.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The November 1993 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) will be released the second week of January.

For seasonally adjusted data on revenue-freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada, 1993-II.
Catalogue number 57-003
(Canada: $31.75/$127; United States: US$38/US$152; Other Countries: US$44.50/US$178).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, October 1993.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/US$176; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

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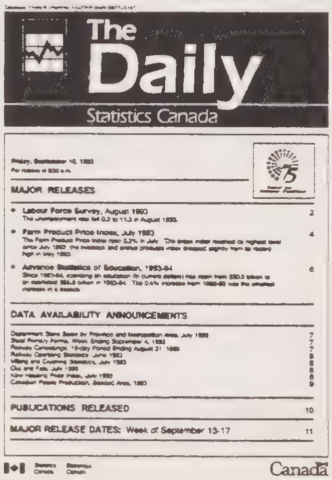

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Estimates of Labour Income

October 1993 (Preliminary)

In October, the unadjusted year-over-year growth in labour income slowed to 2.1%. This growth was the weakest since May 1993. The year-to-date rate of increase was 2.7%.

Seasonally adjusted

Wages and salaries fell by 0.2%, after increasing 0.4% in September. During 1993, the monthly changes have ranged from -0.7% to +0.9%.

On an industry basis, the following all contributed to the decline in overall wages and salaries: transportation, communications and other utilities; mines, quarries and oil wells; construction; education and related services; provincial administration; health and welfare services; and commercial services. The only notable increases in October occurred in forestry and in federal and local administration.

Most provinces and territories recorded declines in wages and salaries in October. However, Newfoundland (+1.1%), Prince Edward Island (+0.7%) and British Columbia (+0.6%) recorded increases from September levels.

Unadjusted

Year-over-year, wages and salaries in October grew by only 1.9%, lessening the year-to-date increase to 2.6%.

The strongest year-to-date growth in wages and salaries occurred in forestry (+7.0%), commercial services (+4.6%), finance, insurance and real estate (+4.3%), health and welfare services (+3.5%) and local administration (+3.4%).

Note to users

Labour income is wages and salaries (88%) plus supplementary labour income (12%). Wages and salaries include such items as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of Gross Domestic Product.

Year-to-date decreases were recorded in mines, quarries and oil wells (-1.6%) and construction (-2.8%). The weakness in wages and salaries in mines, quarries and oil wells was widespread across the provinces and territories, excepting Newfoundland, Ontario and Alberta.

In construction, the provincial pattern was more varied. Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad showed year-to-date growth in wages and salaries. But this was more than offset by declines in the other provinces.

Year-to-date, most provinces and territories showed increases smaller than the national total of 2.6%. The exceptions were British Columbia (+5.8%), Alberta (+2.9%) and New Brunswick (+2.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The October-December 1993 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4058, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	October 1992	September 1993 r	October 1993p	September 1993 to October 1993
	$ millions			% change
	seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	217.0	220.7	218.0	-1.2
Forestry	232.3	247.5	249.8	0.9
Mines, quarries and oil wells	578.8	577.7	573.1	-0.8
Manufacturing industries	5,078.1	5,236.7	5,239.0	0.0
Construction industry	1,667.1	1,596.9	1,588.1	-0.6
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,779.8	2,848.6	2,824.4	-0.8
Trade	4,021.8	4,129.2	4,137.0	0.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,463.9	2,540.4	2,542.8	0.1
Commercial and personal services	3,891.2	4,045.1	4,036.3	-0.2
Education and related services	2,707.2	2,755.0	2,740.4	-0.5
Health and welfare services	2,723.8	2,780.7	2,770.9	-0.4
Federal administration and other government offices	1,044.2	1,025.6	1,032.5	0.7
Provincial administration	714.0	722.0	718.7	-0.5
Local administration	665.8	675.0	678.8	0.6
Total wages and salaries	**28,818.4**	**29,440.1**	**29,385.7**	**-0.2**
Supplementary labour income	3,796.1	3,923.0	3,926.3	0.1
Labour income	**32,614.5**	**33,363.1**	**33,312.0**	**-0.2**

	October 1992	September 1993 r	October 1993p	October 1992 to October 1993
	$ millions			% change
	unadjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	249.5	320.2	250.3	0.3
Forestry	257.8	284.9	275.6	6.9
Mines, quarries and oil wells	578.9	580.9	572.8	-1.1
Manufacturing industries	5,100.4	5,281.8	5,265.2	3.2
Construction industry	1,888.5	1,855.5	1,804.2	-4.5
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,810.8	2,868.5	2,842.9	1.1
Trade	4,023.5	4,127.4	4,139.9	2.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,454.1	2,529.0	2,528.9	3.0
Commercial and personal services	3,970.3	4,132.6	4,120.1	3.8
Education and related services	2,787.3	2,754.3	2,820.2	1.2
Health and welfare services	2,693.3	2,768.7	2,739.8	1.7
Federal administration and other government offices	1,022.9	1,019.2	1,011.1	-1.2
Provincial administration	712.6	732.4	715.2	0.4
Local administration	659.1	676.0	674.4	2.3
Total wages and salaries	**29,209.0**	**29,931.5**	**29,760.7**	**1.9**
Supplementary labour income	3,847.7	3,985.0	3,974.2	3.3
Labour income	**33,056.7**	**33,916.5**	**33,734.9**	**2.1**

p Preliminary figures.
r Revised figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending December 31, 1993

The number of railway cars loaded during the 10-day period decreased by 20.3% from the same period a year earlier; revenue-freight loaded decreased by 17.4% to 4.5 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, decreased by 16.7% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of December 31, 1993 decreased 1.1% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1992 and 1993 have been revised.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

November 1993

Steel primary forms production for November 1993 totalled 1 197 964 tonnes, a 1.0% increase from 1 186 618 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 13 090 890 tonnes, up 3.8% from 12 614 950 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The November 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

November 1993

Steel pipe and tubing production for November 1993 totalled 153 435 tonnes, an increase of 7.1% from 143 282r (revised) tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 612 234 tonnes, up 31.4% from 1 227 266r tonnes during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The November 1993 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

November 1993

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,176.1 million in November 1993, up 4.9% from November 1992.

Operating expenses totalled $829.4 million, up 6.2% from November 1992. Net operating revenues totalled $346.7 million, a 1.8% increase from November 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The November 1993 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) will be released shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Crushing Statistics

November 1993

Oilseed processors crushed 186 000 tonnes of canola in November 1993, 20% more than in November 1992 (155 000 tonnes) but 1% less than in October 1993.

Canola oil production totalled 78 000 tonnes, up 21% from November 1992 (64 000 tonnes). Canola meal production was also substantial at 113 000 tonnes, up from 93 000 tonnes in November 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The November 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release this month. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Alain Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Egg Production
November 1993

Egg production in November 1993 totalled 38.5 million dozen, an increase of 2% from November 1992. The average number of layers increased by 0.4%, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,242, from 2,207.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Pack of Processed Raspberries
1993

Data on the pack of processed raspberries for 1993 are now available.

Pack of Selected Processed Fruits (excluding apples) 1993 (32-234, $13) will be released at a later date.

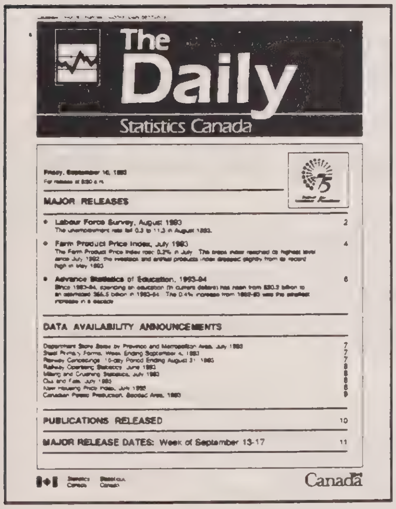
For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Farm Financial Survey Data
1992

Data on farm and off-farm assets, liabilities, income, crops and livestock are now available for 1992 (by farm type and revenue class). Estimates are available for Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

These data were derived from the 1993 Farm Financial Survey. The survey was not conducted in Eastern Canada in 1993; all provinces will be surveyed in 1994.

For further information on these data, contact Phil Stevens (613-951-2435) or May Holmes (613-951-2442), Agriculture Division. ■



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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Survey Methodology, December 1993.
Vol. 19, No. 2.
Catalogue number 12-001
(Canada: $45; United States: US$50; Other Countries: US$55).

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, Third Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 13-001
(Canada: $25/$100; United States: US$30/US$120; Other Countries: US$35/US$140).

Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, Third Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 13-014
(Canada: $25/$100; United States: US$30/US$120; Other Countries: US$35/US$140).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, November 1993.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Operating Statistics, October 1993.
Vol. 73, No. 10.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Universities: Enrolment and Degrees, 1991, Last Edition.
Catalogue number 81-204
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

How to Order Publications

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 13, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry: Volume and Value of Marketable Production
1992 and 1993

Due primarily to strong export demand, natural gas production rose 10.8% and crude oil production increased 4.3% in 1993.

Crude oil production during 1993 amounted to 97 249 thousand cubic metres, a 4.3% increase from 1992. This followed a 3.8% gain in 1992 after a 0.4% decline in 1991.

The value of crude oil production is estimated at $11,155 million for 1993, up 2.3% from 1992.

Natural gas production during 1993 amounted to 129 245 million cubic metres, 10.8% higher than in 1992. Production rose by an identical 10.8% in 1992 and by 6.5% in 1991.

The value of natural gas production is estimated at $7,249 million for 1993, a sharp 26.8% rise from 1992. The advance was due to both volume and price increases.

Production of natural gas by-products (excluding elemental sulphur) reached 28 463 thousand cubic metres, a 6.5% increase from 1992. Value of production is estimated at $2,793 million, up 14.7% from 1992.

For further information, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Industry Division.

Crude petroleum and natural gas industry: volume and value of marketable production

	Crude oil		Natural gas		Natural gas by-products[1]	
	m^3 thousands	$ millions	m^3 millions	$ millions	m^3 thousands	$ millions
1993 advance estimates						
Saskatchewan	14 748.7	1,459.1	6 362.4	339.4	129.0	13.3
Alberta	76 710.3	9,016.1	105 350.9	6,045.2	27 482.4	2,698.8
British Columbia	1 965.5	241.8	16 511.9	795.5	816.0	77.3
Other provinces/Canada lands	3 824.8	438.0	1 019.9	68.5	35.2	3.6
Canada	97 249.3	11,155.0	129 245.1	7,248.6	28 462.6	2,793.0
1992 final						
Saskatchewan	13 355.1	1,415.9	6 182.1	327.5	128.8	12.4
Alberta	74 505.0	8,823.9	95 180.3	4,736.2	25 798.1	2,346.4
British Columbia	2 060.3	262.8	14 292.8	588.0	772.1	72.5
Other provinces/Canada lands	3 335.4	405.2	1 008.3	66.9	35.5	3.6
Canada	93 255.8	10,907.8	116 663.5	5,718.6	26 734.5	2,434.9

[1] *Excludes volume and value of elemental sulphur, but includes pentanes plus.* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Transition Homes Survey

1992/93

On March 31, 1993, there were 371 residential facilities providing services for abused women: 288 transition houses, 22 second-stage housing, 11 family resource centres, 13 safe-home networks, 4 satellites and 15 emergency shelters.

According to preliminary analysis of data from 332 (89%) of these facilities, there were 86,499 admissions (women and dependent children) during the year.

A one-day snapshot for March 31, 1993 indicates that 80% of the 1,870 women who were resident in the facilities on that date were admitted in order to escape abusive situations. Three-quarters of these women were admitted with children. The total number of children resident on that day was 1,748.

Over one-half of these women residents were escaping physical abuse, while almost 60% indicated psychological abuse. In 70% of the abusive situations, the spouse/partner was cited as the abuser. In more than one-quarter of the cases, medical attention was required. Thirty percent of these women reported the most recent incident of abuse to the police; in one-half of these reported cases, charges were laid.

Of the women in residence due to abusive situations, 42% were between the ages of 25 and 34. One-third of the women initiated the contact with the facility themselves, while 27% were referred through social services and other agencies.

Data for the 1992/93 Transition Home Survey are now available. For more information, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746, fax: 613-951-0792), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Correctional Services

1992-93

The data released in this *Juristat Service Bulletin* are highlights of key correctional indicators taken from *Statistical Report on Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1992-93*, which was published in October 1993. That report is a series of statistical tables accompanied by some analysis and charts on selected custodial, community supervision, and personnel and financial expenditure elements.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00180701 and 00180703 to 00180706.

The Vol. 14, No. 1 issue of *Juristat Service Bulletin: Correctional Services in Canada, Highlights for 1992-93* (85-002, $3.60/$65) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free in Canada 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Profile of Urban Forward Sortation Areas (Electronic Product)

1991 Census

Profile of Urban Forward Sortation Areas is now available on diskette. This new census profile contains information based on the reported postal code.

All census profiles contain population counts for such characteristics as: home language; knowledge of languages; religion; ethnic origin; place of birth; period of immigration; mobility status; fertility; highest level of schooling; labour force activity; occupation; and industry. Also profiled are dwelling counts (by need for repair and period of construction), average housing costs for households, and income distributions (for individuals, households and families).

For further information on the data, contact Colleen Martin (613-951-3940), Census Operations Division.

To order this product, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending January 8, 1994 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending January 8, 1994 totalled 244 812 tonnes, up 10.5% from the week-earlier 221 558 tonnes and up 5.3% from the year-earlier 232 493 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 276 463 tonnes, a 3.0% increase from 268 491 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

November 1993

In November 1993, a total of 82 urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 121.3 million fare passengers, down 1.6% from November 1992. Operating revenues in November totalled $120.4 million, down 1.0% from November 1992.

During the same period, 21 passenger bus carriers that earn $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 0.9 million fare passengers, down 12.4% from November 1992. November's operating revenues from the same services totalled $18.5 million, a 5.5% decrease from November 1992.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The November 1993 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available next week. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact June Heath (613-951-0522), Transportation Division.

Oils and Fats

November 1993

Production of all types of deodorized oils in November 1993 totalled 69 888 tonnes, down 2.6% from 71 732 tonnes in October 1993. At the end of November 1993, year-to-date production totalled 738 489 tonnes, a 5.2% increase from 701 870[r] (revised) tonnes a year earlier.

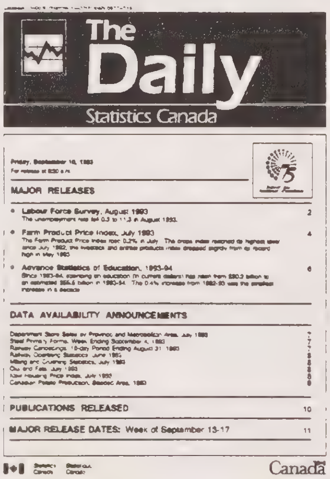
Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 072 tonnes in November 1993, down from 11 091 tonnes the previous month. At the end of November 1993, year-to-date sales totalled 114 246 tonnes, compared with 112 914[r] tonnes a year earlier.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 6 436 tonnes in November 1993, up from 6 088 tonnes the previous month. Year-to-date sales at the end of November 1993 totalled 62 522 tonnes, compared with 65 305 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The November 1993 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.



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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, October 1993.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, October 1993.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.60/US$166; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, November 1993.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Correctional Services in Canada, Highlights for 1992-93. Vol. 14, No. 1.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$65; United States: US$4.30/US$78; Other Countries: US$5/US$91).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Statistics Canada

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For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

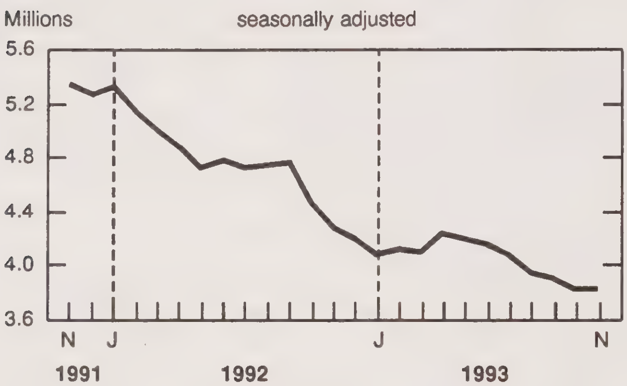
MAJOR RELEASES

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

November 1993

Seasonally adjusted data (which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel) show no change in outbound Canadian travel and a 0.8% increase in total travel to Canada in November 1993.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States



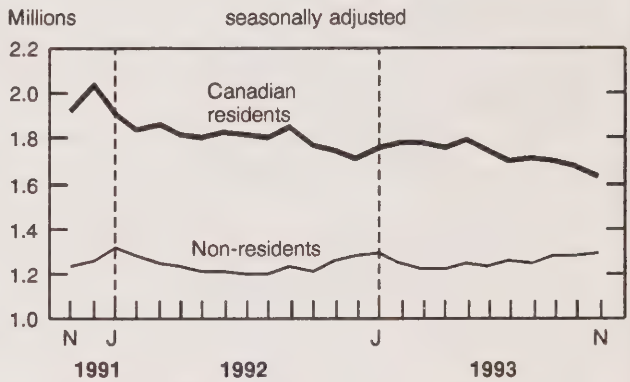
Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States increased slightly (+0.3%) from October, to 3.8 million, although the volume was substantially below the November 1992 level. The trend in same-day cross-border car trips by Canadian residents has been downward since February 1992, having peaked at 5.3 million in November 1991.

Car trips of one or more nights to the United States continued to decrease, dropping 2.4% to 939,000. Meanwhile, car trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 3.7% to 720,000.

The downtrend in Canadian residents' trips of one or more nights to all countries by all modes of travel continued, decreasing 2.7% to 1.6 million. Trips of one or more nights to the United States by all modes of travel (including car) decreased 2.9% to 1.4 million, while similar trips to all other countries decreased 1.8% to 263,000.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents increased 0.9% to 1.3 million. The level of this type of travel has fluctuated within a narrow band since late 1986. Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 2.2% to 1.0 million, while comparable trips by residents of all other countries decreased 4.0% to 252,000.

Trips of one or more nights between Canada and other countries



Unadjusted

In terms of actual counts, same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States dropped 13.2% from November 1992, to 3.4 million.

Car trips to the United States of one or more nights also decreased (-15.6% to 647,000). Meanwhile, car trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 6.6% to 375,000.

Canadian residents' trips of one or more nights to all countries by all modes of travel decreased 11.0% from November 1992, to 1.2 million: trips of one or more nights to the United States dropped 12.3% to 1.0 million, while similar trips to all other countries decreased 3.7% to 194,000.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents increased 4.5% to 678,000. Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 6.1% from November 1992, to 559,000; similar trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States decreased 2.8% to 119,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The November 1993 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Travel between Canada and other countries

	August 1993r	September 1993r	October 1993r	November 1993p
	'000			
	seasonally adjusted			
One or more nights trips[1]				
Non-resident travellers				
United States	975	1,009	1,009	1,031
Other countries[2]	259	262	262	252
Residents of Canada				
United States	1,432	1,420	1,400	1,360
Other countries	276	271	268	263
Total trips				
Non-resident travellers				
United States	2,658	2,748	2,695	2,737
Other countries	299	300	301	282
Residents of Canada				
United States	5,480	5,505	5,286	5,284
Car re-entries				
Same-day	3,935	3,895	3,812	3,825
One or more nights	996	983	962	939

	November 1993p	November 1992 to November 1993	January to November 1993p	January-November 1992 to January-November 1993p
	'000	% change	'000	% change
	unadjusted			
One or more nights trips[1]				
Non-resident travellers				
United States	559	6.1	11,367	1.1
Other countries[2]	119	-2.8	2,938	5.7
Residents of Canada				
United States	1,019	-12.3	16,400	-7.2
Other countries	194	-3.7	3,055	4.8
Total trips				
Non-resident travellers				
United States	1,916	0.3	30,613	0.3
Other countries	138	-2.5	3,285	5.3
Residents of Canada				
United States	4,540	-13.0	62,141	-13.7
Car re-entries				
Same-day	3,452	-13.2	44,700	-16.0
One or more nights	647	-15.6	11,578	-10.8

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of car and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Farm Product Price Index

November 1993

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 102.8 in November, unchanged from the revised October level. During 1993, the index has remained at levels not seen since June 1991. The total index remained 2.6% above its year-earlier level of 100.2. The crops index rose 2.1% in November to 86.9 as the cereals, oilseeds, and potatoes indexes all increased. The livestock and animal products index decreased 1.1% to 112.5, with decreases of 0.1% in cattle and calves and 5.9% in hogs.

Crops

The crops index rose 2.1% to 86.9 in November as the cereals (+2.3), oilseeds (+2.1) and potatoes (+8.0) indexes all increased. Since the beginning of the 1992/93 crop year in August 1992, the index has remained at lows not seen since 1986/87. In November, the index stood 6.3% below its year-earlier level.

The cereals index rose 2.3% to 67.3 in November. Grain prices in Western Canada rebounded, responding to improvements in the quality of regular barley and western red wheat. The index stood 20.2% below its year-earlier level.

The oilseeds index increased 2.1% to 115.2. On a year-over-year basis, the index was up 9.2%. Oilseeds have shown year-over-year price increases since June 1992.

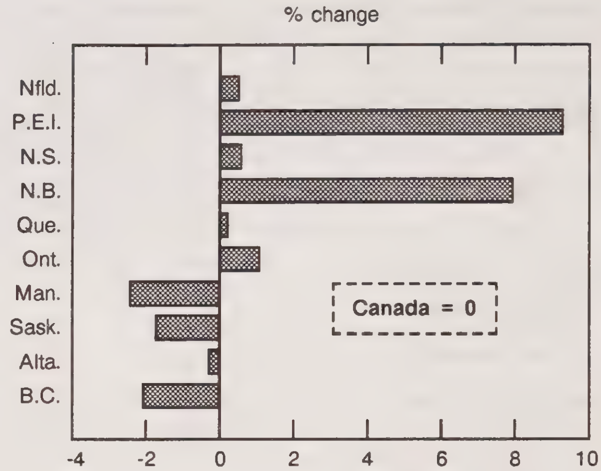
The potatoes index rose 8.0% to 161.0 in November. The index has increased in six of the last eight months. The potatoes index stood 48.0% above its year-earlier level.

Livestock and animal products

The livestock and animal products index fell 1.1% to 112.5 in November. The index has stood at or near record highs since the beginning of 1993. In November, the index stood 7.3% above its year-earlier level.

The cattle and calves index decreased 0.1% to 122.5. A record high of 127.6 was reached in September. Cattle and calves prices have shown year-over-year increases since August 1992.

Farm product price index
October 1993 to November 1993



Omaha slaughter steer prices, at US$69.81 in November, were almost unchanged from October. In Canada, cattle and calve slaughter to the end of November was off 3.7% from the previous year; in the United States, slaughter was up 0.9% from year earlier levels. In November 1993, the index stood 11.5% above its year-earlier level.

The hogs index dropped 5.9% to 87.2 in November. Hog prices, however, have been rising since the beginning of 1992. In 1993, the market has moved upward because of the declining exchange rate of the dollar and because of brisk bidding by Canadian packers. The hogs index stood 7.5% above its year-earlier level.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The November issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on January 21. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. □

Farm product price index

1986 = 100

	November 1992	October 1993	November 1993	November 1992 to November 1993	October 1993 to November 1993
				% change	
Total index	**100.2**	**102.8**	**102.8**	**2.6**	**0.0**
Crops	92.7	85.1	86.9	-6.3	2.1
Cereals	84.3	65.8	67.3	-20.2	2.3
Oilseeds	105.5	112.8	115.2	9.2	2.1
Potatoes	108.8	149.1	161.0	48.0	8.0
Livestock and animal products	104.8	113.7	112.5	7.3	-1.1
Cattle and calves	109.9	122.6	122.5	11.5	-0.1
Hogs	81.1	92.7	87.2	7.5	-5.9

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard
November 1993

Waferboard production in November 1993 totalled 202 897 cubic metres, a 16.9% increase from 173 569 cubic metres in November 1992. Particleboard production reached 116 899 cubic metres, up 5.7% from 110 581r (revised) cubic metres in November 1992. Fibreboard production in November was 8 523 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 9.4% from 7 794 thousand square metres in November 1992.

For January to November 1993, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 2 171 339r cubic metres, up 15.8% from 1 875 339 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 1 284 515 cubic metres, up 16.1% from 1 106 575r cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 92 487 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 8.0% from 85 660 thousand square metres during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The November 1993 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Dairy Review
November 1993

Creamery butter production totalled 5 500 tonnes in November, a 15.4% decrease from a year earlier. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 7 200 tonnes, down 1.4% from November 1992.

An estimated 541 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in October 1993, a 1.3% decrease from October 1992. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first 10 months of 1993 to 5 661 000 kilolitres, down 2.3% from the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The November 1993 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on January 27. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains
November 1993

Except for wheat (excluding durum) and canola, November deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers increased from November 1992.

Deliveries of major grains

	November 1992	November 1993
	thousand tonnes	
Total major grains	**2 337.2**	**2 045.9**
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 473 0	810.8
Durum wheat	79.4	249.8
Total wheat	**1 552.4**	**1 060.6**
Oats	91.4	151.6
Barley	228.5	344.9
Rye	9.6	14.2
Flaxseed	44.7	69.1
Canola	410.6	405.5

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The November 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables
November 1993

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for November 1993 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Cereal Grain Flour Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the cereal grain flour industry (SIC 1051) totalled $655.8 million, up 0.4% from $653.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5387.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Softwood Veneer and Plywood Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the softwood veneer and plywood industry (SIC 2522) totalled $677.5 million, up 20.2% from $563.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5462.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $53).

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Paperboard Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paperboard industry (SIC 2713) totalled $1,399.5 million, up 2.1% from $1,370.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5485.

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Other Combined Publishing and Printing Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other combined publishing and printing industry (SIC 2849) totalled $169.1 million, up 4.2% from $162.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5503.

Data for this industry will be released in *Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries* (36-251, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Metal Plumbing Fixture and Fitting Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal plumbing fixture and fittings industry (SIC 3091) totalled $217.2 million, down 6.0% from $231.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5537.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Glass Products (Except Glass Containers) Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the glass products industry (except glass containers) (SIC 3562) totalled $595.8 million, up 1.5% from $586.9 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6857.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Railway Carloadings, November 1993.
Vol. 70, No. 11.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100;
Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Federal Scientific Activities, 1993-94.
Catalogue number 88-204
(Canada: $44; United States: US$53;
Other Countries: US$62)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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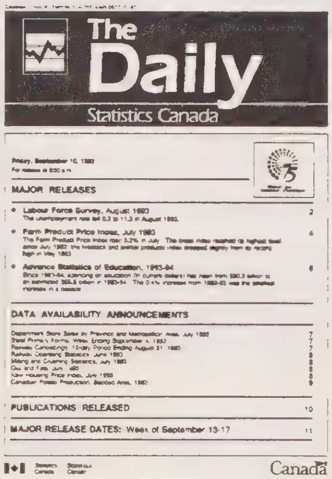
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Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993 — 2
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 — 4
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 — 6

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 10

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 — 11

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 17-21

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
January		
17	Earnings of Men and Women	1992
18	Building Permits	November 1993
18	Department Store Sales Advance Release	December 1993
19	Canadian International Trade	November 1993
19	Composite Index	December 1993
20	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	November 1993
20	Sales of Natural Gas	November 1993
21	Consumer Price Index (CPI)	December 1993
21	Wholesale Trade	November 1993

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 17, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Focus on Culture
Winter 1993

The Winter 1993 issue of *Focus on Culture*, Statistics Canada's quarterly newsletter on culture, is now available.

This issue features articles on the growing audiences for news and current affairs programming (offered by both conventional and speciality channels), and on the technological challenges facing the sound recording industry, especially those concerning copyright and Canadian content. Other articles in this volume describe the characteristics of live-theatre patrons, give highlights from the 1991-92 survey of heritage institutions, discuss current trends in government expenditures on culture, and comment on the fund-raising successes of opera companies.

See "How to Order Publications" to obtain your copy of the Winter 1993, Vol. 5, No. 4 issue of *Focus on Culture* (87-004, $6.25/$25).

For more information on this release, contact Mary Cromie (613-951-6864), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Earnings of Men and Women
1992

According to the Survey of Consumer Finances, an estimated 8,514,000 Canadians had earnings from full-year full-time work in 1992, virtually unchanged from 1991. However, this was 463,000 fewer than in the peak year of 1989. Over the 1989-1992 period, the decreased numbers of full-year full-time earners were offset by increased numbers of part-time or part-year workers.

Full-time Full-year Work on the Wane

Men accounted for most (78.6%) of the decrease in the number of full-time full-year earners between 1989 and 1992. This decrease among men was only partially offset by increased numbers of male part-time or part-year earners.

During this same period, women showed a different employment pattern. The small decline in the number of female full-year full-time earners was more than offset by growth in the number of part-time or part-year earners.

Men's Earnings Stagnant

In 1992, the average earnings of men who worked full-year full-time were estimated at $39,468. Since 1977, men's earnings have varied little, except for a temporary decline during the recession in the early 1980s. The average earnings of women were $28,350 in 1992, up 4.1% from 1991, continuing an upward trend seen since 1986.

As a result of these changes, the female to male earnings ratio for full-year full-time workers increased to 71.8% in 1992 from 69.6% in 1991, continuing the longstanding upward trend. The increase has been accelerating in recent years: since 1989, the ratio has risen 6.0 percentage points, compared to an increase of 2.1 percentage points in the period 1981 to 1989.

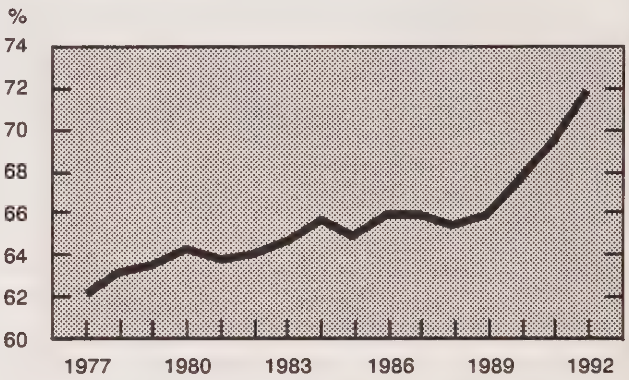
Note to Users

Highlights in this report are based on data for full-year full-time workers, which minimize the effect of gender-specific differences in the amount of work done over the course of the year. It thus provides a more accurate picture of earnings differentials due to other factors.

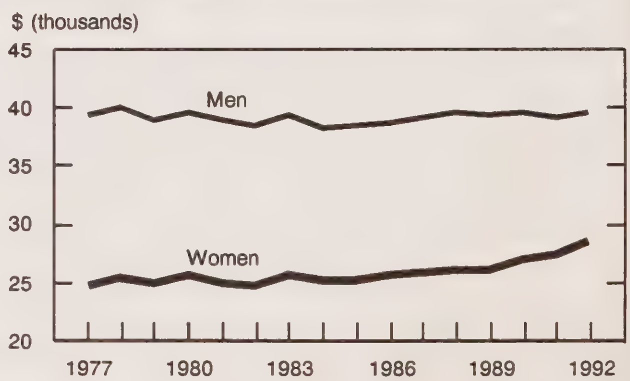
However, restricting the comparisons to full-year full-time workers does not eliminate all work pattern differences between males and females. For example, Labour Force data show that in 1992 female full-time workers worked on average 34.6 hours a week compared with 40.0 hours for male full-time workers.

Historical earnings data have been adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index and are presented in constant (1992) dollars.

Female to male earnings ratio for full-time workers



Average earnings in constant (1992) dollars of women and men



Earnings Ratio Highest for Young

In 1992, the female to male earnings ratio for full-year full-time workers ranged from 92.7% in the 15 to 24 year age group to 66.7% in the 55 years and over age group. Ten years ago, the ratio was 80.3% for the 15 to 24 age group and 64.1% for those 55 years and over.

Females 15 to 24 had the lowest earnings at $20,092 while those 45 to 54 recorded the highest at $30,747. Corresponding data for males were $21,671 (for those aged 15 to 24 years) and $44,639 (aged 45 to 54 years).

Single males earned $28,377, substantially less than married men ($42,178) and those with other marital statuses ($39,269). For females, the variation by marital status was small ($28,086, $28,078 and $30,204, respectively).

University Educated are Highest Paid

Male university graduates earned on average $55,567 compared with $28,019 for males with eight years or less of schooling. Corresponding data for females were $41,228 (university degree) and $20,580 (grade eight or less).

The female to male earnings ratio ranged from 67.3% for earners with some secondary school education to 74.2% for those with a university degree.

Earnings data of men and women by characteristics such as age, education, occupation and marital status are presented in *Earnings of Men and Women*, 1992 (13-217, $25), which is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

A microdata tape containing 1992 earnings and income data for individuals, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be available soon. This tape has been carefully reviewed to ensure that it does not contain information that would allow identification of specific households, families or individuals. This tape can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division.

For more information concerning these data or on the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Oil Pipeline Transport

October 1993

In October, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into pipelines increased 8.1% from the same period last year to 16 954 933 cubic metres. Year-to-date receipts, now at 158 223 481 cubic metres, are up 6.2% from 1992.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 20.5% compared to October 1992 to 4 792 817 cubic metres. Pipeline imports rose to 919 208 cubic metres, up 7.2% over the same period last year. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1993 at 42 982 978 cubic metres were up 9.7% from 1992 levels, while imports at 9 131 821 cubic metres were up by 9.9%.

Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to refineries this month were 5 065 822 cubic metres, a decrease of 3.3% from 1992, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 26.6% to 576 391 cubic metres.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The October 1993 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the third week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Earnings of Men and Women, 1992.
Catalogue number 13-217
(Canada: $25; United States: US$30;
Other Countries: US$35).

Oils and Fats, November 1993.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics,
November 1993, Vol. 45, No. 11.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85;
Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Focus on Culture, Winter 1993, Vol. 5, No. 4.
Catalogue number 87-004
(Canada: $6.25/$25; United States: US$7.50/US$30;
Other Countries: US$8.75/US$35).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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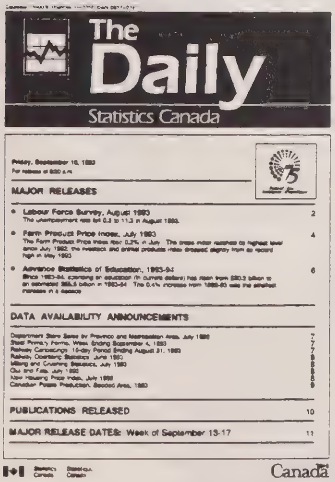
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Tuesday, January 18, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

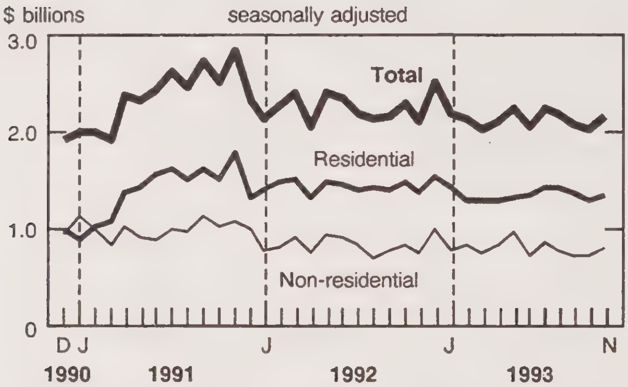
MAJOR RELEASE

Building Permits

November 1993 (Preliminary)

After three consecutive monthly decreases, the seasonally adjusted value for building permits increased 6.6% to $2,141 million in November, up from a revised $2,009 million in October. The non-residential (+10.5%) and residential (+4.4%) sectors were both responsible for the upturn in building intentions.

Value of building permits issued



This jump in total value was largely attributable to the British Columbia (+30.8%) and Quebec (+3.0%) regions. The Prairie region recorded the largest decline (-6.6%).

Residential sector

The value of residential building permits advanced 4.4% in November to $1,343 million, from October's revised level of $1,287 million.

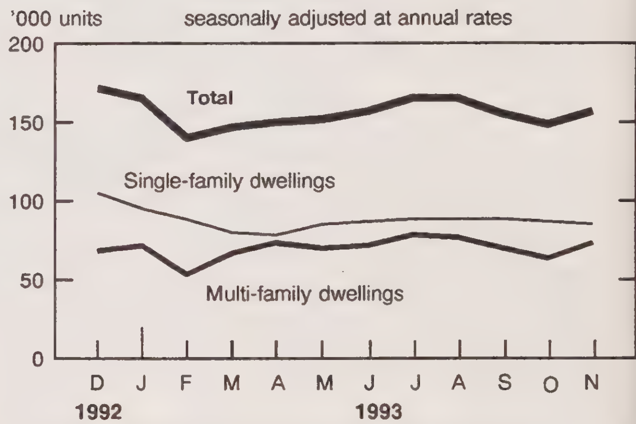
In the residential sector, the British Columbia region exhibited the best performance with a rise of 26.3%.

The multi-family dwelling sector rose 23.9% to $439 million in November; especially notable were increases in the British Columbia (+65.7%) and Prairie (+54.7%) regions. By contrast, the value of permits in the single-family dwelling sector declined 3.1% to $904 million.

For January to November 1993, the seasonally adjusted value of residential building permits dropped 5.9% from the corresponding period in 1992. Ontario (-15.4%) and Quebec (-4.8%) reported the largest decreases; British Columbia posted the only increase (+5.1%).

Seasonally adjusted, the total number of dwelling units authorized rose 5.9% in November, to 156,000 units at an annual rate, up from October's revised level of 147,000 units. This upswing was entirely caused by the multi-family dwelling sector (+15.4% to 72,000 units). The British Columbia (+53.6%) and Atlantic (+55.1%) regions were the main contributors to an upsurge in construction activity in the multi-family dwelling sector.

Dwelling units authorized

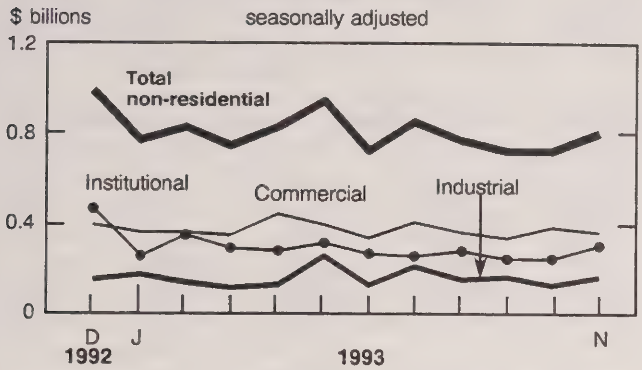


Non-residential sector

In November, the value of non-residential building permits increased 10.5% to $798 million, up from $722 million in October. Industrial (+26.7%) and institutional (+27.2%) projects accounted for the increase in the non-residential sector.

Regionally, the most significant gains in the non-residential sector came from British Columbia (+41.3%)—due primarily to an exceptional 89.7% gain in institutional building intentions—and from Ontario (+9.5%), where the value of industrial permits soared 95.4%.

Value of non-residential permits issued



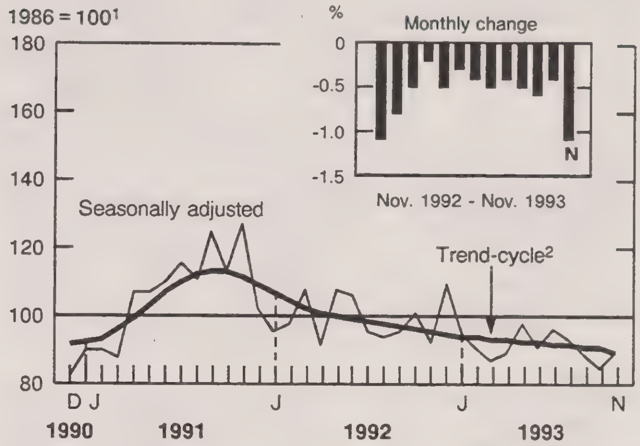
For January to November 1993, the seasonally adjusted value of non-residential building permits fell 2.2% from the same period in 1992. The Prairie region showed the most significant decrease (-18.9%); Quebec reported the largest increase (+12.7%).

Building permits indexes

The short-term trend index for building permits (which smooths irregular month-to-month movements not sustained over a longer period) has been moving downward since October 1991. In November, it decreased 1.1% to 88.7.

The residential building permits short-term trend edged down 0.5% to 100.0 in November, while the non-residential building permits short-term trend fell 2.1% to 73.4.

Building permits indexes



[1] This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.
[2] The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can obscure the short-term trend.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The November 1993 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) will be released on January 26. The residential building permits advance estimate for December will be released on February 1.

For further information on statistics, contact Johanne Bureau (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of residential and non-residential building permits

Regions and types of construction	October 1993 r	November 1993p	November 1992 to November 1993p	October 1993r to November 1993p	October 1993 r	November 1993p	November 1992 to November 1993p	October 1993r to November 1993p
	seasonally adjusted				unadjusted			
	$ thousands		% change		$ thousands		% change	
Canada								
Total construction	**2,009,130**	**2,140,894**	**1.7**	**6.6**	**2,164,927**	**2,159,027**	**12.4**	**-0.3**
Residential	1,287,039	1,343,130	-1.5	4.4	1,335,933	1,307,816	8.6	-2.1
Non-residential	722,091	797,764	7.4	10.5	828,994	851,211	18.7	2.7
Industrial	117,630	149,053	18.9	26.7	142,555	133,547	23.2	-6.3
Commercial	373,571	355,003	0.5	-5.0	420,260	370,398	7.9	-11.9
Institutional	230,890	293,708	11.3	27.2	266,179	347,266	30.9	30.5
Atlantic								
Total construction	**118,164**	**114,546**	**-4.5**	**-3.1**	**133,215**	**107,543**	**8.3**	**-19.3**
Residential	74,135	75,579	-8.8	1.9	72,904	66,258	7.9	-9.1
Non-residential	44,029	38,967	5.2	-11.5	60,311	41,285	8.9	-31.5
Industrial	2,297	3,733	-20.2	62.5	2,320	3,697	10.2	59.4
Commercial	35,147	30,483	73.8	-13.3	44,150	33,804	80.5	-23.4
Institutional	6,585	4,751	-68.0	-27.9	13,841	3,784	-76.1	-72.7
Quebec								
Total construction	**392,923**	**404,666**	**12.9**	**3.0**	**421,760**	**438,095**	**23.7**	**3.9**
Residential	235,631	242,856	1.9	3.1	224,890	232,302	6.7	3.3
Non-residential	157,292	161,810	34.6	2.9	196,870	205,793	50.7	4.5
Industrial	34,930	22,664	-20.8	-35.1	45,256	23,223	-30.0	-48.7
Commercial	61,328	77,251	15.6	26.0	77,657	92,157	31.6	18.7
Institutional	61,034	61,895	149.7	1.4	73,957	90,413	171.0	22.3
Ontario								
Total construction	**695,028**	**689,663**	**-2.9**	**-0.8**	**770,732**	**750,465**	**7.0**	**-2.6**
Residential	429,663	399,011	-1.3	-7.1	474,077	445,791	9.3	-6.0
Non-residential	265,365	290,652	-5.0	9.5	296,655	304,674	3.8	2.7
Industrial	41,999	82,083	23.1	95.4	61,656	75,329	45.1	22.2
Commercial	144,092	118,229	14.3	-17.9	155,410	124,257	10.3	-20.0
Institutional	79,274	90,340	-33.5	14.0	79,589	105,088	-18.6	32.0
Prairies								
Total construction	**316,304**	**295,279**	**-10.9**	**-6.6**	**317,445**	**245,553**	**-7.4**	**-22.6**
Residential	208,765	197,859	-13.1	-5.2	207,003	160,879	-7.7	-22.3
Non-residential	107,539	97,420	-6.3	-9.4	110,442	84,674	-7.0	-23.3
Industrial	24,245	27,526	74.4	13.5	19,252	19,152	81.9	-0.5
Commercial	63,114	54,243	11.5	-14.1	67,982	54,480	13.4	-19.9
Institutional	20,180	15,651	-60.4	-22.4	23,208	11,042	-66.0	-52.4
British Columbia[1]								
Total construction	**486,711**	**636,740**	**8.7**	**30.8**	**521,775**	**617,371**	**23.3**	**18.3**
Residential	338,845	427,825	4.3	26.3	357,059	402,586	17.3	12.8
Non-residential	147,866	208,915	19.1	41.3	164,716	214,785	36.1	30.4
Industrial	14,159	13,047	36.4	-7.9	14,071	12,146	28.3	-13.7
Commercial	69,890	74,797	-36.0	7.0	75,061	65,700	-30.0	-12.5
Institutional	63,817	121,071	147.3	89.7	75,584	136,939	151.0	81.2

1 Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.
p Preliminary figures.
r Revised figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales Advance Release

December 1993

Department store sales including concessions for December totalled $2,070 million, off 0.6% from December 1992. Sales for the major department stores were down 3.9% at $1,112 million, but sales for the junior category were up 3.7% at $958 million.

Note that this advance release is a very preliminary indicator of data to be published in the Monthly Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area Survey.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending January 7, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded during the seven-day period decreased by 9.6% from the same period last year; revenue-freight loaded decreased by 6.8% to 3.5 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, decreased by 9.9% during the same period.

Revenue-freight tonnage loaded as of January 7, 1994 decreased 6.8% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 have been revised.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

December 1993

Manufacturers shipped 2 640 712 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in December 1993, up 1.9% from 2 590 529 square metres a year earlier but down 26.0% from 3 566 959 square metres the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of December 1993 totalled 31 713 461 square metres, a decrease of 1.3% from the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The December 1993 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

November 1993

Rolled steel shipments for November 1993 totalled 1 155 295 tonnes, up 4.3% from 1 107 246^r (revised) tonnes in October 1993 and up 5.0% from 1 100 366 tonnes in November 1992.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of November 1993 totalled 12 228 213^r tonnes, up 9.7% from 11 144 869 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The November 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Energy Statistics Handbook, January 1994.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $300; United States: US$360;
Other Countries: US$420).

Heritage Institutions, 1991-92.
Catalogue number 87-207
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36;
Other Countries: US$42).

Quarterly Demographic Statistics,
July-September 1993.
Catalogue number 91-002
(Canada: $7.50/$30; United States: US$9/US$36;
Other Countries: US$10.50/US$42).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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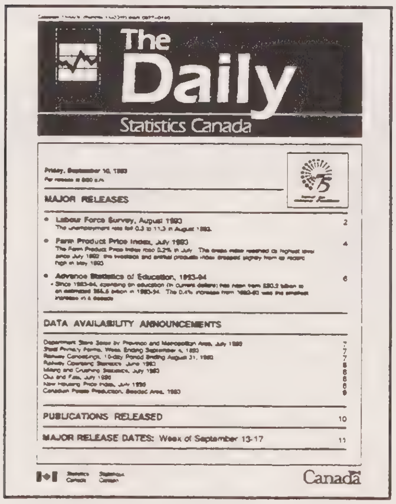
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 19, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

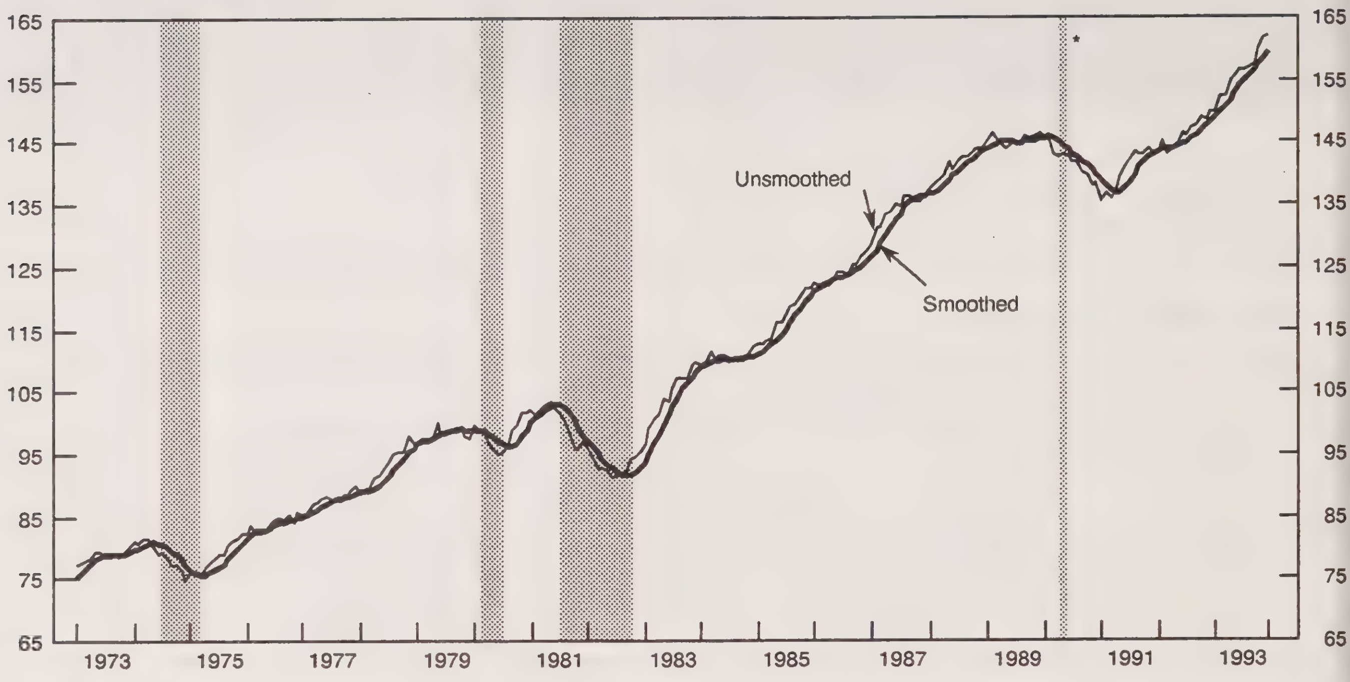
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Index

1981 = 100



* *Shaded areas represent periods of recession; the April 1990 onset of recession is tentative, and no end-date has been proposed.*

Composite Index

December 1993

The leading indicator grew by 0.7% in December, after a gain of 0.6% in November. This upturn originated largely in the turnaround in the U.S. leading indicator and in Americans' demand for exports of our manufactured goods. Growth also remained positive for the second straight month in all the other indicators of final demand. All of this sounds a positive tone for the economy as it enters the new year. Unsmoothed, the index posted its fifth straight increase.

Household demand for goods picked up. Housing starts continued to rise, while existing house sales strengthened markedly in November, when mortgage rates fell sharply. Sales of durable goods also rose steadily, buttressed by accelerating demand for cars. However, furniture and appliance sales, as well as services growth, were more modest as wages and salaries slowed.

The manufacturing indicators all improved markedly. New orders posted a second straight gain, as robust growth in the U.S. economy boosted our export industries. At the same time, the shipments to inventories ratio rose to its highest level since data collection began in 1952. This is encouraging for further gains in production, as higher demand is increasingly difficult to meet out of inventories. The average workweek reached 38.7 hours in December—a five-year high.

The financial market indicators stayed robust in December. The money supply was up 0.8%, while the stock market rose 1.6% to an all-time record.

The U.S. leading indicator rose again, as the unsmoothed index was up 0.5%. This adds to other signs of a marked improvement of the American economy at year-end. Housing and retail sales were particularly strong sectors south of the border.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, order the January issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), which will be available this week. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for	July 1993	August 1993	September 1993	October 1993	November 1993	December 1993	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981 = 100)	154.9	155.8	156.6	157.5	158.5	159.6	0.7
Unsmoothed	156.6	157.2	157.4	159.9	161.5	162.2	0.4
Housing index[1]	123.3	124.2	124.8	125.1	126.1	127.4	1.0
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	1,793	1,804	1,814	1,821	1,828	1,834	0.3
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	3,783	3,893	3,971	4,055	4,121	4,186	1.6
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 $)[2]	27,146	27,371	27,487	27,678	27,866	28,076	0.8
U.S. composite leading index (1967 = 100)[3]	209.1	208.9	208.7	208.7	208.9	209.4	0.2
Manufacturing							
Average workweek	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.7	0.0
New orders – durables (millions of 1981 $)[4]	10,092.2	10,096.9	10,054.6	10,026.4	10,063.7	10,071.5	0.1
Shipments/inventories ratio[4]	1.45	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.49	1.51	0.02*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	1,090.5	1,092.5	1,096.8	1,100.4	1,102.3	1,103.0	0.1
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	3,641.1	3,649.9	3,661.9	3,672.0	3,679.7	3,685.7	0.2

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the immediately preceding month.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for two months preceding.*
* *Difference from previous month.*

Canadian International Trade

November 1993

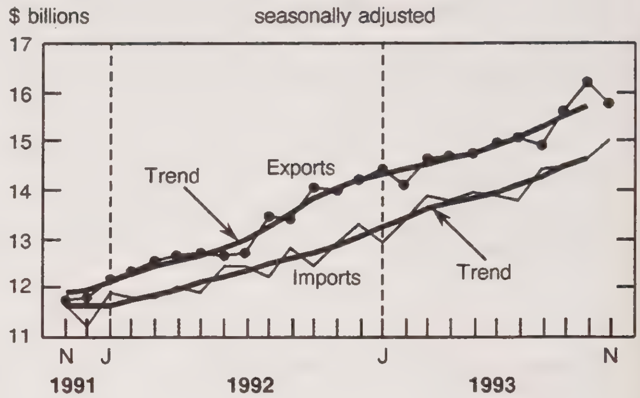
After increasing by $1.1 billion since August, Canada's merchandise trade surplus fell by $884 million, from $1.6 billion in October to $736 million in November. Nevertheless, the year-to-date balance stood at $11.1 billion, 38.4% higher than for the same period in 1992.

Seasonally adjusted exports decreased by $453 million in November, to $15.8 billion. The largest decreases were for energy (-$211 million) and automotive products (-$194 million), with exports of cars and parts affected by plant shutdowns in November. Providing a slight moderating effect were higher exports of agricultural and fishing products (+ $50 million) and forestry products (+ $34 million).

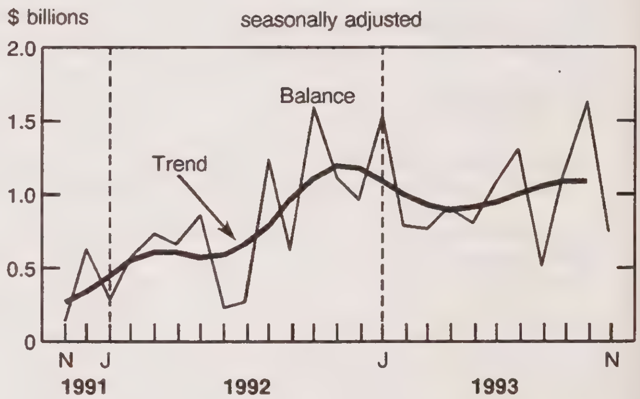
Seasonally adjusted imports continued their upward movement, climbing by $431 million in November to a record $15.0 billion. The largest increases were for imports of automotive products (+ $304 million) and industrial goods (+ $112 million). Partly offsetting these increases were lower imports of energy products (-$60 million), combined with marginal decreases for forestry products, agricultural and fishing products, and consumer goods.

Merchandise trade is one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments. Other components include services transactions, investment income and transfers. In the third quarter of 1993, a $3.0 billion merchandise trade surplus contrasted with a $6.3 billion current account deficit.

Merchandise trade
Balance of payments basis



Merchandise trade balance
Balance of payments basis



Export Trends

On a trend basis, exports have risen by 32.5% over the past 23 months and by 14.1% since October 1992. Exports to the United States continue to provide most of the sustained growth, having risen by almost 20% in the last year. Exports to the European Community have shown some improvement over the past five months and, despite relatively weak performance in recent months, exports to Japan and non-OECD countries have remained higher than their year-earlier levels. On the other hand, exports to the "other OECD" group of countries have fallen by 27.9% since last October.

The export trend for most commodity groups continued to increase in the latest period, but at a slightly slower rate than last month. The only exception to this was the trend for energy exports, which decreased for the third consecutive month.

Agricultural and fishing products were up for the ninth month in a row, with continued increases for wheat (+ 21.2%) and for other agricultural and fishing products (up by almost 40% in the last 27 months).

Forestry products rose for the third consecutive month, entirely a result of higher exports of lumber and sawmill products.

Industrial goods increased for the sixth month in a row, in spite of declines for metal ores, which were 12.4% lower than the year before. Metals and alloys exports continued to increase in the latest month, but remained lower than in October 1992. Exports of chemicals, plastics and fertilizers have been trending upward for 11 months, to a level 11.2% higher than a year earlier. Exports of other industrial goods have been trending upward for 10 months, to a level 18.4% higher than a year earlier.

Machinery and equipment exports have increased by over one-third in the past 22 months and were 14.4% higher than in October 1992. Over the last year, exports of industrial and agricultural machinery have grown by 30.1%, aircraft and other transportation equipment by 14.7%, and other machinery and equipment by 9.2%.

Despite the drop in the seasonally adjusted figures this month, the trend for automotive exports continued to increase. Overall automotive exports have grown by 40.1% in 16 months. Most of the strength in the trend has been provided by car exports, which increased for the sixteenth consecutive month, to 48.5% above the year-earlier level. Exports of trucks and parts have been increasing for a few months now, growing by 11.5% and 14.2% respectively over the last year.

Import trends

On a trend basis, imports increased for the twenty-second consecutive month, to stand 15.5% higher than in October 1992. Over the last year, the largest increases have been for imports from the United States (+18.3%) and from non-OECD countries (+18.6%).

As with exports, the import trend increased for all major commodity groups except energy products. Energy imports have been falling for six months, with crude petroleum declining by almost 20% during this time.

There have been sustained increases for a number of commodities: consumer goods have been on an upward trend for 34 months, agricultural products for 26 months, industrial goods for 24 months, and machinery and equipment for 21 months. Within these groupings, the largest increases over the past year have come from industrial and agricultural machinery (+33.8%), miscellaneous equipment and tools (+19.0%), chemicals and plastics (+17.4%), and metals and ores (+16.5%).

The trend for automotive imports has risen by 7.6% over the past four months, to almost 20% higher than its year-earlier level. This strength has come primarily from imports of trucks (up 40% in the last 12 months) and parts (up almost one-quarter). Car imports seem to have turned around, rising by over 10% in three months, but stood only 2% higher than in October 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services and capital account movements) are available quarterly in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

For further information on international trade statistics, order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, $250). See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the November 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of February, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □

Merchandise trade, balance of payments basis

	Exports				Imports			
	November 1993	October 1993	September 1993	November 1992	November 1993	October 1993	September 1993	November 1992
	$ millions							
	seasonally adjusted							
United States	12,853	13,164	12,661	10,923	10,953	10,718	10,620	9,330
Other trading areas	2,909	3,051	2,934	3,059	4,072	3,876	3,849	3,543
Total	**15,762**	**16,215**	**15,595**	**13,982**	**15,026**	**14,594**	**14,469**	**12,873**
Agricultural and fishing products	1,354	1,304	1,348	1,154	927	933	923	846
Energy products	1,433	1,644	1,506	1,413	505	564	460	549
Forestry products	2,044	2,010	1,939	1,927	134	139	138	124
Industrial goods and materials	2,749	2,753	2,716	2,702	2,757	2,645	2,666	2,335
Machinery and equipment	3,165	3,206	3,081	2,756	4,674	4,657	4,613	4,020
Automotive products	4,297	4,490	4,264	3,401	3,749	3,445	3,395	2,965
Other consumer goods	447	451	439	345	1,856	1,876	1,864	1,682
Special transactions trade	314	395	342	322	406	316	394	357

Merchandise trade, monthly variation of the trend

	Exports				Imports			
	October 1993	September 1993	August 1993	October 1992	October 1993	September 1993	August 1993	October 1992
	% change							
Agricultural and fishing products	0.7	0.9	1.4	-1.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.0
Energy products	-1.4	-1.4	-0.9	0.1	-3.9	-4.4	-4.6	-1.8
Forestry products	1.6	1.3	0.5	4.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.2
Industrial goods and materials	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5
Machinery and equipment	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.8	0.3
Automotive products	2.6	2.8	2.4	3.4	2.8	2.4	1.7	2.0
Other consumer goods	2.6	2.9	3.2	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.7
Special transactions trade	1.2	1.8	2.3	8.0	0.7	1.3	2.3	0.4

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

November 1993

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to November 1993 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to November 1993. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The November 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

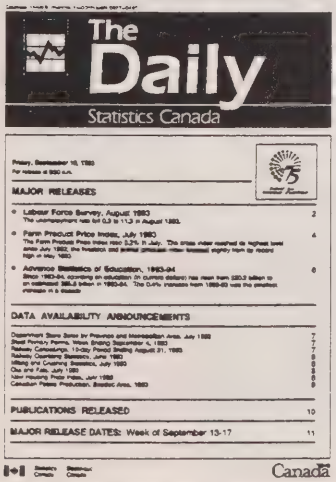
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

1991

Preliminary data from the 1991 Intercity and Passenger Bus Survey, covering the activities of carriers with annual revenues of $500,000 and more, are now available.

The data will be published in *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-215, $36) in February.

For further information concerning this release, please contact Dave Wallace (613-951-2519), Transportation Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farming Facts, 1993.
Catalogue number 21-522E
(No charge).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables Monthly, November 1993.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, November 1993.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Primary Iron and Steel, November 1993.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, November 1993.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, December 1993.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Oil Pipeline Transport, October 1993.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, September 1993.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, November 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Touriscope: International Travel, Advance Information, November 1993. Vol. 9, No. 11.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Performing Arts, 1991-92.
Catalogue number 87-209
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

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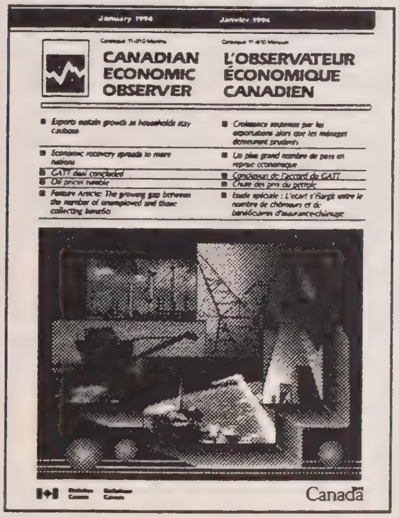
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 20, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Canadian Economic Observer
January 1994

The January issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in December and a feature article on recent trends in unemployment and unemployment insurance.

A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The January 1994 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, call Cindy Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Analysis Group.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing
November 1993

The seasonally adjusted value of manufacturers' shipments increased for the fourth consecutive month, despite the effects of temporary plant closings in the auto sector.

Shipments in November increased to $26.5 billion, up 0.5%. Led by primary metals, wood and the chemical products industries. Fourteen of the major industry groups (accounting for 52% of total shipment values) increased. These increases more than offset declines in the remaining industry groups, especially a 2.7% drop in the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industry. Temporary plant closings by some car manufacturers for retooling to new models accounted for this drop.

Manufacturing excluding the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industry has increased strongly in three of the last four months.

Unfilled orders fell for the fifth month in a row, down 0.7% to $23.6 billion. The unfilled order backlog has dropped more than $1.0 billion (-4.3%) over this period.

Shipments

Preliminary estimates indicate that manufacturers' shipments increased 0.5% to $26.5 billion in November. Fourteen of the 22 major groups (accounting for 52% of shipments values) increased, seven decreased, while one was flat. The largest increases in dollar terms were in primary metals (+4.6%), wood (+4.3%) and chemical products (+2.9%). Transportation equipment industries recorded the largest decline, falling 2.7%. This drop reflected temporary plant closings as some car manufacturers retooled for new models.

The trend has had uninterrupted growth over the last 20 months. Shipments grew by more than $3.0 billion (+13.0%) over that period. (The short-term trend smooths out irregular month-to-month movements that are not sustained over a longer period.)

Inventories (owned)

Inventories (owned) grew 0.8% in November to $35.3 billion, the first increase following two small monthly declines. The largest increases were in the primary metals (+2.7%) and the wood (+1.9%) industries. Decreases were small except in refined petroleum and coal products (-3.2%). The trend for inventories (owned) has risen since April 1993, although at a slightly slower pace in recent months.

Inventories/shipments ratio

The inventories to shipments ratio was 1.33, unchanged from the previous two months. The trend, which had been relatively stable from February to August, declined in the two most recent periods.

Unfilled orders

Unfilled orders decreased 0.7% to $23.6 billion, the seventh decline in the last eight months. Transportation equipment industries (-1.9%) accounted for most of the drop. The trend fell for the fourth month in a row after a year of growth.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

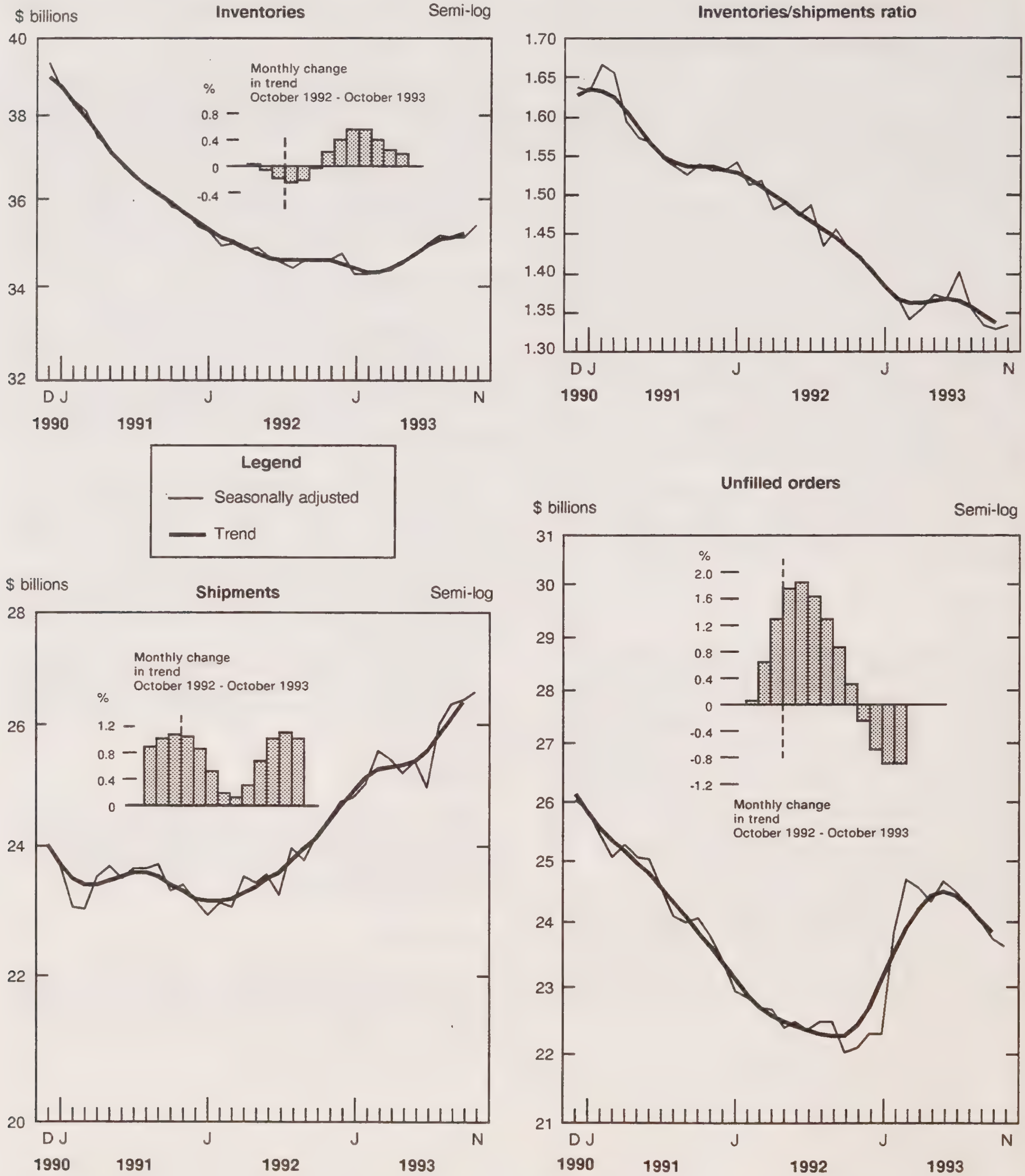
New orders

New orders rose 1.0% to $26.4 billion, the third increase in four months. The trend, which declined from April through June, has been rising at an accelerating rate since.

Year-to-date

Manufacturers' shipments for the first 11 months of 1993 were estimated at $281.6 billion, 8.8% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1992.

Manufacturers' inventories, shipments and unfilled orders



Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, consult the November 1993 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), which will be available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

Period		Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
		$ millions							
		unadjusted				seasonally adjusted			
November	1992	24,557	34,262	21,856	24,496	24,387	34,575	22,101	24,434
December	1992	23,088	33,986	21,912	23,144	24,711	34,656	22,309	24,919
January	1993	21,677	34,451	22,249	22,014	24,747	34,212	22,323	24,761
February	1993	23,254	34,854	23,875	24,880	25,003	34,211	23,864	26,544
March	1993	27,361	34,985	24,893	28,378	25,567	34,263	24,723	26,426
April	1993	25,807	34,771	24,823	25,738	25,412	34,322	24,595	25,284
May	1993	26,218	34,617	24,447	25,841	25,188	34,496	24,354	24,946
June	1993	27,443	34,432	24,718	27,714	25,392	34,667	24,679	25,717
July	1993	22,412	34,546	24,614	22,308	24,936	34,911	24,525	24,782
August	1993	25,874	34,986	24,382	25,642	25,994	35,142	24,300	25,769
September	1993	27,843	34,710	24,126	27,587	26,368	35,090	24,083	26,151
October	1993	27,525	34,652	23,574	26,974	26,412	35,049	23,786	26,115
November	1993	27,357	35,046	23,366	27,148	26,545	35,326	23,626	26,385

Period		Shipments		Inventories		Inventories/ shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
		S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
		month-to-month % change				ratio		month-to-month % change			
		seasonally adjusted									
November	1992	1.0	1.0	0.1	-0.1	1.42	1.42	0.2	0.6	3.1	1.5
December	1992	1.3	1.1	0.2	-0.2	1.40	1.40	0.9	1.3	2.0	1.7
January	1993	0.1	1.1	-1.3	-0.3	1.38	1.38	0.1	1.8	-0.6	1.5
February	1993	1.0	0.9	0.0	-0.2	1.37	1.37	6.9	1.9	7.2	1.0
March	1993	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.34	1.36	3.6	1.6	-0.4	0.3
April	1993	-0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.35	1.36	-0.5	1.3	-4.3	-0.1
May	1993	-0.9	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.37	1.36	-1.0	0.9	-1.3	-0.3
June	1993	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.37	1.37	1.3	0.3	3.1	-0.2
July	1993	-1.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.40	1.36	-0.6	-0.2	-3.6	0.1
August	1993	4.2	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.35	1.36	-0.9	-0.7	4.0	0.6
September	1993	1.4	1.1	-0.1	0.3	1.33	1.34	-0.9	-0.9	1.5	0.9
October	1993	0.2	1.0	-0.1	0.2	1.33	1.33	-1.2	-0.9	-0.1	1.0
November	1993	0.5	*	0.8	*	1.33	*	-0.7	*	1.0	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Sales of Natural Gas

November 1993 (Preliminary)

Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada totalled 5 700 million cubic metres, up 1.8% from November 1992. The residential sector recorded the largest sales increase (+ 4.5%), reflecting colder than normal temperatures throughout most of Canada.

On the basis of rate structure, November sales were as follows with the percentage changes from November 1992 in brackets: residential sales, 1 567 million cubic metres (+ 4.5%); commercial sales, 1 213 million cubic metres (+ 1.0%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 920 million cubic metres (+ 0.6%).

At the end of November 1993, year-to-date sales of natural gas amounted to 53 160 million cubic metres, up 6.0% from 1992. Year-to-date sales were as follows with the percentage changes from 1992 in brackets: residential sales, 12 912 million cubic metres (+ 6.6%); commercial sales, 10 067 million cubic metres (+ 2.6%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 30 181 million cubic metres (+ 6.9%).

The November 1993 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of natural gas in Canada

Rate structure	November 1992	November 1993p	November 1992 to November 1993	Year-to-date 1992	Year-to-date 1993p	Year-to-date 1992 to 1993
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total	**5 601 654**	**5 700 241**	**+1.8**	**50 168 946**	**53 159 837**	**+6.0**
Residential	1 499 471	1 567 390	+4.5	12 115 109	12 911 489	+6.6
Commercial	1 201 373	1 213 308	+1.0	9 810 130	10 067 091	+2.6
Industrial	2 284 653	2 178 215		22 596 029	23 138 521	
			+0.6			+6.9
Direct[1]	616 157	741 328		5 647 678	7 042 736	

Sales of natural gas, by province

Rate structure	Canada	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	thousands of cubic metres						
Total	**5 700 241**	**515 334**	**2 086 836**	**210 250**	**435 299**	**1 734 830**	**717 692**
Residential	**1 567 390**	59 497	666 133	83 300	123 836	388 953	245 671
Commercial	**1 213 308**	147 668	458 513	72 328	74 100	287 628	173 071
Industrial	**2 178 215**	305 303	667 834	54 072	2 961	1 058 249	89 796
Direct[1]	**741 328**	2 866	294 356	550	234 402	–	209 154
Degree days[2]							
November 1992	...	495	407	682	634	582	347
November 1993	...	502	404	706	750	636	405

1 *Represents direct sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.*
2 *A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A high value indicates a cold month and a low value a warm month.*
... *Figures not applicable.*
– *Nil or zero.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
Note: *Revised figures will be available in Gas Utilities (55-002) and on CANSIM.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending January 15, 1994 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending January 15, 1994 totalled 258 558 tonnes, up 5.6% from the week-earlier 244 812 tonnes but down 3.3% from the year-earlier 267 404 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 535 021 tonnes, a 0.2% decrease from 535 895 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

December 1993

The December 1993 figures for the Construction Union Wage Rate Index are now available.

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada (1986 = 100) remained unchanged in December from November's level of 133.8.

On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 1.4% from 132.0 in December 1992 to 133.8 in December 1993. This was the smallest December-over-December index movement since 1984, when an increase of 0.5% was recorded.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

December 1993

The December 1993 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Electric Lamps

December 1993

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 23,343,000 light bulbs and tubes in December 1993, a decrease of 6.4% from 24,943,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of December 1993 totalled 267,716,000 light bulbs and tubes, an increase of 0.3% from 266,800,000 a year earlier.

The December 1993 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps

Fourth Quarter

Data on manufacturers' imports, production, and inventories of electric lamps for the fourth quarter of 1993 are now available.

For detailed information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

January 1, 1994 (Preliminary)

Preliminary data on the stocks of frozen poultry products in cold storage as of January 1, 1994 are now available, as are revised data for December 1, 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, January 1994.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260; Other Countries: US$31/US$310).

The Consumer Price Index, December 1993.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, January 21.

Employment, Earnings and Hours, October 1993.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $28.50/$285; United States: US$34.20/US$342; Other Countries: US$39.90/US$399).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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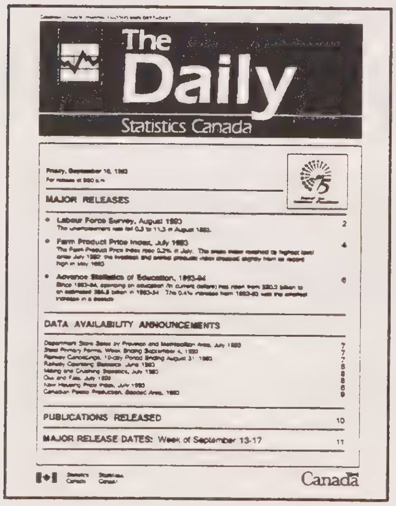

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index
December 1993

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 1.7% between December 1992 and December 1993, slightly less than the 1.9% increases reported for the 12-month periods ending in September, October and November. For the year 1993, the increase was 1.8%, compared with 1.5% in 1992.

Annual average changes in the CPI for 1993

	% change
Vancouver	3.6
St. John's	1.7
Regina	3.2
Yellowknife	1.7
Victoria	3.0
Toronto	1.6
Saskatoon	2.9
Montréal	1.4
Winnipeg	2.7
Canada	**1.8**
Saint John	1.4
Ottawa	2.3
Québec	1.3
Whitehorse	2.2
Calgary	1.3
Thunder Bay	2.0
Halifax	1.0
Charlottetown/Summerside	1.9
Edmonton	0.8

The compound annual rate of change for the seasonally adjusted All-items index in the latest three-month period (from September to December) was 2.2%, down noticeably from the 2.8% increase for the three-month period ending in November. Seasonally adjusted, the All-items index increased 0.2% in both December and November. In December, the Food index rose 0.6%, while the All-items excluding Food index rose 0.2%.

Unadjusted, the All-items index fell 0.2% in December to 131.3 (1986 = 100), a movement in the opposite direction of the seasonally adjusted figure. Unadjusted, four of the seven major component indexes fell at rates that ranging from 0.1% to 0.8%; three increased at rates ranging from 0.1% to 0.3%.

The largest downward influences resulted from declines of 0.8% in the Clothing index and of 0.3% in the Transportation index. The Energy index declined 1.2% in December because of lower gasoline prices. The Food index was up 0.3%, as prices for fresh vegetables and beef increased. The All-items excluding Food and Energy index declined 0.1% in December.

Main contributors to December's change in the All-items index

The Clothing index fell 0.8% as decreases were widespread among the components of this index. As in December 1992, promotions and specials were responsible for the latest decline.

A 0.3% drop in the Transportation index was caused by a decrease of 3.3% in gasoline prices in December, the third price drop in as many months. Crude oil prices have been on a downward trend since the summer of 1993. (See Raw Materials Price Index, *The Daily*, January 5, 1994). Seasonal declines in auto rental charges were also recorded in December. A 5.7% rise in air-fares (mostly seasonal) largely explained the increase in the Public Transportation component.

The Housing index declined 0.1%, adding to the downward pressure on the All-items index. Seasonally lower hotel/motel charges and further downward movements in mortgage interest costs were the main contributing factors to a decline in the Housing index. Furniture prices also declined and had a relatively smaller impact. Part of the overall decline in the Housing index was offset by higher rates for piped gas.

A decrease of 0.2% in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index was largely explained by lower prices for cigarettes and for some wines and liquors purchased from stores.

The Food index increased 0.3% in December. The Food Purchased from Stores index increased by 0.5%, while the Food Purchased from Restaurants index edged up by 0.1%. Much of the latest increase in the Food Purchased from Stores index resulted from seasonal price increases for most fresh vegetables. This was combined with a rise in beef prices, following a return to regular prices from the promotional prices reported in the November data. The effect of such price increases was moderated, partly, by seasonal price declines for citrus fruits and turkey.

Increases in the Recreation, Reading and Education index (+0.1%) were caused mainly by higher prices for newspapers and books. The Health and Personal Care index rose 0.1% because of increases for personal care supplies.

Goods and services

In December, the Goods index fell 0.2%. Although all categories of the Goods index fell, the largest impact resulted from a 0.7% decline in the Semi-durables index, associated mainly with the decline in the Clothing index. The Durables index fell 0.2% and the Non-durables index fell 0.1%. The Services index did not change in December. Between December 1992 and December 1993, the Goods index moved up 1.7%, slightly less than the increase of 1.8% reported for November. The Services index rose 1.9% in the latest 12-month period, the same rate as in November.

City indexes

Among the cities for which CPIs are published, changes in the All-items index ranged from a 0.4% decline for Saint John and Québec to a 0.2% rise for Edmonton. In both Saint John and Québec, the Food indexes fell sharply, while smaller than average declines were observed for Clothing indexes. The unusual rise in Edmonton was associated with significant increases in the Food and Transportation indexes.

Between December 1992 and December 1993, increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from a low of 0.9% in Québec to a high of 3.5% in Whitehorse.

Main contributors to monthly changes in the All-items index

St. John's

The All-items index fell 0.2%. The greatest downward impact came from a drop in clothing prices, followed by lower food prices. The decline in the Food index reflected lower prices for poultry, fresh fruit, beef, prepared meats and cereal products. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for liquor purchased from stores and home entertainment equipment. The Housing index remained unchanged overall, as lower prices for fuel oil, household operating expenses and traveller accommodation were offset by higher prices for new houses and furniture. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.5%.

Consumer Price Index and its major components
(1986 = 100)

	December 1993	November 1993	December 1992	November 1993 to December 1993	December 1992 to December 1993
	unadjusted			% change	
All-items	**131.3**	**131.5**	**129.1**	**-0.2**	**1.7**
Food	123.3	122.9	121.2	0.3	1.7
Housing	128.5	128.6	127.3	-0.1	0.9
Clothing	129.4	130.5	128.1	-0.8	1.0
Transportation	128.6	129.0	124.4	-0.3	3.4
Health and personal care	135.6	135.5	132.6	0.1	2.3
Recreation, reading and education	137.3	137.2	133.3	0.1	3.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	172.0	172.4	170.5	-0.2	0.9
All-items excluding food	133.2	133.4	130.8	-0.1	1.8
All-items excluding food and energy	134.2	134.4	131.5	-0.1	2.1
Goods	126.7	126.9	124.6	-0.2	1.7
Services	137.0	137.0	134.4	0.0	1.9
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.2	76.0	77.5		
All-items (1981 = 100)	173.8				

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index fell 0.3%, largely due to a drop in the Clothing index. The Food index fell slightly, as lower prices for soft drinks, fresh fruit, pork, cured meats and chicken were recorded. Further downward pressure came from price declines for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines, personal care supplies and home entertainment equipment. Partly offsetting these declines were advances in air fares, house prices and household furnishing costs. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Halifax

Declines in five of the seven major component indexes resulted in 0.2% fall in the All-items index. The greatest downward impact came from the Clothing index, followed by the Food index. Within Food, lower prices were recorded for soft drinks, fresh fruit, beef and pork. Further price declines were registered for gasoline, vehicle rentals, personal care supplies and liquor purchased from stores. The Housing index rose slightly, as increased charges for furniture, owned accommodation and rented accommodation were reported. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.5%.

Saint John

The 0.4% drop in the All-items index was mainly due to lower prices for food and clothing. Within the Food index, lower prices were recorded for fresh produce, soft drinks, chicken, beef and pork. A slight downward pressure also came from lower prices for recreational and home entertainment equipment. The Housing index rose slightly, as higher charges for owned accommodation and increased prices for household furnishings were largely offset by lower prices for traveller accommodation, household textiles and household appliances. The Transportation index remained unchanged, as decreased charges for vehicle rentals and lower prices for gasoline were completely offset by higher air fares. Prices for personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines and liquor purchased from stores advanced as well. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Québec

Declines in six of the seven major component indexes explained the 0.4% drop in the All-items index. The greatest downward influence came from the Clothing index, followed closely by the Food index. Within Food, lower prices were recorded for fresh fruit, poultry, cured and prepared meats, soft drinks and dairy products. A drop in the Housing index exerted a notable downward effect, reflecting decreased charges for owned accommodation, traveller accommodation, household furnishings and household operating expenses. The Transportation index also fell, as lower prices for gasoline more than offset price increases for air travel, parking and vehicle rentals. Charges for personal care supplies and for recreational and home entertainment equipment declined as well. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 0.9%.

Montréal

The All-items index fell 0.2%, as declines were recorded in five of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward impact came from a drop in the Transportation index, where lower prices for gasoline more than offset a rise in air fares. Price declines for clothing had a considerable downward effect as well. The Housing index also fell, as declines were reported for household furnishings, traveller accommodation and fuel oil. Price declines for recreational equipment and for beer purchased from stores exerted a further downward influence. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.1%.

Ottawa

Despite declines in five of the seven major component indexes, the All-items index rose 0.1%. The greatest upward pressure came from the Housing index, where prices were higher for household furnishings, piped gas and rented accommodation. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for newspapers, recreational equipment and home entertainment equipment. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing and food, the latter due mainly to price declines for bakery products, beef, fish, pork and turkey. The Transportation index also fell, as lower prices for gasoline and decreased parking charges more than offset advances in air fares, vehicle insurance and vehicle rental charges. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for personal care supplies and for non-prescribed medicines. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

Toronto

Lower clothing prices and decreased housing charges accounted for a large part of the 0.1% decline in the All-items index. Within the Housing index, price declines were recorded for traveller accommodation, household furnishings, mortgage interest costs and household textiles. Prices for new houses and household appliances declined as well. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for gasoline, cigarettes and liquor purchased from stores. The Food index rose, reflecting higher prices for fresh vegetables, cured and prepared meats, beef, bakery products, soft drinks, chicken, dairy products and pork. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Thunder Bay

Declines in five of the seven major component indexes resulted in a 0.3% drop in the All-items index. A fall in the Housing index exerted the greatest downward impact, reflecting price declines for household textiles, household equipment and appliances. Decreased charges for traveller accommodation and owned accommodation were recorded as well. A drop in the Food index was also reported, due mainly to lower prices for fresh fruit, poultry, pork and soft drinks. Prices also declined for cigarettes, liquor purchased from stores and clothing. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

Winnipeg

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as a number of offsetting effects took place. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were: increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher household operating expenses, and increased prices for household equipment. The Transportation index also rose, as increased prices for air travel more than offset lower prices for vehicle rentals. The Food index rose, reflecting higher prices for fresh vegetables, beef, bakery products, soft drinks and cereal products. Among those factors exerting a downward effect were lower prices for clothing, personal care supplies, liquor purchased from stores and cigarettes. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.5%.

Regina

Despite declines in five of the seven major component indexes, the All-items index rose 0.1%. Higher housing and transportation charges were responsible for the overall advance. The rise in the Housing index reflected higher charges for owned accommodation, higher prices for furniture and appliances, and a rise in household operating expenses. The Transportation index rose due to higher air fares and increased charges for vehicle rentals and for parking. Largely offsetting these advances were lower prices for personal care supplies, clothing, food, liquor purchased from stores, and home entertainment equipment. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.1%.

Saskatoon

Declines in five of the seven major component indexes resulted in a 0.2% drop in the All-items index. A fall in the Housing index exerted the greatest downward pressure and resulted from decreased charges for owned and traveller accommodation and from lower prices for household furnishings. Prices also declined for liquor purchased from stores and for home entertainment equipment. The Food index fell slightly, reflecting lower prices for fresh fruit, bakery products, pork, chicken and cereal products. Prices for men's and girls' wear declined as well. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.7%.

Edmonton

Advances in the Transportation and Food indexes explained most of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Within the Transportation component, higher prices for gasoline and a rise in air fares were reported. The Food index advanced, as prices were higher for beef, chicken, fresh vegetables, prepared meats and dairy products. Partly dampening these advances were lower prices for personal care supplies and for liquor purchased from stores. The Housing index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for furniture, increased household operating expenses, and a rise in rented accommodation charges were completely offset by lower charges for travellers and for owned accommodation. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

Calgary

The All-items index fell 0.1%, as declines in five of the seven major component indexes were largely offset by a rise in the Food index. The greatest downward pressure came from the Housing index, where decreased charges for traveller accommodation, household furnishings and owned accommodation were reported. The Transportation index also declined, as decreased charges for vehicle rentals and lower prices for gasoline more than offset a rise in air fares. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for personal care supplies, clothing and recreational and home entertainment equipment. The offsetting rise in the Food index reflected higher prices for beef, cereal and bakery products, dairy products, fresh vegetables, restaurant meals and chicken. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.7%.

Vancouver

The All-items index fell 0.1%. The greatest downward impact came from a drop in the Clothing index, followed by a decline in the Transportation component. The drop in Transportation reflected decreased charges for vehicle rentals and lower prices for gasoline, offset slightly by a rise in air fares. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for liquor and wine purchased from stores. Charges for personal care supplies declined as well. Partly offsetting these declines were higher food prices, particularly for fresh vegetables, beef, chicken, pork and bakery products. The Housing index rose slightly, reflecting increased charges for household operating expenses, furniture and rented and owned accommodation. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.9%.

Victoria

The All-items index remained unchanged overall as a number of offsetting effects took place. Among those factors exerting an upward effect were higher food prices, most notably for fresh produce, chicken, bakery products and milk. Increased transportation charges were also recorded, reflecting higher air fares and increased parking charges. Recreational expenses advanced as well. Among those factors exerting a downward influence were decreased housing charges (traveller accommodation, owned accommodation and household operating expenses) and lower prices for clothing, alcoholic beverages, personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.1%.

Whitehorse

The All-items index rose 0.1%. The main upward contributors were increased charges for electricity and higher prices for furniture, clothing and cigarettes. The Transportation index remained unchanged overall, as higher air fares were offset by lower prices for gasoline and decreased charges for vehicle rentals. The Food index was also unchanged, as higher prices for fresh produce, bakery products, poultry, pasta products and dairy products were completely offset by lower prices for pork, beef, soft drinks and cured meats. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.5%.

Yellowknife

Among those factors contributing to the 0.2% drop in the All-items index were lower prices for home entertainment equipment, decreased charges for traveller and owned accommodation, and lower prices for food and cigarettes. The drop in the Food index reflected lower prices for fresh fruit, soft drinks, cured and prepared meats, and turkey. Partly offsetting these declines were advances in air fares and higher prices for clothing, personal care supplies and prescribed and non-prescribed medicines. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The December 1993 issue of *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer price indexes for urban centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
December 1993 index	124.6	116.4	118.1	130.9	124.0	129.2	137.1	151.8
% change from November 1993	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.8	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
% change from December 1992	1.5	1.3	0.2	2.9	3.3	1.7	3.8	1.2
Charlottetown/Summerside								
December 1993 index	130.4	129.1	122.1	122.3	123.5	141.0	136.3	192.6
% change from November 1993	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	-4.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.0
% change from December 1992	2.1	3.3	1.6	-1.6	2.7	1.9	3.3	2.8
Halifax								
December 1993 index	129.2	130.4	121.2	127.1	124.2	131.7	134.4	176.4
% change from November 1993	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-1.7	-0.1	-0.5	0.1	-0.1
% change from December 1992	2.5	3.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.5	3.9	2.1
Saint John								
December 1993 index	127.6	125.5	120.7	130.9	124.4	133.6	131.6	172.4
% change from November 1993	-0.4	-1.3	0.1	-1.7	0.0	0.4	-0.2	0.1
% change from December 1992	1.6	0.6	0.3	4.1	3.2	3.3	3.6	0.7
Québec								
December 1993 index	129.7	119.1	128.0	134.3	121.1	136.9	140.1	168.3
% change from November 1993	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2	-1.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.0
% change from December 1992	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	-0.3
Montréal								
December 1993 index	131.8	120.5	131.0	134.4	123.6	137.9	142.8	174.0
% change from November 1993	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	-1.0	-0.6	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
% change from December 1992	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.5	3.2	2.4	1.6	0.3
Ottawa								
December 1993 index	131.4	125.0	128.7	128.5	129.4	140.5	136.6	165.7
% change from November 1993	0.1	-0.3	0.3	-0.9	-0.2	-0.4	1.0	-0.1
% change from December 1992	2.0	3.0	1.2	0.0	3.7	3.0	3.7	-0.9
Toronto								
December 1993 index	132.6	124.5	131.3	126.7	131.7	138.1	138.3	165.0
% change from November 1993	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.3
% change from December 1992	1.6	2.5	0.5	-0.6	3.9	1.5	3.1	0.1
Thunder Bay								
December 1993 index	130.3	119.7	127.0	132.3	130.7	128.7	135.6	169.8
% change from November 1993	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	0.2	-0.4	0.1	-0.9
% change from December 1992	2.0	-0.2	1.0	4.9	4.4	0.7	3.2	0.7
Winnipeg								
December 1993 index	131.7	130.3	126.2	132.0	129.1	134.3	140.4	164.5
% change from November 1993	0.0	0.2	0.2	-0.5	0.2	-0.7	0.0	-0.2
% change from December 1992	2.5	1.8	1.9	4.9	3.2	3.9	4.4	0.1
Regina								
December 1993 index	132.8	131.8	121.1	138.0	136.4	145.1	135.2	178.0
% change from November 1993	0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.5	-0.8	-0.1	-0.2
% change from December 1992	3.1	3.2	1.9	10.0	2.6	1.2	3.0	1.9

Consumer price indexes for urban centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Saskatoon								
December 1993 index	130.9	130.7	120.4	137.2	129.1	158.0	134.6	163.4
% change from November 1993	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.4
% change from December 1992	2.7	2.3	1.3	10.1	2.1	2.7	3.7	1.7
Edmonton								
December 1993 index	128.7	113.9	125.5	126.6	128.3	132.1	137.9	182.7
% change from November 1993	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	-0.8	0.0	-0.1
% change from December 1992	1.0	-4.5	2.4	2.2	1.7	0.6	3.6	0.7
Calgary								
December 1993 index	129.0	119.3	123.9	127.5	126.0	131.9	137.4	182.3
% change from November 1993	-0.1	1.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.7	-0.1	0.0
% change from December 1992	1.7	-0.9	1.5	2.1	3.6	2.6	3.6	1.3
Vancouver								
December 1993 index	133.3	131.6	126.9	126.1	138.7	129.5	136.4	170.9
% change from November 1993	-0.1	0.3	0.1	-1.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.6
% change from December 1992	2.9	1.9	2.0	3.1	4.6	2.7	4.5	4.5
Victoria								
December 1993 index	131.4	130.3	122.8	127.7	137.3	130.0	134.8	169.8
% change from November 1993	0.0	0.7	-0.2	-1.1	0.2	-0.6	0.4	-0.7
% change from December 1992	3.1	3.2	1.4	3.4	5.0	3.8	4.0	3.6
Whitehorse								
December 1993 index	127.9	121.1	125.8	129.8	119.2	128.6	127.0	168.7
% change from November 1993	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.0
% change from December 1992	3.5	3.3	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.3	1.6	12.6
Yellowknife								
December 1993 index	127.6	119.4	120.5	133.0	125.1	122.7	131.6	169.9
% change from November 1993	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	0.6	0.9	0.6	-0.9	-0.2
% change from December 1992	2.2	4.8	0.0	2.0	3.5	4.3	1.9	3.4

1 *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1992 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).*

■

Wholesale Trade

November 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted sales rose for the seventh consecutive month in November, rising by 1.7% to $18.0 billion. This increase compares with gains of 1.3% in October and 2.1% in September.

Sales

Leading the growth (in dollar value) was a 2.3% rise in sales of other machinery, equipment and supplies (which includes such commodities as office machinery and equipment, computers and commercial machinery, etc.). Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (which typically accounts for one-quarter of total wholesale merchants' sales) also contributed significantly to the overall increase: up 1.7% in November, marking the third consecutive monthly increase. Strong sales of lumber and building materials (+2.9%) and of motor vehicles, parts and accessories (+2.3%) also contributed to the growth.

Moderating the overall increase were lower sales of apparel and dry goods (-1.4%) and relatively unchanged sales of household goods and metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (0.1%).

Regionally, sales changes ranged from -2.1% in Newfoundland to +3.9% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Accounting for 65% of total sales, Quebec and Ontario both recorded strong increases, up 1.9% and 1.6% respectively.

Note to users

Wholesalers interact with various sectors of the economy both in buying and selling goods. More specifically, wholesalers purchase through a network of importers, manufacturers and other wholesalers. They sell to other wholesalers, retailers, household consumers, industrial and commercial users, and to foreign markets.

Inventories

Wholesale merchants' inventories totalled $26.3 billion in November, up 0.5% from October's revised level.

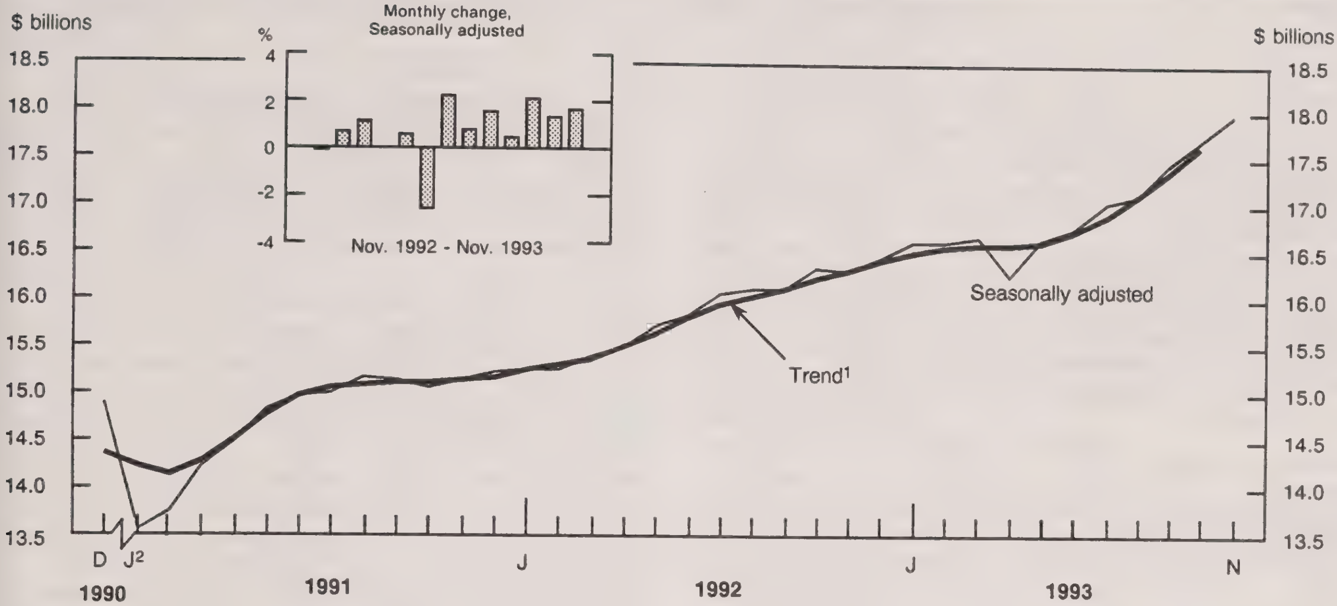
The inventories/sales ratio at the end of November was down to 1.46/1, from 1.48/1 at the end of October.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

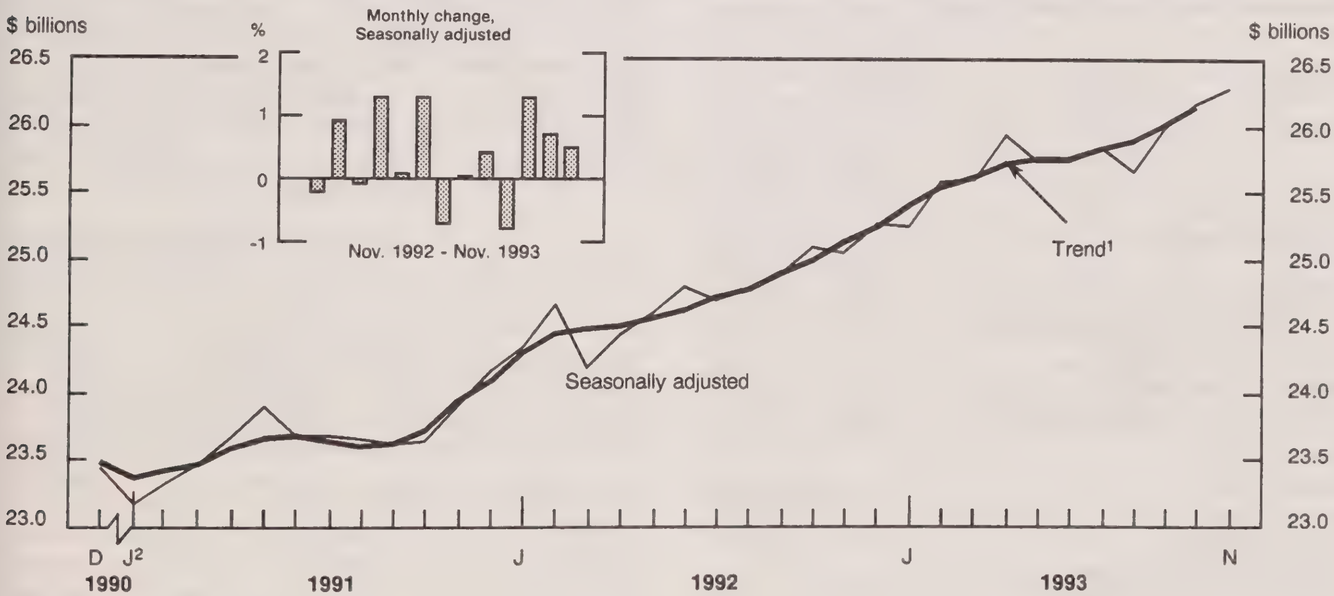
The November issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales



Wholesale merchants' inventories



1 *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*
2 *Prior to 1991, data include Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax, is not included in the 1991 and later data.*

Wholesale merchants' sales

Trade group	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1993 r	Nov. 1993p	Nov. 1992 to Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992	Aug. 1993 r	Sept. 1993 r	Oct. 1993 r	Nov. 1993p	Oct. 1993 to Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992 to Nov. 1993
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,312	4,642	4,749	10.1	4,309	4,415	4,475	4,552	4,631	1.7	7.5
Apparel and dry goods	358	500	417	16.5	427	449	460	471	465	-1.4	8.9
Household goods	747	723	772	3.4	607	585	595	608	607	--	--
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,727	2,069	2,066	19.6	1,730	1,910	1,914	1,933	1,976	2.3	14.3
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,154	1,302	1,293	12.0	1,124	1,211	1,249	1,240	1,239	-0.1	10.2
Lumber and building materials	1,459	1,758	1,690	15.8	1,486	1,587	1,645	1,650	1,698	2.9	14.3
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	274	446	357	30.6	343	386	391	411	428	4.1	24.9
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,662	3,892	4,224	15.3	3,704	3,833	3,975	3,995	4,086	2.3	10.3
Other products	2,562	2,917	2,919	14.0	2,573	2,714	2,749	2,826	2,855	1.0	11.0
Total, all trades	**16,255**	**18,249**	**18,486**	**13.7**	**16,303**	**17,090**	**17,453**	**17,685**	**17,986**	**1.7**	**10.3**
Provinces and territories											
Newfoundland	182	197	191	4.5	170	174	174	177	173	-2.1	1.9
Prince Edward Island	43	35	36	-16.9	42	36	37	35	36	2.4	-13.3
Nova Scotia	337	373	356	5.8	355	369	380	372	367	-1.4	3.5
New Brunswick	234	246	240	2.5	230	232	236	231	232	0.3	0.9
Quebec	4,083	4,478	4,514	10.6	4,005	4,070	4,141	4,207	4,288	1.9	7.1
Ontario	6,909	7,493	7,719	11.7	6,868	7,101	7,189	7,331	7,446	1.6	8.4
Manitoba	528	582	561	6.3	549	566	560	573	581	1.3	5.7
Saskatchewan	434	568	520	19.9	451	527	518	543	531	-2.0	18.0
Alberta	1,413	1,686	1,741	23.2	1,466	1,596	1,634	1,662	1,720	3.5	17.3
British Columbia	2,073	2,569	2,586	24.7	2,145	2,397	2,561	2,531	2,589	2.3	20.7
Yukon and Northwest Territories	19	24	22	15.4	23	22	22	23	24	3.9	4.5

Wholesale merchants' inventories

Trade group	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1993 r	Nov. 1993 p	Nov. 1992 to Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992	Aug. 1993 r	Sept. 1993 r	Oct. 1993 r	Nov. 1993p	Oct. 1993 to Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992 to Nov. 1993
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,209	3,351	3,373	5.1	3,186	3,294	3,281	3,294	3,353	1.8	5.2
Apparel and dry goods	838	955	952	13.6	940	1,023	1,068	1,034	1,056	2.1	12.3
Household goods	1,177	1,356	1,259	7.0	1,177	1,353	1,344	1,356	1,259	-7.1	7.0
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,309	3,424	3,336	0.8	3,484	3,673	3,627	3,558	3,569	0.3	2.5
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,080	2,258	2,271	9.2	2,160	2,192	2,255	2,282	2,332	2.2	8.0
Lumber and building materials	2,245	2,609	2,567	14.3	2,436	2,592	2,723	2,778	2,805	1.0	15.2
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,173	1,165	1,145	-2.4	1,269	1,227	1,202	1,232	1,236	0.3	-2.6
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	6,993	7,042	7,069	1.1	7,115	7,010	7,022	7,057	7,156	1.4	0.6
Other products	3,247	3,562	3,499	7.8	3,276	3,285	3,463	3,574	3,522	-1.4	7.5
Total, all trades	**24,270**	**25,722**	**25,471**	**4.9**	**25,043**	**25,650**	**25,985**	**26,165**	**26,288**	**0.5**	**5.0**

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Conditional Release Decision-making
1992-93

In 1992-93, the parole boards in Canada made 21,338 pre-release decisions concerning full parole. Almost half (48%, 10,317 decisions) of these full-parole decisions were to grant full parole. Full parole was granted in 34% of decisions involving federal offenders and in 57% of decisions involving provincial offenders.

During 1992-93, there was an average count of 7,611 parolees on full parole, 2,014 on day parole and 2,357 offenders on statutory release. In 1992-93, 82% of the paroles granted under the jurisdiction of provincial parole boards were concluded successfully. Long-term research shows that 70% of paroles granted to federal offenders by the National Parole Board were concluded without any return to federal custody during the sentence.

The Vol. 14, No. 2 issue of the *Juristat Service Bulletin: Conditional Release Decision-making in Canada, 1992-93* (85-002, $3.60), which is now available, examines parole and statutory release decision-making by the provincial parole boards and by the National Parole Board. The text focuses on the 1992-93 fiscal year, while the data tables provide historical information. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free in Canada 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt
December 1993

Estimates for the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available for December 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Tobacco Products
December 1993

Tobacco product firms produced 3.11 billion cigarettes in December 1993, a 7.1% increase from 2.90^r (revised) billion in December 1992. For January to December 1993, production totalled 46.29 billion cigarettes, up 1.8% from 45.49^r billion during the corresponding period in 1992.

Domestic sales in December 1993 totalled 2.78 billion cigarettes, down 5.5% from 2.94 billion cigarettes sold in December 1992. Year-to-date domestic sales for 1993 totalled 30.22 billion cigarettes, down 13.7% from 35.06 billion in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The December 1993 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers
December 1993

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 187 478 thousand square metres in December 1993, a 21.7% increase from 154 053 thousand square metres a year earlier.

For January to December 1993, domestic shipments totalled 2 218 285 thousand square metres, up 11.8% from 1 983 609 thousand square metres for the same period in 1992.

The December 1993 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Soft Drinks
December 1993

Data on the production of soft drinks for December 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Civil Aviation Statistics

November 1993

In a pattern similar to 1992, the load factor on scheduled services in 1993 was higher than the 1991 levels from January to August, but it then dropped well below the 1991 levels between September and November.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for November 1993 will be published in the February issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Basic Summary Tabulations

1991 Census

The *1991 Census 2B Basic Summary Tabulations* consist of a series of 47 tables, which are based on data collected from a 20% sample of households. Each table features two or more inter-related variables concerning the population and their dwellings. The data are aggregated for a variety of standard geographical areas, extending from the country as a whole to enumeration areas (the building blocks for all higher geographic levels).

The last Basic Summary Tabulations table in the ethnic origin series is now available. It is:

J9102 Population by Ethnic Origin, Showing Single and Multiple Origins.

This table is offered on magnetic tape, diskette and paper. Data are available at the following geographic levels: census divisions and subdivisions, census metropolitan areas/census agglomerations, census tracts, federal electoral districts and enumeration areas.

For further information or to order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Foamed and Expanded Plastic Products Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the foamed and expanded plastic products industry (SIC 1611) totalled $471.9 million, down 1.0% from $476.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5414.

Data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastics Products Industries* (33-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Prefabricated Wooden Buildings Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the prefabricated wooden buildings industry (SIC 2541) totalled $326.1 million, down 11.7% from $369.3 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5463.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $53).

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Coffin and Casket Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the coffin and casket industry (SIC 2581) totalled $50.5 million, up 3.9% from $48.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5468.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $53).

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Bed Spring and Mattress Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the bed spring and mattress industry (SIC 2691) totalled $368.2 million, down 3.9% from $383.1 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5479.

Data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Plate Work Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plate work industry (SIC 3022) totalled $145.9 million, down 16.4% from $174.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5518.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Basic Hardware Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the basic hardware industry (SIC 3061) totalled $401.2 million, down 0.2% from $402.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5531.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Metal Valve Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal valve industry (SIC 3092) totalled $338.2 million, down 3.4% from $350.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5538.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Pharmaceutical and Medicine Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the pharmaceutical and medicine industry (SIC 3741) totalled $4,147.0 million, up 9.2% from $3,796.9 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6876.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Ophthalmic Goods Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the ophthalmic goods industry (SIC 3914) totalled $254.6 million, down 5.9% from $270.2 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6887.

Data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined Petroleum Products, October 1993.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/ US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Farm Product Price Index, November 1993.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Exports by Commodity, October 1993.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/ US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Conditional Release Decision-making in Canada, 1993-93.
Vol. 14, No. 2.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$65; United States: US$4.30/US$78; Other Countries: US$5/US$91).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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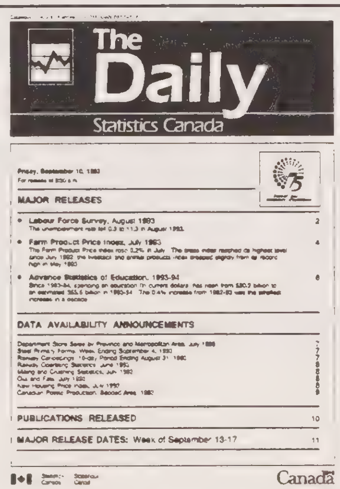
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- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 — 4
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 — 6

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Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and E-STAT, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services — from seminars to consultations — are also offered. Call or write your nearest Regional Reference Centre for more information.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 24-28

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
January		
24	Retail Trade	November 1993
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	November 1993
26	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	November 1993
26	The Labour Market: Year-end Review	1993
27	Industrial Product Price Index	December 1993
27	Raw Materials Price Index	December 1993
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	November 1993
28	Provincial Economic Accounts	1989-1992

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

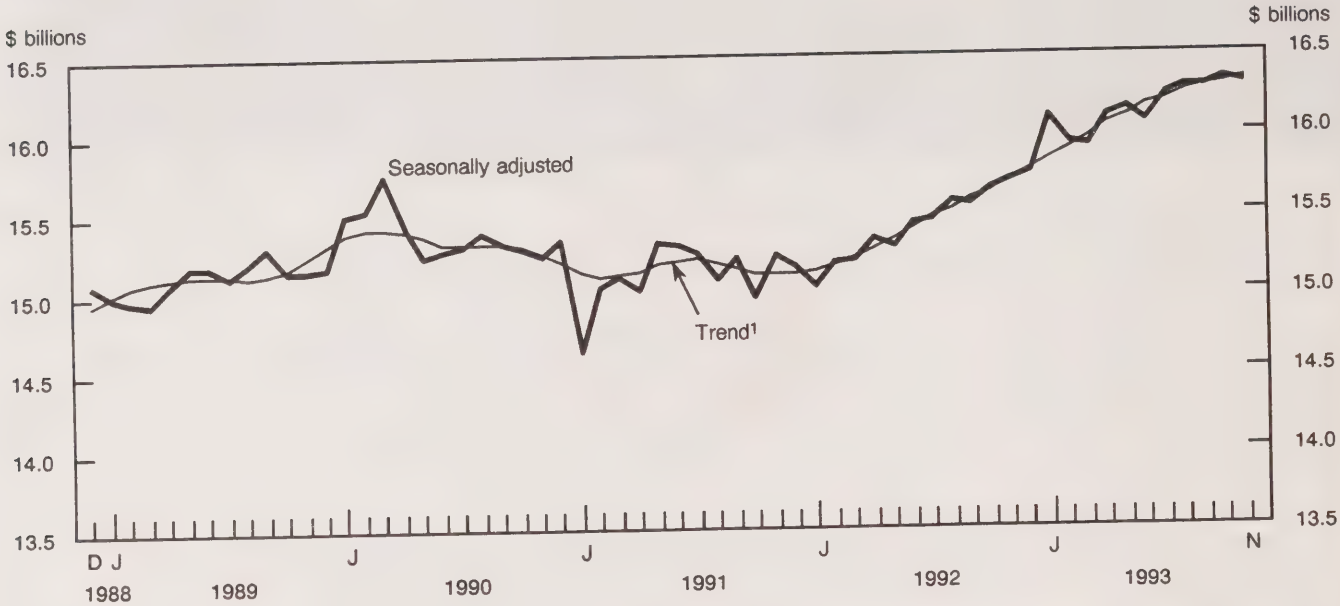
Statistics Canada

Monday, January 24, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

MAJOR RELEASE

Retail sales



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

Retail Trade

November 1993 (Preliminary)

The seasonally adjusted estimate of retail sales was little changed from October (-0.2%) at $16.3 billion in November. This decline followed a 0.3% gain in October (revised from +0.1%) and no growth in September. November's level was 3.8% higher than a year earlier. The trend, which had been increasing at a steady rate since March 1992, has slowed over the last three months. (The trend smooths out irregular month-to-month movements not sustained over a longer period.)

Note to users

Monthly estimates of retail sales are derived from a sample of approximately 14,000 retail businesses. The sample is composed of all large businesses, along with a sample of medium and small businesses. Beginning with the November 1993 estimates, one twenty-fourth of the medium and small businesses will be replaced each month. This will distribute the response burden of the survey more evenly.

Sample rotation has been designed to avoid degrading the accuracy of retail estimates at aggregate levels (such as provincial or trade group total for Canada). It may, however, result in increased variability of estimates at finer detail levels (such as trade group estimates by province).

Major components

Three of the seven major groups (which account for 27.6% of total retail sales) reported lower sales in November. The most notable decreases were in the general merchandise (-3.5%) and retail stores not elsewhere classified (-0.8%) sectors. Partly countering these decreases were gains in the automotive (+ 0.5%) and furniture (+ 1.1%) sectors.

The general merchandise sector's (retail stores, such as department stores, that deal in a wide range of commodities) decrease of 3.5% in November followed a 1.8% gain in October and no change in September. At $1.7 billion, the sector's sales have not changed significantly since January 1993 because of offsetting fluctuations in monthly levels. The trend for the general merchandise sector has been relatively flat over the past three years, dampening the growth of total retail sales.

The automotive sector's 0.5% sales increase in November continued the fluctuating movements recorded since May. The largest upward influence came from a 0.8% sales gain by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, the third consecutive monthly increase. The number of new motor vehicles sold rose 0.5% in November. Sales by gasoline service stations were flat in November after two consecutive monthly declines. The trend for the automotive sector has been rising since January 1992.

Provinces and territories

Eight provinces and territories posted sales decreases in November, ranging from -0.2% in British Columbia to -2.0% in Manitoba. Increases ranged from + 0.5% in Quebec and Saskatchewan to + 2.3% in the Northwest Territories.

Year-to-date

Unadjusted cumulative retail sales for the first 11 months of 1993 totalled $173.5 billion, up 4.6% from the corresponding period in 1992. At the end of October, year-to-date sales were 4.5% higher than in the same period of 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The November 1993 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For information about this release, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

Trade group	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1993 r	Nov. 1993 p	Nov. 1992 to Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992	Aug. 1993 r	Sept. 1993 r	Oct. 1993 r	Nov. 1993 p	Oct. 1993 to Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992 to Nov. 1993
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Food											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,612	4,059	3,757	4.0	3,894	3,972	3,953	3,983	3,987	0.1	2.4
All other food stores	243	279	264	8.5	259	287	285	282	285	0.8	10.0
Drug											
Drug and patent medicine stores	924	1,021	1,000	8.3	941	1,003	1,007	1,007	1,010	0.3	7.3
Clothing											
Shoe stores	142	155	157	10.3	125	133	134	138	136	-1.7	8.3
Men's clothing stores	174	157	186	6.9	141	145	146	151	148	-1.8	5.5
Women's clothing stores	327	330	339	3.8	311	324	313	318	313	-1.6	0.7
Other clothing stores	375	376	406	8.4	330	363	358	356	357	0.3	7.9
Furniture											
Household furniture and appliance stores	712	718	783	9.9	660	702	711	700	703	0.5	6.5
Household furnishings stores	195	192	209	7.2	180	187	186	182	188	3.5	4.6
Automotive											
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	2,991	3,373	3,366	12.6	3,271	3,434	3,471	3,489	3,518	0.8	7.6
Gasoline service stations	1,167	1,228	1,169	0.1	1,182	1,216	1,212	1,191	1,191	--	0.8
Automotive parts, accessories and services	933	932	1,010	8.3	870	916	920	918	915	-0.3	5.3
General merchandise											
General merchandise stores	2,132	1,840	2,132	--	1,739	1,746	1,745	1,777	1,715	-3.5	-1.4
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)											
Other semi-durable goods stores	573	532	590	3.0	561	562	559	565	566	0.2	1.0
Other durable goods stores	416	400	453	8.9	414	444	439	440	446	1.2	7.6
All other retail stores n.e.c.	796	834	786	-1.3	821	848	839	835	814	-2.5	-0.8
Total, retail sales	**15,711**	**16,425**	**16,607**	**5.7**	**15,698**	**16,283**	**16,281**	**16,331**	**16,292**	**-0.2**	**3.8**
Total, excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,721	13,051	13,241	4.1	12,427	12,849	12,809	12,841	12,774	-0.5	2.8
Department store-type merchandise	5,970	5,720	6,256	4.8	5,402	5,609	5,600	5,634	5,581	-0.9	3.3
Provinces and territories											
Newfoundland	298	281	298	0.1	284	280	278	282	277	-1.6	-2.4
Prince Edward Island	68	70	73	7.9	68	72	71	72	72	-0.6	5.8
Nova Scotia	523	540	555	6.0	512	540	545	542	540	-0.4	5.4
New Brunswick	412	429	439	6.7	403	423	423	424	422	-0.6	4.7
Quebec	3,687	4,017	3,940	6.9	3,793	3,971	3,963	3,969	3,990	0.5	5.2
Ontario	5,929	6,028	6,150	3.7	5,826	5,970	5,972	5,985	5,923	-1.0	1.7
Manitoba	551	578	581	5.3	542	557	562	574	563	-2.0	3.9
Saskatchewan	459	490	505	10.1	451	483	484	485	487	0.5	7.9
Alberta	1,644	1,712	1,781	8.3	1,643	1,707	1,692	1,713	1,738	1.5	5.8
British Columbia	2,092	2,227	2,232	6.7	2,126	2,230	2,237	2,232	2,227	-0.2	4.7
Yukon	16	17	16	0.5	17	17	17	17	17	-1.4	-0.5
Northwest Territories	33	36	37	12.2	33	35	36	35	36	2.3	10.9

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, November 1993.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

The Labour Force, December 1993.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

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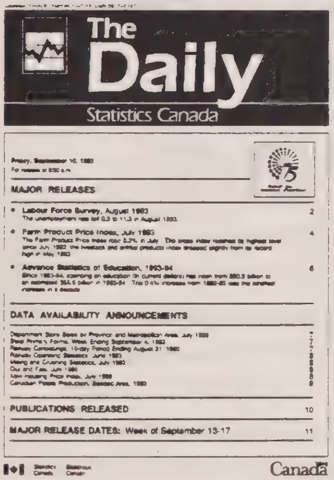
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- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 4
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 6

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Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 25, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

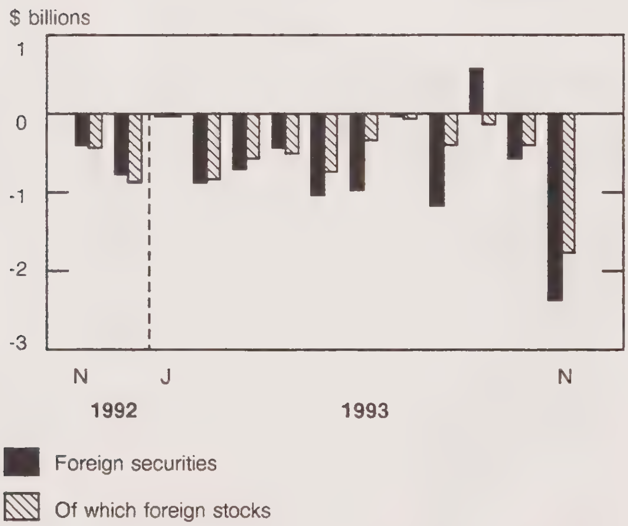
MAJOR RELEASE

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

November 1993

In November 1993, Canadian residents purchased an unprecedented net $2.4 billion of foreign securities—$1.8 billion of foreign stocks and $0.6 billion of foreign bonds. This brought Canadians' net purchase of foreign securities as of the end of November 1993 to $7.6 billion, ahead of the annual record of $6.9 billion set in 1991.

Canadian investment in foreign securities



As for the Canadian market, non-residents reduced by a modest $0.7 billion their holdings of Canadian securities by selling a substantial net $3.6 billion of Canadian bonds while purchasing $2.0 billion of Canadian money market instruments and $0.9 billion of Canadian stocks.

Foreign securities

In November, the $1.8 billion net investment in foreign stocks by Canadian investors was led by mutual funds, with a significant 58% directed to overseas stocks.

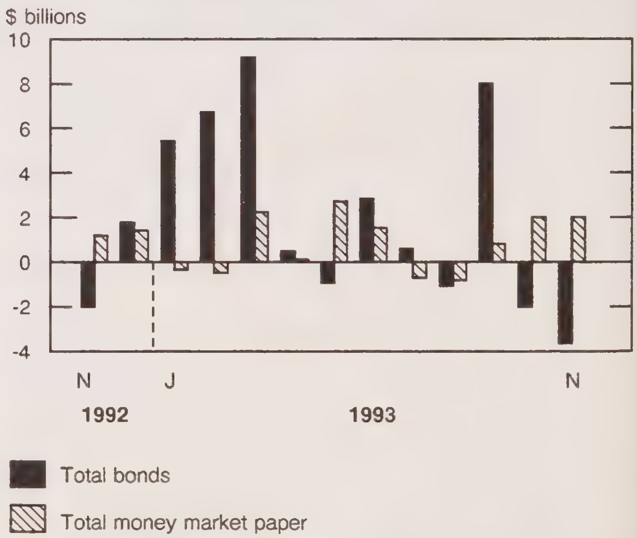
The $0.6 billion net investment in foreign bonds in November went largely into overseas bonds and came from a wide variety of Canadian investors.

Canadian bonds

The $3.6 billion net sale of Canadian bonds by non-residents in November was the second substantial net disinvestmnet in a row. This contrasted sharply with the large net $8.0 billion that non-residents purchased as early as September. In November, non-residents sold off $4.7 billion of existing bonds but acquired $1.1 billion of net new issues of Canadian bonds.

The $4.7 billion net selling of existing bonds was in federal issues and came from various countries: Europe, $2.4 billion; Asia, $1.7 billion; and the United States, $0.7 billion. There was a marked increase in gross trading in the secondary market, to $100 billion in November, as both Canadian and U.S. interest rates on long-term bonds rose slightly. The differential in favour of Canada narrowed by 20 basis points, reflecting a lower increase in Canadian rates.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian bonds and money market paper



The $1.1 billion net investment of net new issues was made up of $2.5 billion of new bond issues and $1.4 billion of retirements. The net new issues were spread over federal ($0.4 billion), provincial ($0.7 billion), and corporate ($0.5 billion) issues and were partly offset by a net retirement of federal enterprise issues ($0.4 billion). By currency of issue, Canadian and U.S. dollars each accounted for 37% of the total gross new issues, with other foreign currencies making up the balance.

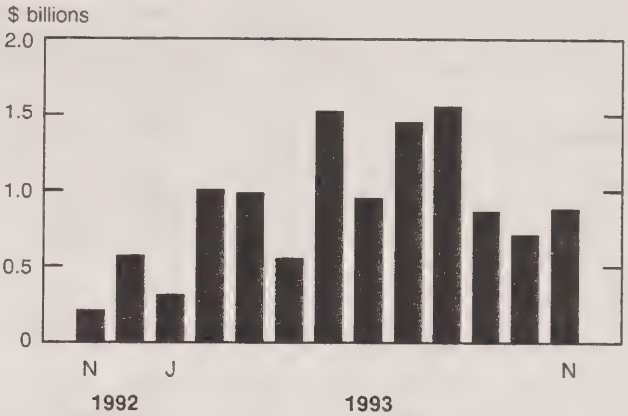
Canadian money market

The $2.0 billion foreign net investment in Canadian money market instruments in November followed a similarly large net investment in October, which was largely in Government of Canada treasury bills. Geographically, European and Asian investors purchased $2.4 billion; U.S. investors sold off a net $0.4 billion. Total gross trading amounted to $46 billion, in line with the strong trading activity that has prevailed since early 1992.

Canadian stocks

The $0.9 billion net purchase of Canadian stocks in November was in line with the trend of foreign investment that has prevailed since October 1992 and that has brought a total $11.7 billion to the Canadian market. In November, net investment went largely into existing shares and continued to come mostly from the United States, with a marginal $0.2 billion net investment from overseas.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian stocks



Gross value of trading in Canadian equities with non-residents amounted to $6.5 billion, a large amount by historical standards. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Index, slipped 1.7% in November after the strong 6.6% gain in October.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The November 1993 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's international transactions in securities

	May 1993	June 1993	July 1993	August 1993	September 1993	October 1993	November 1993	January to November 1993	January to November 1992
					$ millions				
Canadian securities total	**3,387**	**5,364**	**1,415**	**-291**	**9,750**	**642**	**-689**	**45,786**	**17,966**
Bonds (net)	-891	2,847	620	-1,011	8,016	-2,014	-3,608	25,818	14,033
Outstanding bonds	-734	-1,285	-1,785	-1,585	4,088	-1,768	-4,732	-120	-3,170
New issues	2,788	5,901	4,826	1,493	6,897	2,483	2,520	48,993	39,448
Retirements	-2,946	-1,768	-2,421	-919	-2,969	-2,729	-1,396	-23,055	-22,245
Money market paper (net)	2,758	1,565	-653	-827	870	1,948	2,048	9,203	3,457
Government of Canada	2,716	653	-799	193	2,300	2,072	1,979	12,683	396
Other money market paper	42	912	145	-1,019	-1,431	-124	70	-3,478	3,061
Stocks (net)	1,519	952	1,447	1,546	864	708	871	10,765	475
Outstanding stocks (net)	1,400	807	1,230	1,277	684	660	674	9,377	-131
New issues (net)	119	145	217	269	180	48	197	1,389	606
Foreign securities total	**-1,035**	**-951**	**-45**	**-1,173**	**570**	**-576**	**-2,373**	**-7,614**	**-5,989**
Bonds (net)	-314	-633	33	-766	709	-186	-616	-1,859	-642
Stocks (net)	-722	-319	-78	-406	-139	-390	-1,756	-5,755	-5,348

Note: *Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada.* ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Building Permits, November 1993.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/
US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, October 1993.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19/
US$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

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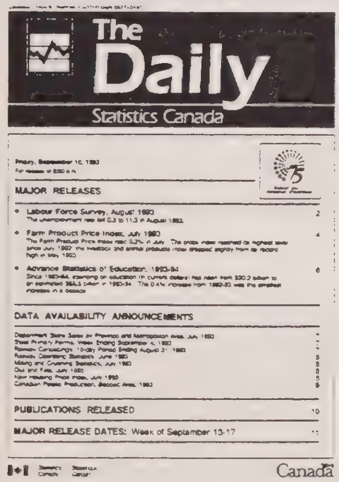
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Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 26, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

The Labour Market: Year-end Review
1993

Perspectives on Labour and Income announces a new service: advance release of its supplement "The Labour Market: Year-end Review." This special supplement summarizes changes and trends in the labour market during 1993. It can be ordered today and is available only via fax service at a cost of $15 payable by VISA or MasterCard. To order, give your name, fax number, credit card number, etc. to Suzanne David (613-951-4628), Household Surveys Analysis Division.

The regular release date for the spring 1994 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25 /$53), including "The Labour Market: Year-end Review," will be in early March. See "How to Order Publications."

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

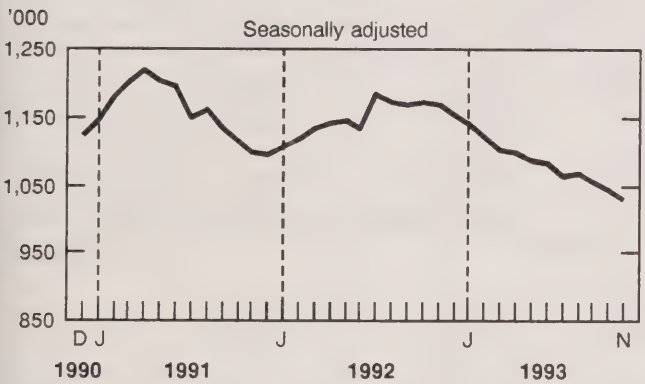
Unemployment Insurance Statistics

November 1993 (Preliminary)

In November, the average weekly unemployment insurance payment was $257.77, virtually unchanged from November 1992. This is 61% of the maximum amount of benefits ($425.00) that a beneficiary could receive.

For the week ended November 13, 1993, the seasonally adjusted estimate of the number of beneficiaries who received regular unemployment insurance benefits stood at 1,028,000, down 1.2% from a month earlier.

Beneficiaries receiving regular U. I. benefits



Between October and November 1993, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits declined in all jurisdictions except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon—where slight increases were observed. Decreases exceeding 2% occurred in the Northwest Territories (-6.1%), Saskatchewan (-3.8%), Manitoba (-2.8%), and British Columbia (-2.6%).

Unadjusted

In November 1993, the estimated number of beneficiaries (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,128,000, down 11.7% from November 1992.

Note to users

The number of beneficiaries represents those who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

Data on benefit payments, number of benefit weeks and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month and are usually final estimates. These estimates are affected by the number of working days in the reference month to process claims and pay benefits. It is common when making short-term comparisons to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Benefits shown here include payments to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries (since February 1991) and payments to claimants as self-employment assistance (since June 1992).

Year-over-year, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 14.2% to 588,000 while the number of female beneficiaries decreased 8.9% to 541,000.

Beneficiaries of all types of benefits

	Beneficiaries November 1993	November 1992 to November 1993
		% change
Census metropolitan area		
St. John's	11,930	-16.3
Halifax	12,680	-4.7
Saint John	4,960	-12.2
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	10,540	-8.7
Québec	31,380	-4.7
Sherbrooke	6,520	-21.3
Trois-Rivières	8,240	-11.7
Montréal	139,070	-14.2
Hull	9,880	-1.6
Ottawa	15,170	-15.0
Oshawa	6,760	-13.3
Toronto	119,490	-13.7
Hamilton	17,360	-15.9
St.Catharines-Niagara	13,270	-19.2
Kitchener	10,020	-12.9
London	9,270	-16.2
Windsor	7,560	-17.0
Sudbury	6,280	-7.8
Thunder Bay	4,970	-8.6
Winnipeg	19,940	-15.6
Regina	4,720	-9.6
Saskatoon	6,270	-12.3
Calgary	24,070	-18.8
Edmonton	28,020	-7.7
Vancouver	54,410	-11.7
Victoria	7,640	-15.3

Unemployment insurance payments in November 1993 totalled $1.3 billion, down 6.3% from November 1992. For January to November 1993, $16.8 billion was paid in benefits, down 4.8% from the corresponding period in 1992. Comparing the same 11-month periods, the average weekly payment increased 2.3% to $260.05; the number of benefit weeks decreased 7.0% to 63.0 million.

A total of 386,000 claims (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in November 1993, down 1.9% from November 1992. For January to November 1993, 2,972,000 claims were received, a 13.1% decrease from the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736.

The November 1993 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for September, October and November 1993, will be available in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment insurance statistics

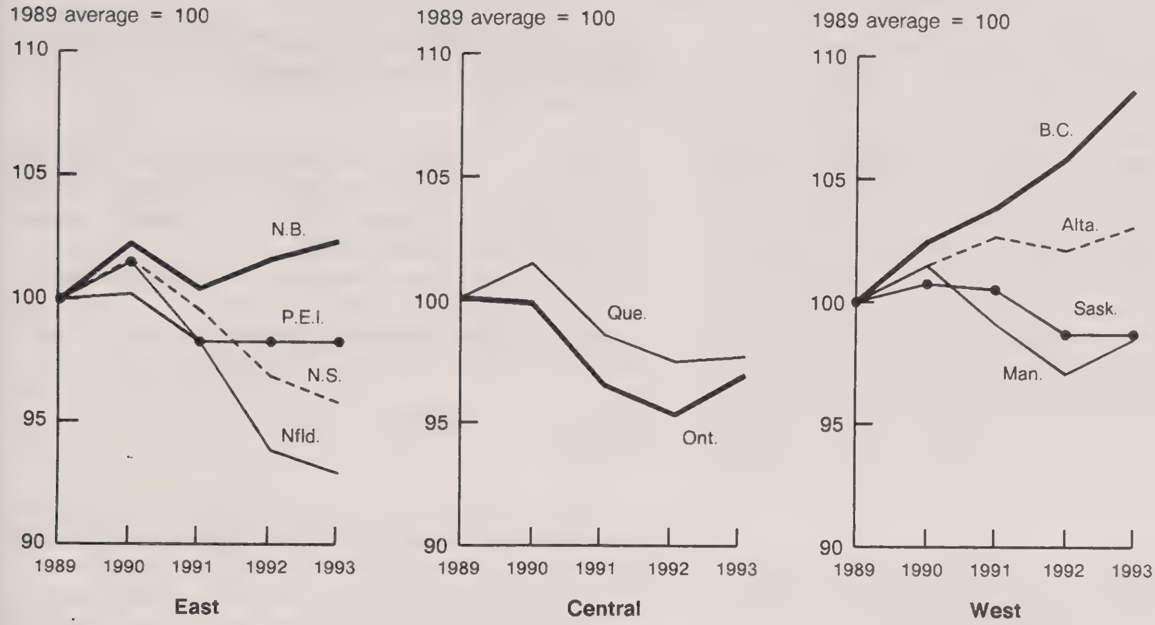
		November 1992	September 1993	October 1993	November 1993	October 1993 to November 1993
		seasonally adjusted				% change
Regular benefits						
Beneficiaries	'000	1,166	1,050r	1,041p	1,028p	-1.2
Amount paid	$'000	1,323,408	1,190,224	1,144,538	1,153,084	0.7
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,155	4,631	4,448	4,499	1.1

		November 1992	September 1993	October 1993	November 1993	November 1992 to November 1993
		unadjusted				% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,279	1,038r	1,050p	1,128p	-11.7
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,060	837r	845p	916p	-13.6
Claims received	'000	393	264	288	386	-1.9
Amount paid	$'000	1,440,072	1,233,020	1,146,671	1,349,944	-6.3
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,353	4,767	4,315	5,088	-4.9
Average weekly benefit	$	256.53	254.12	255.38	257.77	0.5

		January to November 1992	January to November 1993	1992 to 1993
				% change
Year-to-date				
Beneficiaries—average	'000	1,386	1,291p	-6.8
Claims received	'000	3,418	2,972	-13.1
Amount paid	$'000	17,665,314	16,821,035	-4.8
Weeks of benefits	'000	67,745	63,033	-7.0
Average weekly benefit	$	254.22	260.05	2.3

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness). ■

Only three provinces increased their employment levels between 1989 and 1993



Source: *Labour Force Survey*

The Labour Market: Year-end Review

1993

The economy performed better in 1993 than it did in 1992, but only 43% of the employment losses incurred in 1991 and 1992 were recovered. The unemployment rate in 1993 improved marginally from 1992.

Employment rose in most provinces in 1993, with the largest increase in British Columbia (+2.9%). Newfoundland and Nova Scotia were the only two provinces that experienced employment declines, while employment in Saskatchewan remained at the same level.

After three consecutive years of substantial declines, employment losses in the goods-producing industries slowed in 1993.

The services-producing industries experienced much higher employment growth (+148,000) in 1993 than in 1992, most of it in the community, business and personal services industry.

Not only did youths (15 to 24 year-olds) suffer the most in the recent recession; in 1993, their employment level dropped a further 47,000. By contrast, the employment level for adults (aged 25 and over) in 1993 surpassed the 1990 peak for this group by about 123,000.

Nearly 60% of the total growth in employment in 1993 was accounted for by part-time workers; almost three-quarters of these 85,000 additional part-time workers were adults.

Despite some growth in employment, the number of unemployed remained high in 1993 (1.6 million). Neither youths nor adults saw their unemployment rate change significantly: it stalled at 17.7% for youths, edged down to 10.1% for adult men, and rose marginally to 9.6% for adult women.

For more information on "The Labour Market: Year-end Review," contact Cécile Dumas (613-951-6894), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

To order the supplement via fax service ($15), contact Suzanne David (613-951-4628), Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending January 14, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded during the seven-day period increased by 8.0% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased by 10.0% to 4.1 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 16.1% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of January 14, 1994 increased by 1.6% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 have been revised.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

November 1993

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 20.6% to 2 329 314 cubic metres in November 1993, from 1 931 695 cubic metres after revisions in November 1992.

Stocks on hand at the end of November 1993 totalled 2 722 332 cubic metres, up 12.6% from 2 416 869 cubic metres in November 1992.

At the end of November 1993, year-to-date production totalled 23 782 425 cubic metres, up 16.2% from 20 472 318 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The November 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$10/\$100) will be available later.

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills in British Columbia

November 1993

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 686 730 cubic metres of lumber and ties in November 1993, a 1.5% decrease from 2 726 232 cubic metres produced in November 1992.

For January to November 1993, production totalled 31 187 567 cubic metres, up 1.8% from 30 650 545 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The November 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$7.10/\$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Construction Type Plywood

November 1993

In November, production of construction type plywood totalled 152 659 cubic metres, a 3.9% increase from 146 301 cubic metres produced in November 1992.

For January to November 1993, production totalled 1 676 128 cubic metres, an increase of 0.2% from 1 672 846 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The November 1993 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

November 1993

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,546 million for November 1993, up 3.4% from $1,495 million in November 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The November 1993 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in three weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Air Charter Statistics

Second Quarter 1993

Preliminary data on the air charter industry are now available for the second quarter of 1993.

The January issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available soon. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, contact Francesca Thibeault (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Domestic and International Shipping

July-September 1993 (Preliminary)

Domestic and international shipping generated 88.6 million tonnes of cargo at Canada's ports during the third quarter of 1993, down 4.8% from the same period in 1992.

Preliminary statistics for July to September 1993 will be published in the Vol. 9 No. 8 issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75), which will be available at the beginning of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Anna MacDonald (613-951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Pack of Processed Beets

1993

Data on the pack of processed beets for 1993 are now available. *Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables* (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, December 1993.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, December 1993.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, December 1993.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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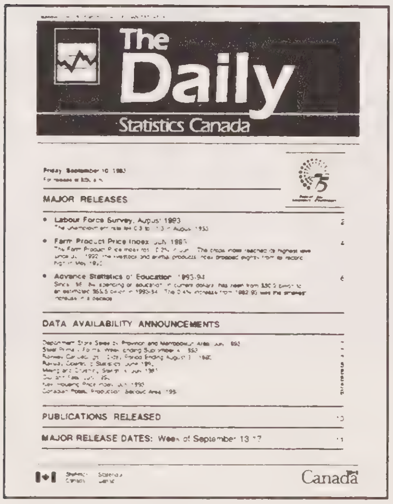

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 27, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

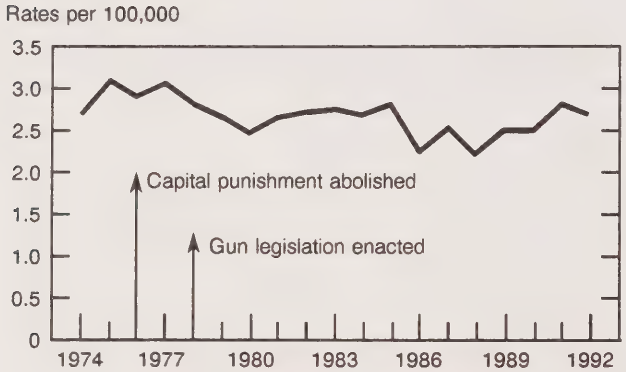
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Homicide in Canada
1992

Police departments reported 732 homicides in 1992, a 3.2% drop from 756 in 1991. The homicide rate per 100,000 population in 1992 was 2.7, slightly higher than the average rate for the last 10 years (2.6) but lower than the peak rate of 3.1 reported in both 1975 and 1977. Historically, homicide accounts for a very small portion (0.2%) of all violent crime (i.e., homicide, attempted murder, sexual assault, non-sexual assault, and robbery).

Homicide rate has remained relatively constant since 1974



Over the past decade, the homicide rate in the United States has been three to four times that in Canada. In 1992, almost 24,000 homicides were reported in the United States, a rate of 9.3 per 100,000 population. Since 1983, the homicide rate has increased by 12% in the United States, while it has dropped 2.9% in Canada.

Weapon used

Firearms were the most common method used (34%) against victims in 1992, followed by stabbing (29%) and beating (21%). Of the homicides where a firearm was used, 52% involved handguns in 1992, 50% in 1991, 41% in 1990, and an average of 30% in the previous 10-year period. Correspondingly, the use of rifles and shotguns decreased to 37% in 1992, lower than the 10-year average of 59%. Other types of firearms used to commit homicides in 1992 included: sawed-off rifles and shotguns (6%) and fully automatic firearms (5%). These data confirm a recent trend. The use of handguns to commit homicide is increasing compared with previous years.

Note to users

Homicide data for 1992 was released in August 1993. Today's Juristat report describes the nature and extent of homicides, characteristics of victims and the accused, and recent trends at the national level.

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics—in close cooperation with police departments—has been collecting homicide statistics since 1961. In Canada, homicide is classified as first degree murder, second degree murder, manslaughter, or infanticide. Deaths caused by criminal negligence, suicide, accidental homicide, or justifiable homicide are not included in the definition.

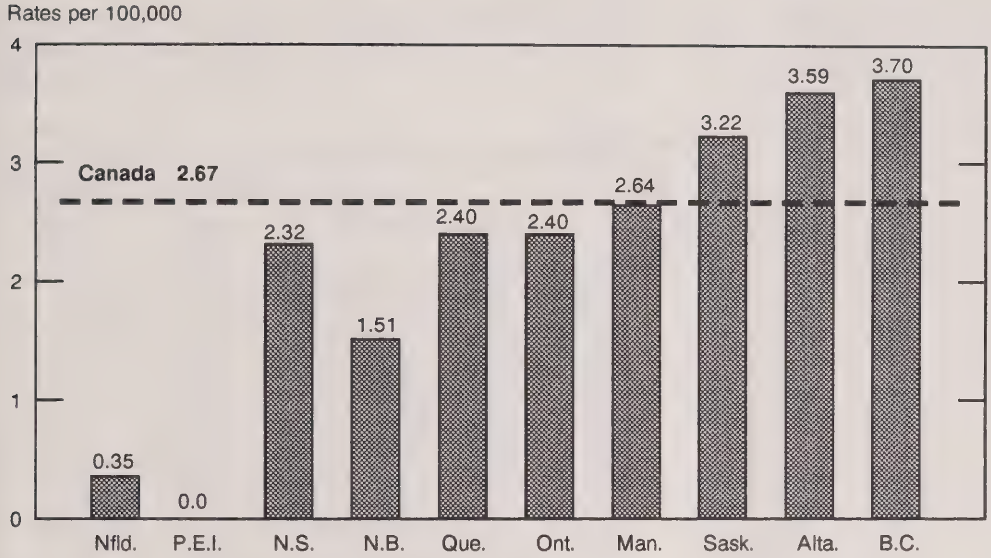
Provinces and territories

Data for 1992 continued to follow an established pattern: homicide rates in the Atlantic provinces were lower than those in Quebec and Ontario, which in turn were lower than rates in the Western provinces. British Columbia recorded the highest provincial homicide rate per 100,000 population for the second consecutive year. In 1992, except for Saskatchewan and Alberta, all provinces reported rate decreases from the previous year. The Northwest territories reported 13 homicides during 1992, which included nine victims of an explosion at the Royal Oak Mine in Yellowknife.

Census metropolitan areas (CMA)

In 1992, 62% of all homicides occurred in one of Canada's 25 census metropolitan areas (i.e., urban cores of at least 100,000 population), while these areas represented 65% of the total Canadian population. The majority (82%) of homicides occurring within CMAs in 1992 were reported by urban centres with populations of 500,000 or greater. CMAs with populations of 250,000 to 499,999 reported a further 12% of the homicides, while the remaining 6% occurred in communities with populations of 100,000 to 249,999 persons. The homicide rates for the three CMA group sizes decreased as the community size decreased: 2.8, 2.4, and 2.1 respectively (see Table). For rural Canada and communities under 100,000 population, the combined homicide rate was 2.6.

Homicide rates, 1992



Number of homicides, 1992

Nfld.	2
P.E.I.	0
N.S.	21
N.B.	11
Que.	166
Ont.	242
Man.	29
Sask.	32
Alta.	92
B.C.	122
Yukon	2
N.W.T.	13
Canada	**732**

In 1992, for 19 of the 25 CMAs, the homicide rate decreased or remained unchanged from 1991. It is important to note that percentage change in homicide rates within a CMA can be affected dramatically—particularly in the smaller areas—by increases and decreases in the small numbers of homicides reported.

Victim/accused relationship

Of homicides in which an accused was identified in 1992, 84% were committed by persons known to the victim—either an acquaintance (52%) or a relative (32%). The remaining 16% of homicides were committed by a stranger. Strangers are feared, yet the data indicate far less likelihood of a murder occurring at the hands of a stranger than at the hands of someone known to the victim.

Approximately 55% of female victims were killed by a family member, compared with 20% of male victims. Another 38% of female victims and 60% of male victims were killed by an acquaintance. Seven percent of female victims were killed by strangers, compared with 20% of male victims.

Spousal homicides accounted for 17% of total solved homicides in 1992. Eighty-four women were killed by their husbands and 16 men were killed by their wives in 1992.

Commission during another offence

Almost one-half (274) of all homicides in 1992 occurred during commission of another criminal offence. Of these, 188 homicides were committed during another violent offence: 82 during an assault; 53 during a robbery; 32 during a sexual assault; 8 during a kidnapping and 13 during other violent offences. A further 40 homicides occurred during the commission of a property offence, 31 during a drug offence and 15 occurred in combination with other types of criminal offences.

Location

Sixty percent of homicides occurred in private residences: 28% took place in the victim's home, 21% in a joint victim-accused residence, 6% in the accused's home, and 5% in another private residence. Another 38% occurred in a public place. For the remaining 2% of homicides, the location was unknown.

The Vol. 14, No. 4 issue of *Juristat Service Bulletin: Homicide in Canada, 1992* (85-002, $3.60/$65) is now available. The annual publication *Canadian Crime Statistics, 1992* (85-205, $39) is also now available, as is the Vol. 14, No. 3 issue of *Juristat Service Bulletin: Canadian Crime Statistics, 1992*

(85-002, $3.60/$65). See "How to Order Publications".

Available on CANSIM: tables 00160401 to 00160405.

For further information on these data, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023 or toll-free in Canada 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Homicide numbers and rates[1] for census metropolitan areas

Census metropolitan area	1992			1991		
	Population	Homicide number	Homicide rate	Population	Homicide number	Homicide rate
	'000s			'000s		
500,000 + population						
Toronto	3,902.4	90	2.3	3,893.0	103	2.7
Montréal	3,164.8	105	3.3	3,127.2	104	3.3
Vancouver	1,638.6	61	3.7	1,602.5	63	4.0
Ottawa-Hull	910.3	13	1.4	920.9	18	2.0
Edmonton	861.8	33	3.8	839.9	25	3.0
Calgary	758.1	35	4.6	754.0	19	2.6
Winnipeg	655.4	13	2.0	652.4	17	2.6
Québec	637.0	6	0.9	645.6	12	1.9
Hamilton	613.6	12	2.0	599.8	16	2.6
	13,142.0	368	2.8	13,035.3	377	2.9
250,000 - 499,999 population						
London	383.1	10	2.6	381.5	2	0.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	367.5	11	3.0	364.6	11	3.0
Kitchener	359.1	7	1.9	356.4	11	3.1
Halifax	320.1	8	2.5	320.5	9	2.9
Victoria	292.7	5	1.7	287.9	2	0.7
Windsor	267.2	9	3.4	262.1	6	2.3
Oshawa	259.2	3	1.2	240.1	11	4.4
	2,248.9	53	2.4	2,213.1	52	2.4
100,000 - 249,999 population						
Saskatoon	204.7	7	3.4	210.0	7	3.4
Regina	190.5	4	2.1	191.7	4	2.1
St. John's	166.8	1	0.6	171.9	3	1.8
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	160.3	1	0.6	160.9	1	0.6
Sudbury	158.0	6	3.8	157.6	7	4.5
Sherbrooke	137.6	0	0.0	139.2	2	1.5
Trois-Rivières	132.8	0	0.0	136.3	3	2.3
Thunder Bay	125.8	7	5.6	124.4	3	2.4
Saint John	123.5	4	3.2	125.0	4	3.2
	1,400.0	30	2.1	1,417.0	34	2.4
Census metropolitan area total	**16,790.9**	**451**	**2.7**	**16,665.4**	**463**	**2.8**
Other	10,611.3	281	2.6	10,339.0	293	2.8
Canada	**27,402.2**	**732**	**2.7**	**27,004.4**	**756**	**2.8**

[1] *Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.*
Source: *Homicide Survey, Policing Services Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.*

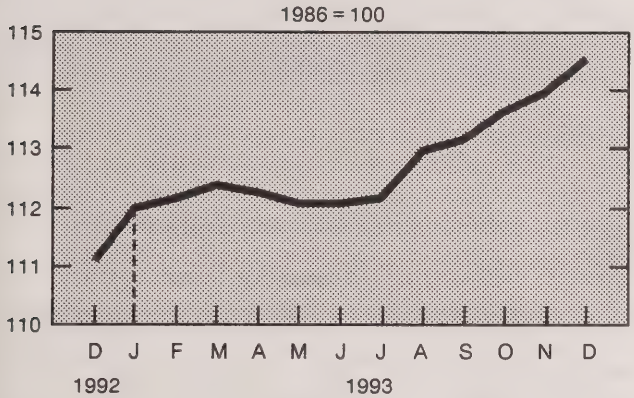
Industrial Product Price Index

December 1993 (Preliminary)

In December, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986=100) rose 0.5% to 114.5, from November's revised level of 113.9.

Chart 1

Industrial product price index



Indexes for 13 of the 21 major groups of products increased, three remained unchanged, and five decreased. The most significant price increase was for lumber, sawmill, and other wood products (+4.0%), which accounted for over half the increase in the IPPI. Other significant increases were in primary metal products (+1.5%), autos, trucks and other transport equipment (+0.5%), chemicals and chemical products (+1.1%), and paper and paper products (+1.0%). The two most important declines were in petroleum and coal products (-1.7%) and in meat, fish, and dairy products (-0.5%).

Between mid-November and mid-December, the value of the U.S. dollar rose 0.8% against the Canadian dollar, increasing the value of export prices quoted in U.S. dollars. This particularly affected three indexes: automobiles, trucks and other transport equipment; paper and paper products; and (to a lesser extent) lumber, sawmill and other wood products. In December, the U.S. dollar was 4.4% higher against the Canadian dollar than in December 1992.

Summary of 1993

As shown in Chart 1, the IPPI rose during the first quarter of 1993, declined in April and May, and increased from July onward.

The year-to-year change, however, moved differently. After the first four months of the year, when the year-over-year change in the IPPI fluctuated between 4.4% and 3.7%, it stabilized at just under 3%. In December it rose to 3.2%, from 2.8%. The most significant element in December's increase was the noticeable rise in the year-to-year change in the first-stage intermediate goods index, from -2.4% to -0.5%, its highest value since February 1993.

As shown in Charts 2 and 3, the evolution of the year-to-year price change has been very different for first-stage intermediate goods compared with second-stage intermediate goods or finished goods. The year-to-year percentage change for second-stage intermediate goods varied between 3.9% and 5.8%. It was highest in March and April and lowest in June and July. The year-to-year percentage change for finished goods ranged between 2.4% and 4.2%, generally declining throughout the year. Its highest value was in January and its lowest values were in November and December. The year-to-year percentage change for first-stage intermediate goods started at +3.6% in January 1993 and fell sharply until May, remaining between -2.6% and -3.4% until October. It then rose to -0.5% in December. The first-stage intermediate goods index is dominated by primary metal, chemical, and pulp prices. In 1993, pulp prices and several of the major non-ferrous metal prices declined relative to 1992 and were major contributors to the overall decline in this index. However, in the last two months, prices were picking up for all three major groups noted above.

The value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar, as shown in Chart 4, tended to decline during most of 1993. The price of the U.S. dollar increased except in February, March, September and November. The impact of the higher U.S. dollar on exports denominated in U.S. prices was between one-quarter and one-third of the increase in the IPPI over the year.

December movements

The lumber, sawmill, and other wood products index rose 4.0% in December to stand 24.6% higher than a year earlier. December's increase was primarily due to the increase in softwood lumber prices, which ranged from 4.0% in the interior of British Columbia to 13.0% in the Atlantic provinces. The most important price increases came in the spruce, pine, and fir group.

As shown in Chart 5, the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index increased rapidly in the beginning of 1993 and peaked at 152.4 in March. It

Chart 2

Intermediate goods

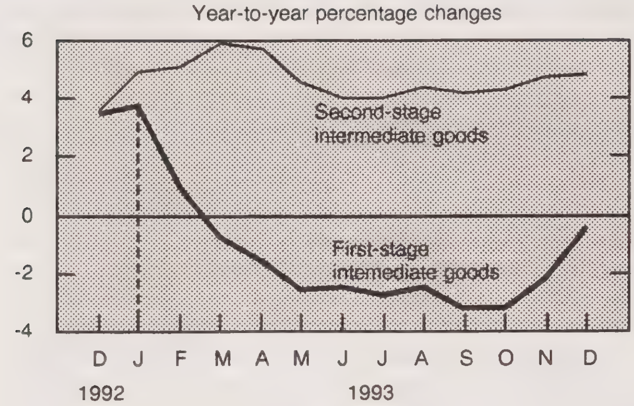


Chart 3

Finished products

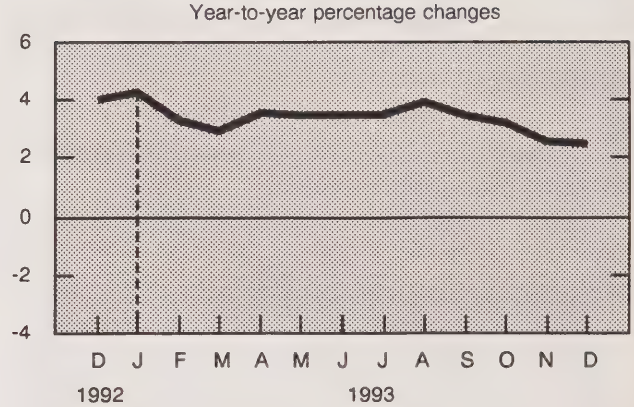


Chart 4

The exchange rate, Canada-U.S.

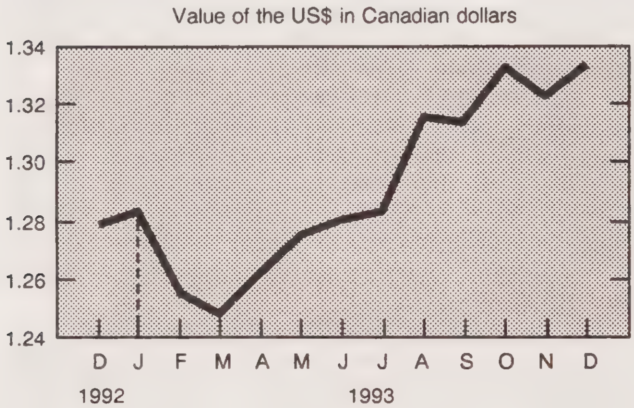


Chart 5

Lumber, sawmill, and other wood products index

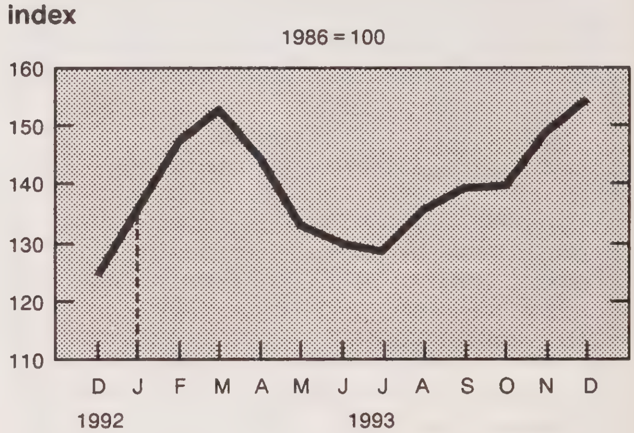


Chart 6

Automobile indexes

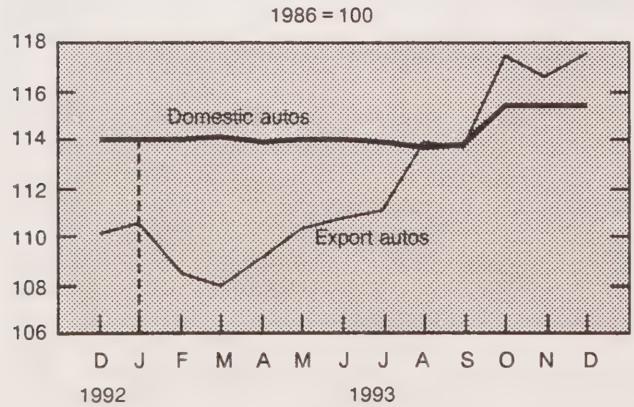
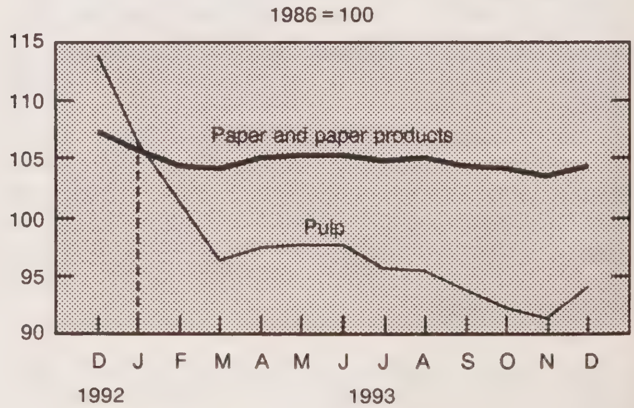


Chart 7

Paper and paper products indexes



then declined to 127.8 in July only to begin increasing again in August. By December it had climbed to a new high (154.2).

The primary metal products index rose 1.5% in December. This rise was primarily due to price increases for copper and copper alloy products (+4.2%), nickel products (+3.9%), refined zinc (+4.6%), refined gold bullion (+3.8%), and silver (+12.3%). During 1993, the index fluctuated between 99.2 and 101.4 as weakness in some of the non-ferrous metals was offset by steady increases in iron and steel product prices.

The automobiles, trucks, and other transport equipment index rose 0.5% in December. This increase was almost completely attributable to the decline in the Canadian dollar.

During 1993, movements in the automobiles, trucks, and other transport equipment index were dominated by movements of its largest component, automobiles. Major price changes in the auto industry normally occur in October—as happened in 1993. October's increase for domestic automobile prices is evident in Chart 6. Much of the movement in the export automobiles index resulted from changes in the Canada-U.S. exchange rate, as can be seen by comparing the evolution of automobile export prices and the exchange rate. The effects of the exchange rate's movements dominated movements in the automobile indexes and, thus, dominated movements in the automobiles, trucks, and other transport equipment index.

In December, the petroleum and coal products index continued to decline, falling 1.7% as the gasoline and fuel oil index fell 2.0%. The petroleum and coal products index was 5.9% below its year-earlier level. The gasoline and fuel oil index was down 7.0%.

December's 1.0% increase in the paper and paper products index was primarily due to a 4.2% increase in the export price for sulphate woodpulp. During 1993, the paper and paper products index tended to decline, due to pulp prices (see Chart 7). The pulp index fell from 106.2 in January to 91.0 in November, with declines in eight of the 11 months. Pulp prices recovered in December, when prices moved up 3.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The December 1993 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative importance[1]	December 1992	November 1993[r]	December 1993[p]	December 1992 to December 1993	November 1993 to December 1993
					% change	
Industrial product price index - Total	**100.0**	**111.0**	**113.9**	**114.5**	**3.2**	**0.5**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	112.3	115.6	116.4	3.7	0.7
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**108.9**	**111.9**	**112.9**	**3.7**	**0.9**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	104.4	102.1	103.9	-0.5	1.8
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	110.2	114.7	115.4	4.7	0.6
Finished goods	**39.6**	**114.2**	**116.8**	**116.9**	**2.4**	**0.1**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	117.0	118.9	118.7	1.5	-0.2
Capital equipment	10.4	114.8	118.6	119.0	3.7	0.3
All other finished goods	19.3	112.4	114.8	114.9	2.2	0.1
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	113.0	116.0	115.4	2.1	-0.5
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	115.1	118.0	118.9	3.3	0.8
Beverages	2.0	122.3	124.5	124.6	1.9	0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	153.7	164.0	164.0	6.7	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.8	114.8	114.2	0.4	-0.5
Textile products	2.2	109.4	110.2	110.2	0.7	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.6	114.4	114.5	0.8	0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	123.8	148.2	154.2	24.6	4.0
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	117.9	119.7	119.7	1.5	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	107.1	103.2	104.2	-2.7	1.0
Printing and publishing	2.7	129.1	136.3	136.2	5.5	-0.1
Primary metal products	7.7	100.0	99.9	101.4	1.4	1.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.0	115.0	115.2	2.9	0.2
Machinery and equipment	4.2	118.2	120.2	120.3	1.8	0.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	108.8	113.1	113.7	4.5	0.5
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.7	112.6	112.5	0.7	-0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.1	111.2	111.4	1.2	0.2
Petroleum and coal products[2]	6.4	92.9	88.9	87.4	-5.9	-1.7
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	114.2	117.9	119.2	4.4	1.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	112.4	115.5	115.7	2.9	0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	77.0	78.6	79.8	3.6	1.5

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
* *Figure is rounded.*

■

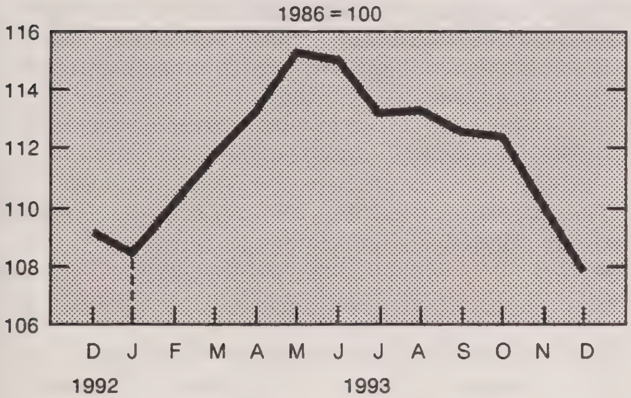
Raw Materials Price Index

December 1993 (Preliminary)

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) continued its decline in December, falling 2.2% to 107.6 from November's revised level of 110.0.

Chart 1

Raw materials price index



Price indexes for two of the seven major components fell but five indexes rose. The most significant decline was in mineral fuels (-12.7%), which more than offset increases in non-ferrous metals (+ 4.8%) and vegetable products (+ 5.0%). After declining to 108.3 in January 1993, the RMPI rose consistently until May (see Chart 1). Since May, it steadily declined, halting briefly in August.

In December, the year-to-year change in the RMPI fell to -1.3%, from -0.4%. The year-to-year change in the RMPI tended to decline after April 1993, despite rallies in August and October.

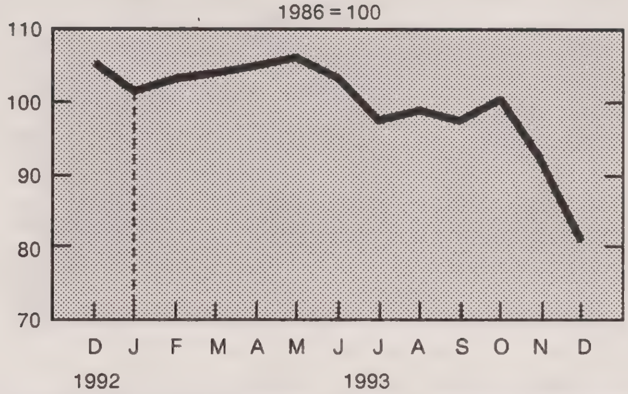
December's figure was the most negative year-to-year change since April 1992. In December, the most significant year-to-year price increases were in wood (+ 26.6%) and vegetable products (+ 12.8%). These were completely overshadowed by the effect of the 23.6% decrease in mineral fuel prices.

December movements

The mineral fuels index fell for a second month in December, dropping 12.7% as the crude mineral oil index fell 14.1%. However, the natural gas index moved up 3.3% and the thermal coal index edged up 0.9%. The 23.6% decline in the mineral fuels index

Chart 2

Mineral fuels index



compared to December 1992 was also due to the crude mineral oil index (-26.1% from December 1992). As shown in Chart 2, the mineral fuels index declined to 100.8 in January 1993, then fluctuated within a 5% range until October, after which it fell in both November and December, by 19.7% in total.

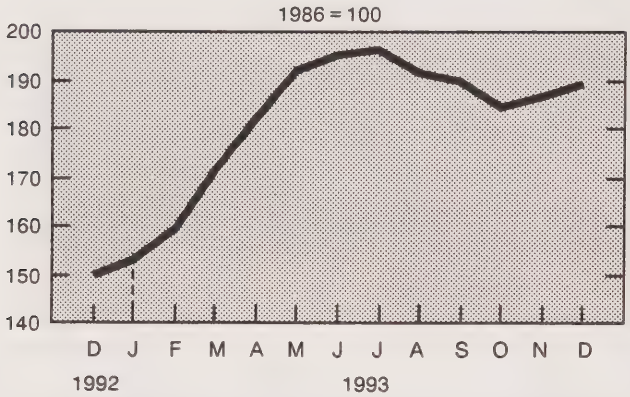
December's 5.0% increase in the vegetable products index primarily resulted from 5% to 10% higher prices for wheat, corn, canola and sugar. This was the largest monthly increase since July 1988. The vegetable products index was 12.8% higher than a year earlier, due to higher prices for wheat (+ 35.9%), sugar (+ 27.5%), corn (+ 15.6%), soybeans (+ 18.7%) and canola (+ 7.2%).

The animals and animal products index fell for the third month in a row, dropping 0.6% from November as the hogs (-4.9%) and cattle (-1.6%) indexes declined. The index was 0.9% lower than in December 1992, the result of lower prices for fish (-10.3%) and cattle (-3.8%). Between December 1992 and June 1993, hog prices rose by 11%, only to decline by 12% from June to December 1993.

The wood index rose by 1.5% from November. Higher prices for raw wood products were widespread. Overall, the index stood 26.6% higher than in December 1992. The indexes for logs and bolts were 33.9% higher, but the indexes for pulpwood rose much less—softwood pulpwood rose by 5.9% and hardwood pulpwood rose by 1.6%. As shown in Chart 3, the wood index rose from 149.0 in December 1992 to a peak of 195.4 in July 1993. By October, the wood index declined 6% from July's peak. But in the last two months of 1993 prices picked up again.

Chart 3

Wood price index



The ferrous materials index continued to rise in December (+0.8%) as prices for iron and steel scrap rose 1.0% and iron ore prices rose 0.7%. The index stood 20.7% higher than in December 1992, with iron and steel scrap prices increasing 42.5%, compared with a 3.5% increase for iron ore prices.

After four months of decline, the non-ferrous metals index rose 4.8% in December. None of its components moved down. The most important price increases were for copper concentrates (+7.0%), gold and alloys (+4.5%), aluminum materials (+4.3%), and lead concentrates (+5.8%). Nevertheless, the index stood 2.9% lower than in December 1992. The most significant price declines had been in copper concentrates (-15.9%) and nickel concentrates (-11.3%). Partly offsetting these declines was an increase in the gold and alloys index (+20.8% from December 1992).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For details, contact the information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw materials price index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative importance[1]	December 1992	November 1993[r]	December 1993[p]	December 1992 to December 1993	November 1993 to December 1993
					% change	
Raw materials total	**100**	**109.0**	**110.0**	**107.6**	**-1.3**	**-2.2**
Mineral fuels	32	104.9	91.8	80.1	-23.6	-12.7
Vegetable products	10	94.3	101.3	106.4	12.8	5.0
Animals and animal products	26	108.3	108.0	107.3	-0.9	-0.6
Wood	13	149.0	185.9	188.6	26.6	1.5
Ferrous materials	4	93.7	112.2	113.1	20.7	0.8
Non-ferrous metals	13	98.1	90.9	95.3	-2.9	4.8
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.8	99.2	99.3	-0.5	0.1
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	110.9	118.5	120.4	8.6	1.6

1 *Rounded figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Drug Use and Crime

1993

Police-reported crimes that involve possession of drugs have been declining in number, while crimes that involve drug supply offences have been rising. In 1981, 58,838 possession incidents were reported nationally, compared with 33,037 in 1992.

By contrast, supply offences have increased in number and comprise a growing proportion of drug crimes. Between 1977 and 1992, trafficking incidents increased from 10,816 to 19,539, importation incidents increased from 397 to 1,073, and cultivation incidents increased from 595 to 2,841. Overall, these crimes made up 18% of total drug incidents in 1977. By 1992, this proportion had more than doubled to 42%.

In 1992, 69% of possession incidents involved cannabis, compared with 93% in 1977. In contrast, the proportion of cocaine-related incidents has grown from 1% of possession incidents in 1977 to 18% in 1992. Likewise, cocaine has been involved in an increasing proportion of supply offences. For example, trafficking in cocaine comprised 37% of trafficking incidents in 1992, compared with just 4% in 1977. Over the same period, trafficking incidents involving cannabis declined from 69% to 40%.

Alcohol: the most common drug present in crime

The Revised Homicide Survey reveals that, among those accused of murder in 1991 and 1992 who were known to have consumed a substance, alcohol was the most frequently taken drug (66%), followed by alcohol and other drugs (27%), and other drugs alone (7%). Alcohol was the drug most frequently taken by both victims and assailants.

A recent sample of federal inmates reveals that, among men who reported being under the influence of a substance while committing the crimes for which they were jailed, most had consumed only alcohol (44%). "Alcohol and other drugs" (27%) and "other drugs alone" (29%) had been used in close to equal proportions.

The Vol. 14, No. 6 issue of *Juristat Service Bulletin: Drug Use and Crime* (85-002, $3.60/$65) and a related report are now available. These reports examine the relationship between drug use and crime within the context of drug use and drug enforcement trends in Canadian society. Three recent survey initiatives were drawn upon—the Violence Against Women Survey, the Revised Homicide Survey, and the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. In addition, information recently available from the Correctional Service of Canada on drug use among federal inmates was examined. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231 or 1-613-951-9023, fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Impaired Driving

1992

The rate of police-reported impaired driving incidents decreased from 671 per 100,000 population in 1983 to 483 in 1992, an overall decrease of 28%. The number of persons charged (expressed as a rate per 10,000 licensed drivers) decreased by 41% between 1983 (97) and 1992 (57). The 7% decline from 1991 to 1992 was almost double the average annual decrease over the previous eight years.

During the past decade, reduced societal tolerance toward drinking and driving combined with changes in legislation, increased law enforcement and new government-funded rehabilitation programs and community initiatives have apparently deterred the incidence of impaired driving.

The Vol. 14, No. 5 issue of *Juristat Service Bulletin: Impaired Driving—Canada, 1992,* (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. Note that the data on impaired driving for 1992 were released on August 30, 1993. This *Juristat Service Bulletin* provides an analysis of those data. It provides information on impaired driving by province and territory, describes characteristics of impaired driving incidents, presents data on dispositions and sentencing of impaired drivers, analyzes trends in alcohol use among fatally injured drivers, and lists countermeasures available in the jurisdictions to address impaired driving. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231, 613-951-9023, fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Federal Government Finance

1992/93 and 1993/94

In November 1993, the Department of Finance released new data on federal government revenues and expenditures for fiscal year 1992/93. In addition, in his speech of November 29, 1993, the Minister of Finance provided new estimates of federal finances for fiscal year 1993/94.

These data were significantly different from previously published estimates, which had been the basis of Statistics Canada's estimates of federal finances on a financial management system (FMS) basis. Ordinarily, Statistics Canada does not revise FMS estimates in the middle of a fiscal year. However, in view of the significant changes in the Finance Department's data, a revised set of FMS estimates for 1992/93 and 1993/94 is being released today. These data are subject to further revision once new federal estimates become available.

On an FMS basis, in fiscal year 1993/94, federal revenues are estimated to be $131.1 billion, a decline of 1.2% from 1992/93. Federal expenditures are estimated to be $176.5 billion, an increase of 3.2% from 1992/93. The federal deficit is estimated at $45.4 billion in 1993/94, compared with $38.3 billion in 1992/93.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2780.

For further information on this release, contact Krishna Sahay (613-951-8557), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Health and Activity Limitation Survey

1991

Data from the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey on the education, transportation and accommodation characteristics of children with disabilities are now available.

For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Post-Censal Surveys Program (613-951-4414). ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending January 22, 1994 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending January 22, 1994 totalled 232 501 tonnes, down 10.1% from the week-earlier 258 558 tonnes and down 16.6% from the year-earlier 278 738 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 767 522 tonnes, a 5.8% decrease from 814 633 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

September-December 1993

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes (1986 = 100) are now available for the September to December 1993 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.

The December 1993 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

January 1, 1994

Frozen meat in cold storage as of January 1, 1994 amounted to 32 130 tonnes, compared with 34 610 tonnes a month earlier and 27 760 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For more information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Electric Lamps (light bulbs and tubes), December 1993.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Aviation Service Bulletin, January 1994. Vol. 26, No. 1.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Farm Input Price Index, Third Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 62-004
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$22/US$88; Other Countries: US$25/US$100).

Industry Price Indexes, November 1993.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, October 1993.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Canadian Crime Statistics, 1992. Vol. 14, No. 3.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$65; United States: US$4.30/US$78; Other Countries: US$5/US$91).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Homicide in Canada, 1992. Vol. 14, No. 4.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$65; United States: US$4.30/US$78; Other Countries: US$5/US$91).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Impaired Driving—Canada, 1992. Vol. 14, No. 5.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$65; United States: US$4.30/US$78; Other Countries: US$5/US$91).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Drug Use and Crime. Vol. 14, No. 6.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$65; United States: US$4.30/US$78; Other Countries: US$5/US$91).

Canadian Crime Statistics, 1992.
Catalogue number 85-205
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres offer a full range of the agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase publications, microcomputer and CD-ROM diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and E-STAT, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services — from seminars to consultations — are also offered. Call or write your nearest Regional Reference Centre for more information.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 28, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

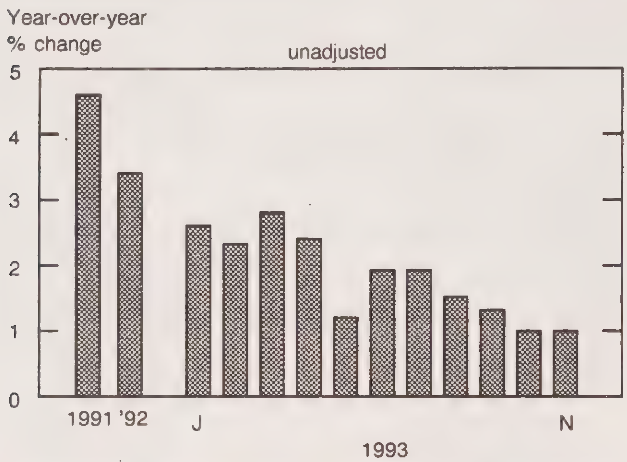
MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, Earnings and Hours

November 1993 (Preliminary)

Average weekly earnings stood at $560.27 in November, up 1.0% from November 1992. The year-over-year growth of 1.0% was the same in October and continued the deceleration in growth observed since August 1990. Lower wage settlements, payroll cuts and a shift in employment toward lower-paying industries contributed to the low growth in average weekly earnings. Year-to-date, growth in earnings for 1993 was 1.8% compared with 3.4% in 1992.

Average weekly earnings



Those industries that recorded earnings growth of 1% or less in November accounted for 55% of all employees. Average weekly earnings were actually lower than in the previous year in accommodation, food and beverage services (-1.1%) and logging and forestry (-0.4%). Average weekly earnings in accommodation, food and beverage services declined on a year-over-year basis for the second consecutive month, led by lower earnings in food and beverage industries. Food and beverage industries, which accounted for 543,700 employees in November, reported an average weekly earnings decrease of 2.0%.

Note to users

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) covers all industries except agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and defence services.

Year-over-year changes refer to unadjusted data.

In contrast, finance, insurance and real estate continued to record substantial average weekly earnings growth. This was the result of strong earnings growth in finance and insurance (+6.5%), which was partly offset by a decline in real estate (-1.8%). Finance and insurance industries have recorded substantial earnings growth throughout 1993. Higher commissions, due in part to increased activity in securities markets, contributed to the strong year-to-date growth in average weekly earnings in finance and insurance (+6.7%).

All provinces and territories except for Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia recorded year-over-year changes in earnings of 1% or less.

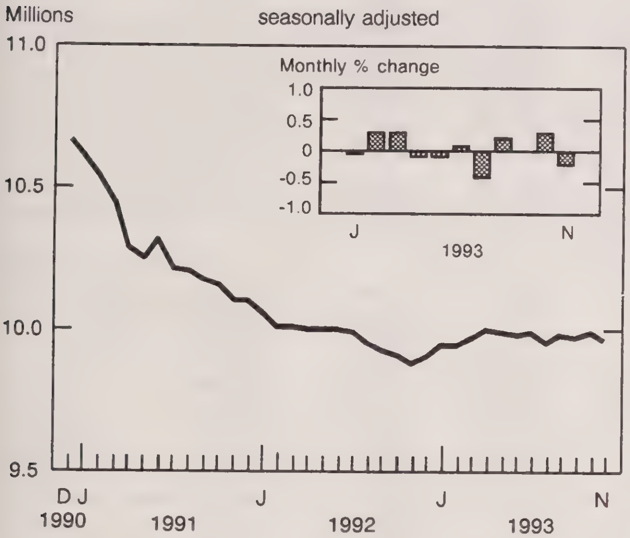
Average weekly earnings

	November 1992 to November 1993
	% change, unadjusted
Finance, insurance and real estate	4.4
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	3.5
Construction	3.3
Manufacturing	2.0
Public administration	1.4
Health and social services	1.3
All industries	**1.0**
Transportation, communications and other utilities	1.0
Education-related services	1.0
Wholesale trade	0.8
Business services	0.2
Retail trade	0.1
Logging and forestry	-0.4
Accommodation, food and beverage services	-1.1

Employment

Seasonally adjusted payroll employment declined slightly (-0.2%) to 9,956,000 in November. November's decline eliminated the modest employment gains recorded over the three preceding months. Although overall employment was little changed, notable payroll employment gains in construction and in mining, quarrying, and oil wells were offset by declines in retail trade and in accommodation, food and beverage services.

SEPH employment, industrial aggregate



Payroll employment in construction increased 1.8% in November, more than offsetting the decline in October (-0.7%). Employment gains in residential construction and in special trade contracting reflected strength in housing starts (+3.1%) and in sales of lumber and building materials (+2.9%) during November. The employment increases were concentrated in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

Seasonally adjusted payroll employment in mining, quarrying and oil wells grew for the fourth consecutive month, increasing 2.5% in November. The employment growth was attributable to services incidental to the crude petroleum and natural gas industry in Alberta.

Retail trade employment fell 0.8% in November, the third monthly drop following five months of growth. The trend in retail sales, which has slowed since September 1993, was mirrored in the sustained employment losses since August (-24,700). Contributing to November's employment decline in retail trade (-10,000) was a strike of 6,500 employees in the food stores industry.

Average weekly hours

Average weekly hours for hourly-rated employees were little changed in November 1993. Notable increases in Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Yukon were offset by declines in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Quebec and British Columbia showed negligible rates of change.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452 and 9639-9911.

More detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $28.50/$285) and by special tabulation.

For information about this release or the program, products and services, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Average weekly earnings*

Industry group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	October 1993r	November 1993p	October 1993 to November 1993	November 1992	November 1993p	November 1992 to November 1993
	dollars		% change	dollars		% change
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
Industrial aggregate	**560.44**	**561.62**	**0.2**	**554.81**	**560.27**	**1.0**
Logging and forestry	719.01	717.64	-0.2	728.76	725.93	-0.4
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	969.94	975.08	0.5	949.34	982.86	3.5
Manufacturing	676.56	676.23	0.0	664.88	678.00	2.0
Construction	652.62	658.77	0.9	640.03	660.99	3.3
Transportation, communications and other utilities	712.03	717.37	0.7	710.88	718.27	1.0
Trade	409.15	408.84	-0.1	406.80	406.19	-0.1
Wholesale trade	596.42	597.76	0.2	594.42	598.90	0.8
Retail trade	328.12	326.74	-0.4	324.80	325.25	0.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	641.41	638.83	-0.4	608.62	635.19	4.4
Business services	584.82	587.36	0.4	586.30	587.36	0.2
Education-related services	676.97	676.41	-0.1	643.14	649.67	1.0
Health and social services	501.00	501.70	0.1	492.79	499.35	1.3
Accommodation, food and beverage services	215.27	214.44	-0.4	216.39	214.01	-1.1
Public administration	742.71	741.76	-0.1	735.26	745.25	1.4
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland	533.37	533.36	0.0	512.46	530.39	3.5
Prince Edward Island	455.67	456.57	0.2	451.49	456.10	1.0
Nova Scotia	500.58	496.33	-0.8	490.03	496.33	1.3
New Brunswick	506.35	506.22	0.0	503.00	506.22	0.6
Quebec	546.07	542.86	-0.6	545.05	542.86	-0.4
Ontario	592.46	594.60	0.4	583.24	592.93	1.7
Manitoba	493.39	494.27	0.2	490.73	491.98	0.3
Saskatchewan	471.02	474.31	0.7	468.39	472.73	0.9
Alberta	554.60	556.29	0.3	549.25	553.36	0.7
British Columbia	562.40	563.66	0.2	554.30	564.87	1.9
Yukon	693.04	691.40	-0.2	692.79	691.40	-0.2
Northwest Territories	691.42	697.13	0.8	710.07	700.41	-1.4

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

Number of employees

Industry Group (1980 S.I.C.)	October 1993 r	November 1993 p	October 1993 to November 1993	November 1992	November 1993p	November 1992 to November 1993
	thousands		% change	thousands		% change
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
Industrial aggregate	**9,974**	**9,956**	**-0.2**	**10,003**	**10,047**	**0.4**
Logging and forestry	59	61	3.4	56	62	10.7
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	119	122	2.5	122	121	-0.8
Manufacturing	1,584	1,587	0.2	1,568	1,581	0.8
Construction	389	396	1.8	422	406	-3.8
Transportation, communications and other utilities	803	799	-0.5	816	802	-1.7
Trade	1,895	1,877	-0.9	1,893	1,915	1.2
Wholesale trade	569	565	-0.7	576	566	-1.7
Retail trade	1,323	1,313	-0.8	1,317	1,348	2.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	638	638	0.0	656	642	-2.1
Business services	511	513	0.4	495	514	3.8
Education-related services	926	924	-0.2	998	997	-0.1
Health and social services	1,108	1,106	-0.2	1,131	1,109	-1.9
Accommodation, food and beverage services	709	702	-1.0	656	690	5.2
Public administration	713	713	0.0	704	701	-0.4
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland	139	138	-0.7	138	140	1.4
Prince Edward Island	38	38	0.0	39	38	-2.6
Nova Scotia	282	283	0.4	280	285	1.8
New Brunswick	226	226	0.0	224	226	0.9
Quebec	2,415	2,419	0.2	2,390	2,429	1.6
Ontario	3,942	3,918	-0.6	4,020	3,957	-1.6
Manitoba	368	370	0.5	378	375	-0.8
Saskatchewan	296	298	0.7	299	302	1.0
Alberta	957	958	0.1	976	968	-0.8
British Columbia	1,270	1,273	0.2	1,228	1,296	5.5
Yukon	11	11	0.0	12	11	-8.3
Northwest Territories	22	22	0.0	20	21	5.0

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

■

Provincial Economic Accounts

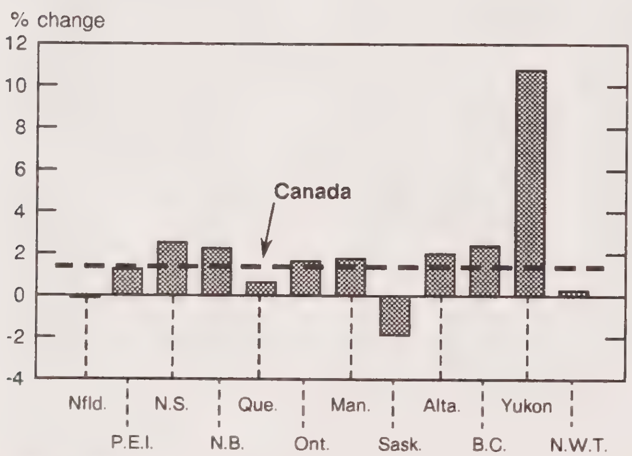
1989-1992 (Revised Estimates)

The Yukon, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and New Brunswick experienced the strongest growth in Gross Domestic Product at factor cost at current prices in 1992.

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost

Canada's Gross Domestic Product at factor cost (GDP) at current prices has been revised upward for the four years. In 1992, GDP grew 1.4% (revised from +1.0%) from 1991, to $603.7 billion. The revised estimate is $2.4 billion higher than the previously published estimate.

Growth of GDP at factor cost in 1992
(at current prices)



Note to users

Today's release updates the 1992 estimates contained in Provincial Economic Accounts, Preliminary Estimates, 1992 (13-213P) *released in May 1993 and presents detailed estimates of government revenue and expenditure for 1992.*

Data for the period 1989-1991 have also been revised to make them consistent with the revised annual estimates for the years 1989 to 1992 of National Income and Expenditure Accounts (13-001) *released in June 1993.*

Revisions to the personal income per person series were affected by the introduction of new population estimates for 1971 onward, released in The Daily *on September 16, 1993. Provincial population estimates increased to account for undercoverage in the 1991 Census. The higher population figures resulted in lower average personal income.*

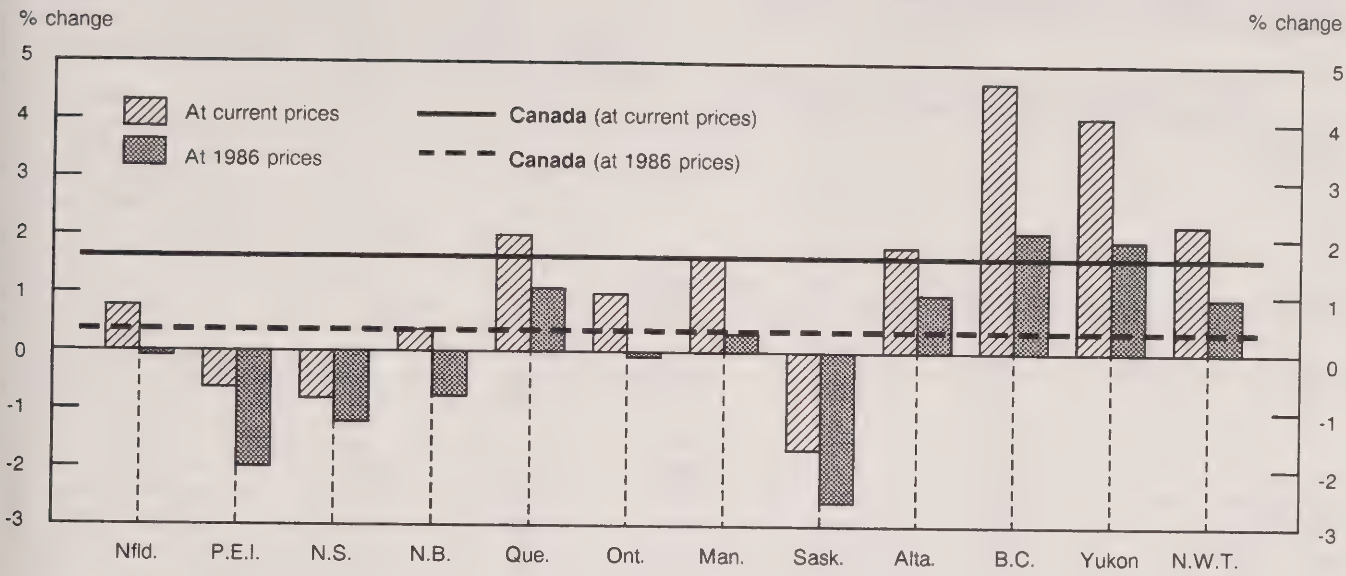
Provincially, this increase in GDP is mostly reflected in Ontario and Saskatchewan; Newfoundland, Quebec, Alberta and the Northwest Territories were revised downward. The Yukon still posted the strongest growth in 1992 at 10.7% followed by Nova Scotia (+2.5%), British Columbia (+2.4%) and New Brunswick (+2.3%).

Final domestic demand at 1986 prices

The national revisions to real final domestic demand for the period 1989-1992 had little repercussion on the growth rates of the provinces and territories. Indeed, the increases from 1989 to 1992 were shared across the 12 provinces and territories without major changes to their annual growth in percentage terms.

From 1989 to 1992, British Columbia registered above-average growth that was fostered by sustained business investment in fixed capital. Moreover, British Columbia posted the strongest growth in real final domestic demand in 1992 at 2.1%.

Final domestic demand growth in 1992

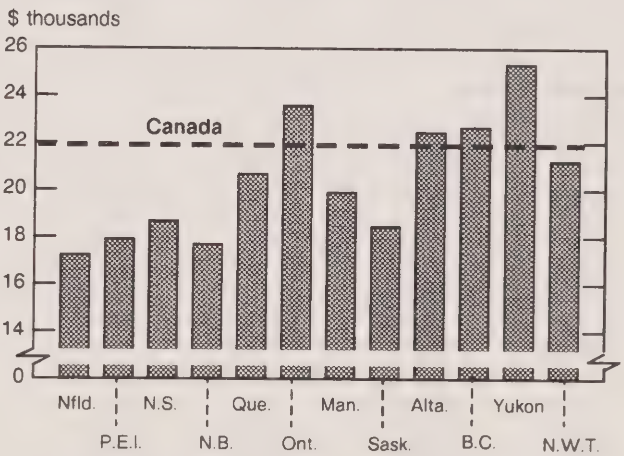


Personal income

Personal income for Canada in 1992 was revised upward by $1.7 billion to $621.6 billion. Close to 40% of the revision was attributable to British Columbia. By contrast, Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Quebec recorded lower personal income than previously published for 1992.

After these revisions, the highest increases in personal income were reported in the Yukon (+7.6%), British Columbia (+4.6%) and Prince Edward Island (+4.1%). All were well above the national average of +2.5%. Although the Yukon recorded the highest average personal income in 1992 at $25,333, this level is lower than that previously published—due to the revision in population estimates.

Personal income per person in 1992



Available on CANSIM: matrices 2581-2619, 2621-2631, 2633, 4995-5035, 5037-5046, 5048-5056, 5058-5076, 5078-5087, 5089-5097, 5099, 6670-6676, 6678-6680, 6685, 6745-6825, 6949-6950, 6953-6979.

The 1992 issue of *Provincial Economic Accounts, Annual Estimates* (13-213, $40) will be released in early March.

The data are also available at 8:30 a.m. today in printouts and microcomputer diskettes ($80) directly from the National Accounts and Environment Division.

For further information, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer, National Accounts and Environment Division.

Gross domestic product at factor cost

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
				% change			
Newfoundland	6.3	8.8	9.3	5.0	3.7	1.4	0.0
Prince Edward Island	13.9	5.0	12.3	6.4	6.0	3.0	1.2
Nova Scotia	8.7	6.5	7.3	6.3	5.3	2.0	2.5
New Brunswick	10.2	7.5	8.8	6.2	4.0	1.8	2.3
Atlantic Canada	**8.9**	**7.3**	**8.5**	**6.0**	**4.6**	**1.9**	**1.8**
Quebec	8.1	10.0	9.8	4.9	3.4	-0.3	0.6
Ontario	9.7	10.4	12.9	7.0	0.4	-0.3	1.6
Central Canada	**9.1**	**10.3**	**11.8**	**6.3**	**1.5**	**-0.3**	**1.3**
Manitoba	4.1	6.6	10.8	4.5	4.2	-1.7	1.7
Saskatchewan	0.5	0.7	3.8	3.2	6.4	-1.9	-1.8
Alberta	-13.7	3.5	3.5	4.7	8.5	-1.4	2.0
British Columbia	5.5	9.7	11.0	10.6	6.3	1.2	2.4
Yukon	19.8	32.7	11.3	8.6	9.8	-8.4	10.7
Northwest Territories	-2.9	7.6	8.2	8.7	1.1	-2.7	0.1
Western Canada	**-3.6**	**5.9**	**7.3**	**6.8**	**6.8**	**-0.5**	**1.8**
Canada	**4.9**	**8.9**	**9.4**	**6.8**	**3.5**	**0.1**	**1.4**

Final domestic demand at 1986 prices

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
				% change			
Newfoundland	2.4	0.5	5.6	2.9	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	5.9	3.2	7.5	1.6	0.4	0.6	-2.0
Nova Scotia	2.1	1.6	4.8	3.0	0.9	-2.6	-1.2
New Brunswick	3.6	3.0	5.6	4.9	1.2	0.1	-0.8
Atlantic Canada	**2.8**	**1.9**	**5.4**	**3.5**	**0.7**	**-1.1**	**-0.9**
Quebec	4.8	5.1	4.2	3.3	0.3	-1.3	1.1
Ontario	7.1	6.8	6.6	4.4	-1.3	-1.1	-0.1
Central Canada	**6.2**	**6.2**	**5.7**	**4.0**	**-0.7**	**-1.2**	**0.3**
Manitoba	4.3	0.5	1.4	1.7	1.0	-2.7	0.3
Saskatchewan	0.7	3.4	0.5	-0.7	1.5	-0.4	-2.6
Alberta	-1.0	3.3	7.2	2.6	3.4	-3.5	1.0
British Columbia	1.8	6.4	7.4	8.6	3.6	1.0	2.1
Yukon	16.0	4.2	3.0	0.8	7.1	3.4	2.0
Northwest Territories	-15.3	-11.2	10.9	12.6	-10.5	-4.7	1.0
Western Canada	**0.8**	**3.9**	**5.7**	**4.6**	**2.8**	**-1.2**	**1.0**
Canada	**4.3**	**5.1**	**5.6**	**4.1**	**0.5**	**-1.2**	**0.4**

Personal income per person

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
				dollars			
Newfoundland	11,595	12,815	13,981	14,997	16,157	16,826	17,227
Prince Edward Island	12,302	13,116	14,492	15,168	16,229	17,076	17,915
Nova Scotia	13,753	14,766	15,719	16,705	17,859	18,315	18,680
New Brunswick	12,856	13,774	14,851	15,778	16,696	17,168	17,724
Atlantic Canada	**12,856**	**13,881**	**14,951**	**15,909**	**16,987**	**17,522**	**17,983**
Quebec	15,363	16,437	17,633	18,747	19,999	20,382	20,648
Ontario	17,864	19,216	20,970	22,389	23,118	23,476	23,593
Central Canada	**16,825**	**18,069**	**19,603**	**20,909**	**21,857**	**22,228**	**22,407**
Manitoba	15,016	15,916	16,933	18,016	19,151	19,116	19,862
Saskatchewan	14,882	14,833	15,566	16,760	18,191	18,230	18,448
Alberta	17,199	17,631	19,272	20,236	21,605	22,020	22,389
British Columbia	16,188	17,236	18,631	20,266	21,778	22,150	22,662
Yukon	17,000	17,808	20,074	22,222	23,643	24,345	25,333
Northwest Territories	14,345	15,161	17,304	18,596	20,102	20,869	21,177
Western Canada	**16,156**	**16,837**	**18,183**	**19,484**	**20,907**	**21,213**	**21,687**
Canada	**16,305**	**17,371**	**18,815**	**20,095**	**21,198**	**21,567**	**21,858**

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Crushing Statistics
December 1993

Oilseed processors crushed 198,000 tonnes of canola in December 1993, 11% more than in December 1992 (178,000 tonnes) and 6% more than in November 1993.

Canola oil production totalled 81,000 tonnes, up 10% from December 1992 (74,000 tonnes). Canola meal production was also substantial at 122,000 tonnes, up from 107,000 tonnes in December 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The December 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division, Grain Marketing Unit. ■

Electric Power Statistics
November 1993

Net generation of electric energy in November 1993 increased to 44 804 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 0.8% from November 1992. Exports in November decreased 2.5% to 2 906 GWh; imports decreased from 467 GWh to 389 GWh.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of November 1993 totalled 462 069 GWh, up 2.1% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (31 857 GWh), rose 11.7% and year-to-date imports (7 080 GWh), rose 22.1% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The November 1993 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the first week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics
November 1993

Coal production totalled 6 141 kilotonnes in November 1993, up 21.5% from November 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of November 1993 stood at 62 784 kilotonnes, up 4.1% from the previous year.

Exports in November rose to 2 728 kilotonnes, up 64.5% from November 1992; imports decreased 46.5% to 684 kilotonnes. For January to November 1993, exports totalled 25 599 kilotonnes, 0.7% above the previous year.

Coke production in November 1993 decreased to 299 kilotonnes, down 2.6% from November 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The November 1993 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the first week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Vending Machine Operators
1992

Vending machine operators reported sales of $392.9 million in 1992, a 7.3% decrease from $423.8[r] (revised) million in 1991. Sales of the two largest commodities—coffee and canned soft drinks—decreased. Coffee machine sales fell by 5.1% to $122.9 million and represented 31.3% of total vending machine revenue. Sales through canned soft drink vending machines decreased by 0.9% to $95.5 million, accounting for 24.3% of total revenue. Business offices and industrial plants continued to be the most popular locations for vending machines.

The number of machines in operation increased to 195,750 in 1992, from 194,712[r] in 1991. In 1992, a total of 727 businesses were classified as vending machine operators, an increase of 47 firms (+6.9%) from 1991.

The 1992 issue of *Vending Machine Operators* (63-213, $22) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Industry Division. ■

Other Rubber Products Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other rubber products industries (SIC 1599) totalled $1,161.5 million, up 13.3% from $1,025.1 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6899.

Data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastic Products Industries* (33-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Plastic Bag Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic bag industry (SIC 1691) totalled $792.4 million, down 0.6% from $797.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5417.

Data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastics Products Industries* (33-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Women's Coat and Jacket Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's coat and jacket industry (SIC 2441) totalled $219.4 million, down 20.9% from $277.5 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5445.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Wood Preservation Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wood preservation industry (SIC 2591) totalled $348.9 million, down 0.1% from $349.3 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5469.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $53).

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Iron Foundries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the iron foundries (SIC 2941) totalled $946.1 million, up 5.4% from $897.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5509.

Data for this industry will be released *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Fastener Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the industrial fastener industry (SIC 3053) totalled $444.2 million, up 3.3% from $429.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5529.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Other Wire Products, Upholstery and Coil Spring Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other wire products, upholstery and coil spring industries (SIC 3058) totalled $564.4 million, down 0.1% from $564.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5530.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Toilet Preparations Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the toilet preparations industry (SIC 3771) totalled $1,030.3 million, up 0.5% from $1,024.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6879.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction Type Plywood, November 1993.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, November 1993.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85;
Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Vending Machine Operators, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1993 (1992).
Catalogue number 63-213
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26;
Other Countries: US$31).

Canada's Balance of International Payments, Third Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: $27.50/$110; United States: US$33/US$132;
Other Countries: US$38.50/US$154).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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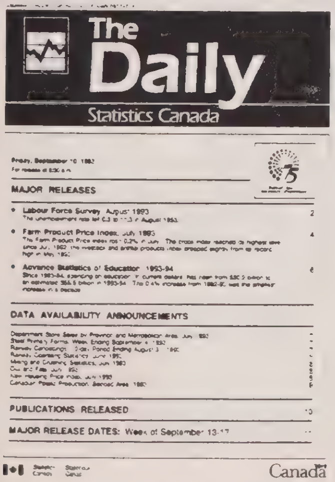
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Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 31 to February 4

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
January		
31	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	November 1993
31	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	December 1993
February		
1	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	November 1993
1	Residential Building Permits	December 1993
1	Short-term Expectations Survey	
2	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	January 1994
2	Field Crop Reporting Series No. 1: Stocks of Grain	December 31, 1993
3	Help-wanted Index	January 1994
4	Labour Force Survey	January 1994

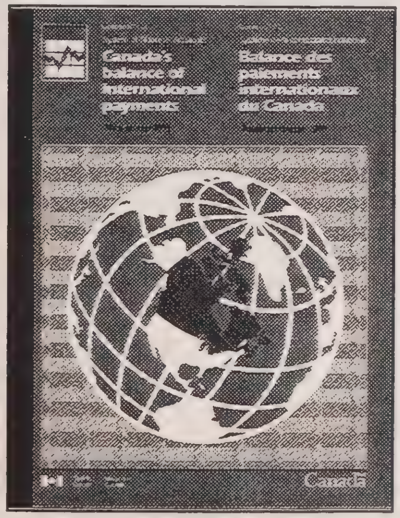
Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 31, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES



Current Account Reconciliation with United States

(Article in Canada's Balance of International Payments, Third Quarter 1993, Publication)

The annual Canada-United States reconciliation of the current account statistics has now been carried out for 1991 and 1992. The reconciliation process restates both the Canadian and the United States current accounts into a common format using the same principles and concepts. This permits a focus on other differences between the two countries' systems that are statistical in nature, and leads to improvements in official estimates. Currently, over 80% of the data used to estimate bilateral current account transactions are obtained through the exchange of data by the two countries.

Analytical text is accompanied by 15 tables which present summary and supporting details for major accounts – merchandise trade, services, investment income and transfers, with particular emphasis on services and investment income.

The reconciliation article is available in the third quarter issue of *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110) that was released on January 28. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Hugh Henderson (613-951-9049), Balance of Payments Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at factor cost by industry

November 1993

Seasonally adjusted, Gross Domestic Product at factor cost rose 0.3% in November following increases of 0.5% in September and 0.2% in October. In October and November, together, output averaged 0.7% above its third-quarter level, accelerating from a 0.5% rate recorded in that quarter. Output of services advanced 0.4% in November following similar increases in the previous two months. Production of goods just inched ahead 0.1% despite a solid gain in manufacturing.

Services-producing industries

The financial group of industries and wholesale trade contributed most to the overall gain in services. Community, business and personal services, and communications also posted solid gains, while declines in transportation and storage, retail trade, and government services moderated the increase.

Finance, insurance and real estate rose 1.0% after increasing 0.2% in September and 0.9% in October. The gain was mostly due to another strong advance in mutual fund activity. In November, assets of mutual funds were about 60% higher than a year earlier. Real estate activity also improved after falling in the previous four months. Sales rose in most provinces and the number of houses listed for sale increased for the first time since last June. Mortgage rates, which declined throughout 1993, fell sharply in November. Security brokers' activity declined as new stock issues by corporations slowed, and sales of Canada Saving Bonds fell.

Wholesalers boosted sales 1.7%, the seventh consecutive substantial gain. Sales of machinery and equipment advanced the most, but wholesalers of food products and motor vehicles also posted solid gains. Grain merchants and wholesalers of household goods recorded the only declines.

Community, business and personal services advanced 0.6% following a 0.3% decline in October. Amusement and recreational services accounted for two-thirds of the increase due to gains in lotteries and race-track operations. Business services edged ahead 0.2%, as services by professionals increased the most – especially lawyers, who benefitted from higher housing sales. Accommodation services were unchanged as a gain by hotels was offset by lower spending in restaurants.

Communications services advanced 1.3% reflecting widespread gains. Output of telecommunication carriers rose 1.0%, led by a gain in long-distance calls. Postal services also contributed to the gain, while broadcasting activities edged up 0.2%, and cablevision services advanced after declining for several months.

Transportation and storage services dropped 0.9% following increases in the previous two months. Railway and air transport posted the largest declines in transportation, while a gain in trucking services moderated the decline. Pipeline output fell 4.1%, its third decline in the last four months. Transportation of natural gas continued to slump, declining 4.5% in November when both domestic and foreign demand for natural gas fell.

Retail sales dropped 0.5% after remaining almost flat the previous three months. Lower sales by department stores, general merchandise stores, as well as liquor stores were responsible for most of the weakness. Sales by motor vehicle dealers improved slightly.

Government services fell 0.2%. The decline was widespread but more evident in provincial governments, where output fell 0.4%.

Goods-producing industries

The advance in goods production was concentrated in manufacturing. Construction activity also increased following several declines, but mining output fell sharply for a second consecutive month, offsetting most of these gains. Small declines were widespread elswhere in the goods-producing industries.

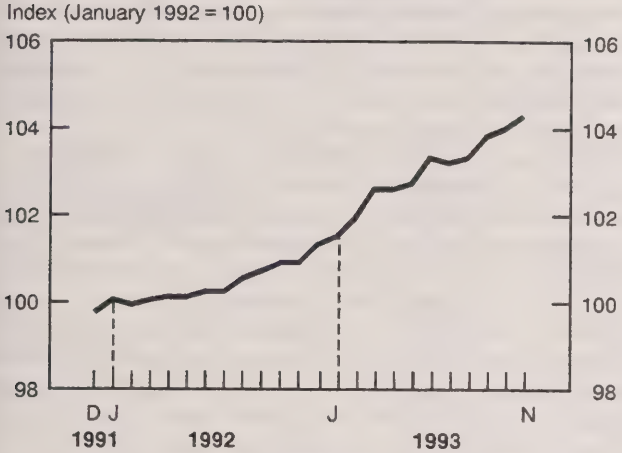
Manufacturers boosted production 0.6% in November, the fourth consecutive monthly gain. Production in October and November averaged 1.6% above its third-quarter level, while employment rose 1.6% in the fourth quarter as a whole. Increases in the production of electrical and electronic products as well as chemicals and metal fabricated products contributed most to the overall gain in November, while manufacturers of primary metal products recorded the largest decline. Twelve of 21 major groups recorded higher output.

Producers of electrical and electronic products increased output 2.1% following cutbacks in three of the four previous months. Manufacturers of office

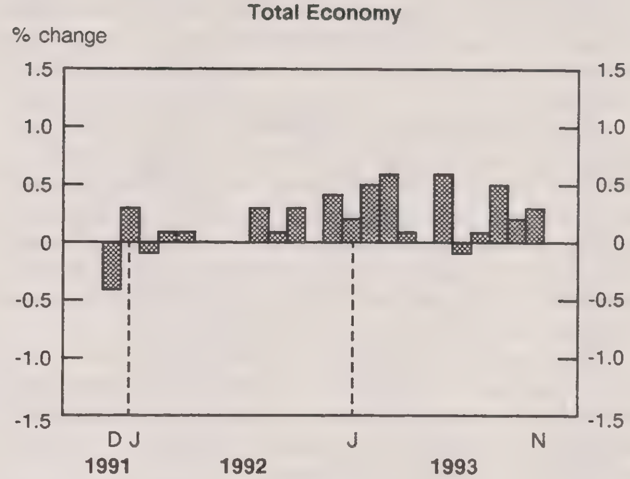
Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

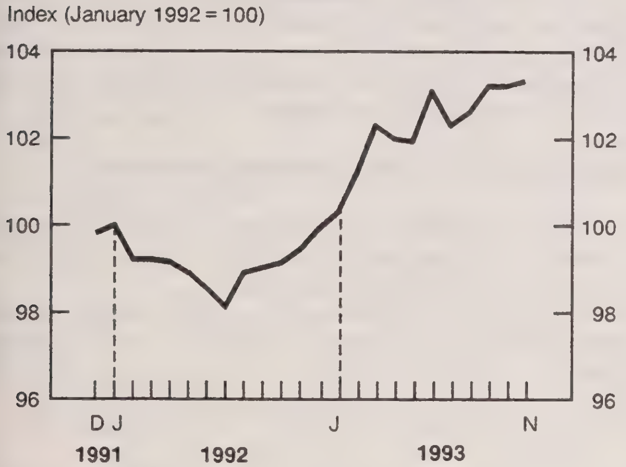
Total Economy



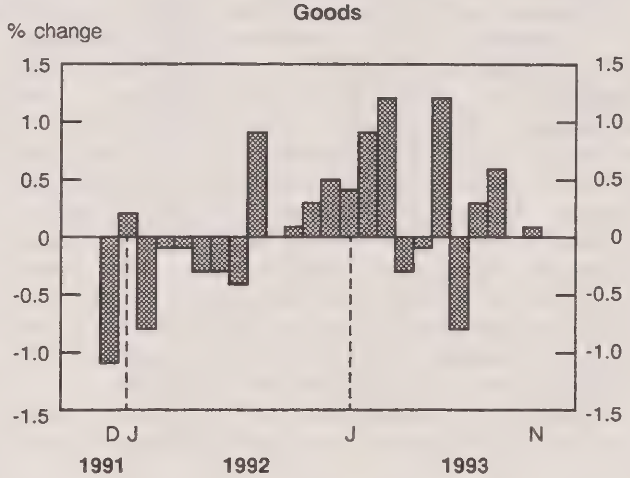
Total Economy



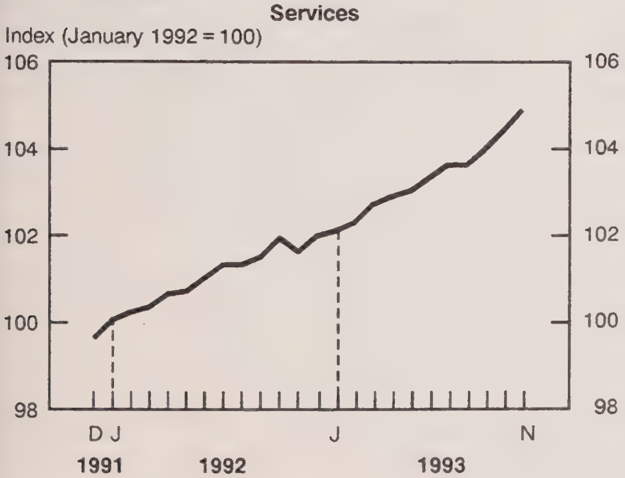
Goods



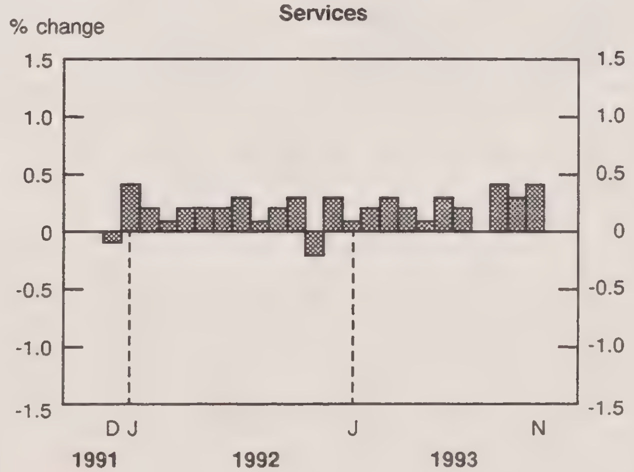
Goods



Services



Services



machinery increased production 3.5% in November, the third consecutive monthly increase. The backlog of unfilled orders remained high in November after increasing rapidly in the first half of 1993. Production of electronic equipment, responsible for most of the weakness over the last four months, rose 1.7% in November.

Chemical producers increased output 2.1%, led by a 4.1% gain in pharmaceuticals. Erratic growth in the first half of 1993 has given way to more consistent gains, as output of chemical products advanced in four of the last five months. Production of toilet preparations jumped 9.0%, partly in anticipation of a shutdown in December. Production of new product lines was also responsible for the increase.

Production of metal fabricated products rose 2.6% after gaining 1.3% in October. The gain was widespread but metal stamping production contributed the most. Unfilled orders, after declining for several months, have picked up recently.

Manufacturers of primary metals cut back output 2.7% following several increases. Iron and steel operators reduced output 5.1% in response to lower shipments to pipe and tube producers, and wholesalers. Manufacturers of pipe and tube also decreased output sharply following a strong increase in October.After remaining weak between August and October, production of paper and allied products increased 0.6% reflecting higher demand in foreign markets for wood pulp, newsprint, and other paper. Production of transportation equipment slowed to a 0.2% gain reflecting a 5.1% decline in the production of motor vehicles. This industry was affected by several shutdowns in October and November.

Construction activity rose 0.3%, its first increase since May. Residential construction advanced 0.9%, its third increase in the past six months. The gains have been erratic, however, and output in November was not much above its most recent trough in June. Contrary to recent months when building of apartments was the only source of strength, construction of doubles and row dwellings also contributed to the advance in November. Construction of non-residential buildings advanced 0.6% as activity on industrial and public projects picked up.

Mining output slumped 1.4% following a substantial decline in October. Drilling tumbled for a second consecutive month as both exploration and development activities remained weak. Despite sharp declines in drilling recently, output was 34.2% higher than in November 1992. Production of crude oil and natural gas fell 1.1%, entirely due to cutbacks in output of crude oil. Metal mines other than gold and iron slashed output 4.4%. Since the beginning of the year, growth has been negligible while prices of non-ferrous mineral products have remained low.

Forestry activity fell 2.9% after increasing in the previous two months. Sawmill operators and producers of veneer and plywood also cut back. Exports of lumber declined in November but the price of lumber continued to rise rapidly.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The November 1993 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) is scheduled for release in February.

For further information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	1992	1993			
	November	August	September	October	November
	$ millions				
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Total economy	**506,079.1**	**518,036.4**	**520,591.6**	**521,703.0**	**523,357.8**
Goods-producing industries	168,670.1	174,073.8	175,167.3	175,086.1	175,215.3
Services-producing industries	337,409.0	343,962.6	345,424.3	346,616.9	348,142.5
Business sector	**412,852.2**	**425,523.6**	**428,011.6**	**429,053.5**	**430,841.4**
Goods	**167,702.7**	**173,105.2**	**174,196.3**	**174,089.9**	**174,207.1**
Agriculture	10,745.5	11,857.1	11,931.4	12,018.0	11,951.6
Fishing and trapping	710.7	741.4	708.8	739.0	729.3
Logging	3,134.1	3,133.0	3,200.2	3,317.8	3,220.6
Mining	19,790.5	21,971.4	22,265.4	21,835.7	21,539.6
Manufacturing	89,850.4	91,957.9	93,104.3	93,328.6	93,868.1
Construction	27,811.2	27,605.2	27,482.1	27,322.7	27,409.1
Other utility industries	15,660.3	15,839.2	15,504.1	15,528.1	15,488.8
Services	**245,149.5**	**252,418.4**	**253,815.3**	**254,963.6**	**256,634.3**
Transportation and storage	21,754.3	22,527.8	22,952.4	23,064.8	22,857.8
Communications	19,069.4	19,555.3	19,552.9	19,648.8	19,896.0
Wholesale trade	30,805.3	31,726.6	32,295.9	32,593.8	33,142.7
Retail trade	30,197.2	31,193.5	31,096.6	31,169.6	31,028.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	83,054.4	86,375.6	86,544.9	87,282.9	88,146.7
Community, business and personal services	60,268.9	61,039.6	61,372.6	61,203.7	61,562.8
Non-business Sector	**93,226.9**	**92,512.8**	**92,580.0**	**92,649.5**	**92,516.4**
Goods	**967.4**	**968.6**	**971.0**	**996.2**	**1,008.2**
Services	**92,259.5**	**91,544.2**	**91,609.0**	**91,653.3**	**91,508.2**
Government services	34,197.1	33,464.8	33,631.6	33,678.4	33,602.8
Community and personal services	54,510.2	54,476.8	54,354.4	54,342.3	54,312.3
Other services	3,552.2	3,602.6	3,623.0	3,632.6	3,593.1
Other aggregations					
Industrial production	126,268.6	130,737.1	131,844.8	131,688.6	131,904.7
Non-durable manufacturing	41,504.2	42,263.1	42,413.3	42,182.2	42,524.2
Durable manufacturing	48,346.2	49,694.8	50,691.0	51,146.4	51,343.9

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

December 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products decreased 1.4% in December 1993 to 6.7 million cubic metres. This followed a 1.0% decline in November and a 1.0% gain in October. Sales volumes for four of the seven product groups (which account for 41% of total sales) decreased.

Sales of heavy fuel oil decreased 12.8% in December, following two consecutive monthly increases. Diesel fuel oil sales decreased 3.0% after a 1.9% decline in November. Sales of aviation turbo fuel rose 6.5%, the second consecutive monthly gain.

Unadjusted

Sales of refined petroleum products decreased 1.2% from December 1992, to 6.8 million cubic metres in December 1993. Sales of three of the seven product groups (which account for 22% of total sales) decreased from December 1992.

For the year 1993, sales of refined petroleum products totalled 80.4 million cubic metres, an increase of 0.6% from 1992. The largest sales increases were recorded by diesel fuel oil (+5.0%) and motor gasoline (+2.1%). Sales of heavy fuel oil decreased 12.3% from the same period in 1992, primarily reflecting reduced imports by electric utilities.

It should be noted that the light fuel oil and heavy fuel oil components of refined petroleum products are subject to significant month-to-month variation and revision.

Available on CANSIM, matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The December 1993 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Sales of refined petroleum products

	December 1992	September 1993r	October 1993r	November 1993r	December 1993p	November 1993 to December 1993
	thousands of cubic metres					% change
	seasonally adjusted					
Total, all products	**6 664.7**	**6 749.7**	**6 815.9**	**6 745.0**	**6 652.5**	**-1.4**
Motor gasoline	2 802.6	2 891.4	2 869.7	2 885.6	2 890.0	0.1
Diesel fuel oil	1 316.7	1 387.5	1 462.7	1 435.2	1 392.8	-3.0
Light fuel oil	468.2	490.8	484.7	486.0	473.8	-2.5
Heavy fuel oil	680.5	564.7	585.1	590.5	515.1	-12.8
Aviation turbo	378.7	377.0	351.7	356.7	379.9	6.5
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	294.3	365.0	331.4	322.0	315.2	-2.1
All other refined products	723.7	673.3	730.6	669.0	685.7	2.5

	December 1992	December 1993p	December 1992 to December 1993	January to December 1992	January to December 1993p	January-December 1992 to January-December 1993
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
	unadjusted					
Total, all products	**6 869.3**	**6 788.5**	**-1.2**	**79 909.4**	**80 403.9**	**0.6**
Motor gasoline	2 848.7	2 929.2	2.8	33 281.8	33 993.8	2.1
Diesel fuel oil	1 235.6	1 298.8	5.1	15 861.7	16 654.4	5.0
Light fuel oil	760.0	778.8	2.5	5 781.2	5 826.1	0.8
Heavy fuel oil	816.4	604.9	-25.9	8 206.7	7 197.2	-12.3
Aviation turbo	354.4	346.1	-2.3	4 645.4	4 447.3	-4.3
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	303.8	311.5	2.5	3 876.8	3 817.1	-1.5
All other refined products	550.4	519.2	-5.7	8 255.8	8 468.0	2.6

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
1 *Materials produced by refineries used as input by the petrochemical industry.*

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, November 1993.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146;
Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, October 1993.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies (Excluding Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island), November 1993.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Coal and Coke Statistics, November 1993.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Telephone Statistics, November 1993.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100;
Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Electric Power Statistics, November 1993.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: February 1994

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
February		
1	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	November 1993
1	Residential Building Permits	December 1993
1	Short-term Expectations Survey	
2	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	January 1994
2	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 1 Grain Stocks	December 31
3	Help-wanted Index	January 1994
4	Labour Force Survey	January 1994
8	Estimates of Labour Income	November 1993
9	Farm Product Price Index	December 1993
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	December 1993
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	December 1993
11	New Housing Price Index	December 1993
11	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	December 1993
15	Composite Index	January 1994
15	Building Permits	December 1993
16	Consumer Price Index (CPI)	January 1994
17	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 1993
17	Canadian International Trade	December 1993
18	Department Store Sales Advance Release	January 1994
18	Sales of Natural Gas	December 1993
21	Retail Trade	December 1993
22	Wholesale Trade	December 1993
23	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	December 1993
24	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	December 1993
24	Quarterly Financial Statistics of Enterprises	Fourth Quarter 1993
25	International Travel Account	Oct.-Dec., 1993
25	Industrial Product Price Index and Raw Materials Price Index	January 1994
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	December 1993
28	Private and Public Investment in Canada	1992 Actual, 1993 Preliminary Actual and 1994 Intentions
28	Residential Building Permits	January 1994
28	MAJOR RELEASE DATES	March 1994

Note: Use the command **DATES** to retrieve this schedule from **CANSIM**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1187), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 1, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: January 1994

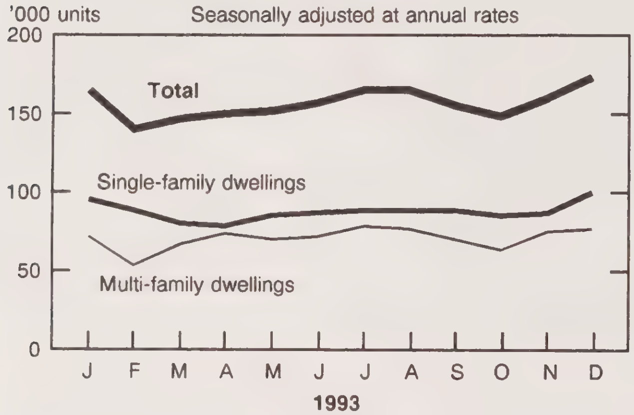
MAJOR RELEASES

Residential Building Permits

December 1993 (Advance Estimate)

The number of residential building permits issued in December rose 9.0% to 174,000 units at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, up from November's revised level of 160,000 units. This second consecutive monthly increase was largely attributable to the single-family dwelling sector.

Dwelling units authorized

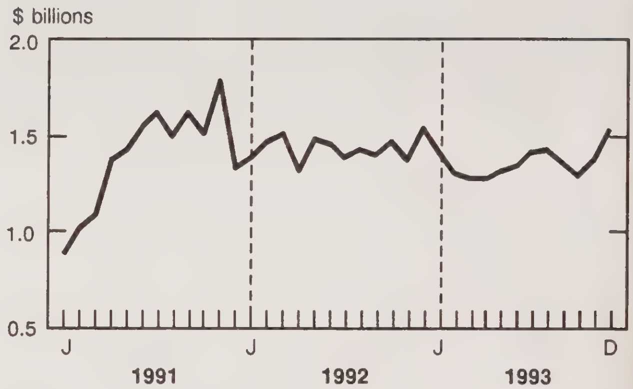


The continued growth in seasonally adjusted residential building intentions came principally from the single-family dwelling sector (+ 15.8% to 99,000 units) and, to a lesser extent, from the multi-family dwelling sector (+ 1.1% to 75,000 units).

The number of authorized dwelling units rose in all regions except British Columbia (-17.5%), where building intentions in the multi-family dwelling sector fell 29.4%. The largest increases were in the Atlantic region (+ 30.2%) and Ontario (+ 26.4%).

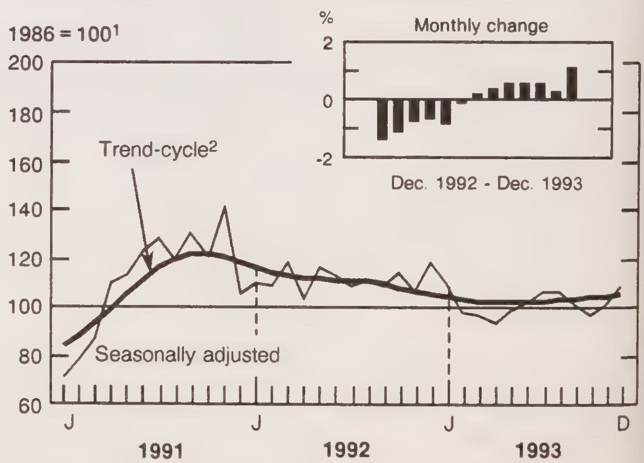
For the year 1993, the number of authorized dwelling units declined 7.7% from 1992. The single-family (-7.9%) and the multi-family (-7.4%) dwelling sectors were equally responsible for the drop. In 1993, all regions reported decreases in the number of dwelling units—particularly notable were the decreases in Ontario (-18.9%) and Quebec (-6.7%).

Value of residential building permits



The value of residential building permits rose 11.7% in December to $1,527 million, up from November's revised level of $1,367 million. This significant increase was attributable primarily to the single-family dwelling sector (+ 16.8%). All regions reported increases in the single-family dwelling sector—the most notable were in the Atlantic region (+ 39.9%) and Ontario (+ 24.1%).

Residential building permits indexes



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.*

[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences, that can affect the short-term trend.*

Residential building permits index

The short-term trend index for residential permits, which has increased on average by 0.5% over the last seven months, rose in December by 1.1% to 104.6. This is the longest sustained growth since 1991.

The residential building permits advance estimate is based on results from over 90.0% of the municipalities surveyed.

The residential and non-residential building permits preliminary estimate for December 1993 will be released on February 15.

For further information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Value of residential building permits (advance estimate)

	Value			
	November 1993 r	December 1993 a	November 1993 r to December 1993 a	December 1992 to December 1993 a
	$ thousands		% change	
Canada				
Seasonally adjusted	1,366,789	1,527,172	11.7	-0.2
Unadjusted	1,307,816	907,371	-30.6	3.4

Number of dwelling units authorized (advance estimate)

	Annual rate			
	November 1993 r	December 1993 a	November 1993 r to December 1993 a	December 1992 to December 1993 a
	units		% change	
Canada				
Seasonally adjusted	159,516	173,808	9.0	1.1
Unadjusted	156,840	111,456	-28.9	2.7

a *Advance figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

November 1993 (Preliminary)

Crude oil and natural gas exports to the United States continued their strong growth in November 1993. Natural gas production rose 6.8% from November 1992, reflecting robust growth in exports as well as inventory replacement. Crude oil exports rose 17.8% in November 1993 from a year earlier, while crude oil imports were up 29.9%. Crude oil production increased 2.7% from November 1992.

Natural gas

Natural gas production rose 6.8% in November 1993 from November 1992, to 11.2 billion cubic metres. Year-to-date production was up 11.2% from the same period in 1992.

Natural gas exports increased 7.8% from November 1992, to 5.6 billion cubic metres. Year-to-date exports increased 9.0% from 1992.

Domestic sales of natural gas increased 1.8% from November 1992, to 5.7 billion cubic metres. Year-to-date sales were 6.0% higher than in 1992.

Crude oil

Crude oil production increased 2.7% in November 1993 from November 1992, to 8.8 million cubic metres. Year-to-date production increased 4.0% from the same period in 1992.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *The crude petroleum and natural gas industry (SIC 071) is an important sector of the economy, especially in Western Canada. In 1992, the total value of crude oil and natural gas production amounted to $19.3 billion, of which $11.0 billion was exported. (Crude oil production was valued at $10.9 billion and natural gas at $8.4 billion.) The industry employs 30,000 and has annual capital expenditures of $6.0 billion.*

Exports of crude oil were up 17.8% from November 1992, to 4.7 million cubic metres. Year-to-date exports rose 9.3% to 48.6 million cubic metres.

Imports of crude oil increased 29.9% to 3.4 million cubic metres in November 1993. Year-to-date imports were up 18.7% over the previous year, at 31.6 million cubic metres.

November's refinery receipts were up 10.4% at 7.7 million cubic metres. Year-to-date receipts were up 7.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The November 1993 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available the last week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude oil and natural gas

	November 1992	November 1993	November 1992 to November 1993	January 1992 to November 1992	January 1993 to November 1993	January-November 1992 to January-November 1993
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]						
Production	8 544.5	8 773.6	2.7	92 553.3	96 264.6	4.0
Exports	3 954.6	4 659.9	17.8	44 438.3	48 567.3	9.3
Imports	2 646.2	3 439.0	29.9	26 602.6	31 568.3	18.7
Refinery receipts	6 959.2	7 686.2	10.4	74 091.4	79 261.3	7.0
	millions of cubic metres		% change	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[2]						
Marketable production	10 486.8	11 200.6	6.8	105 160.3	116 941.7	11.2
Exports	5 230.5	5 638.3	7.8	52 294.9	56 982.1	9.0
Canadian sales[3]	5 601.7	5 700.2	1.8	50 168.9	53 203.8	6.0

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
3 *Includes direct sales.*

■

Short-term Expectations Survey

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for January is forecast at 1.7%, with minimum and maximum values of +1.5% and +1.8% respectively. For December, the mean forecast was overestimated at 1.9%, compared to an outcome of 1.7%.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for January is 11.1% (minimum 10.9%, maximum 11.3%). For December, the mean forecast was underestimated at 11.0%, compared to an outcome of 11.2%.

December's merchandise exports are forecast to be $16.0 billion, with a minimum of $15.8 billion and a maximum of $16.5 billion. For November, the mean forecast ($16.1 billion) overestimated the outcome by $0.3 billion. The forecast of imports for December is $15.1 billion, with a minimum of $14.7 billion and a maximum of $15.3 billion. For November, the mean forecast ($14.8 billion) underestimated the outcome by $0.2 billion.

Note to users

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been asking a small group of economists (an average of 23 participants) to forecast certain key economic indicators for the coming month.

This month, the economists were asked to forecast the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate for January 1994, the level of merchandise exports and imports for December 1993, and the month-to-month change in Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost for December 1993.

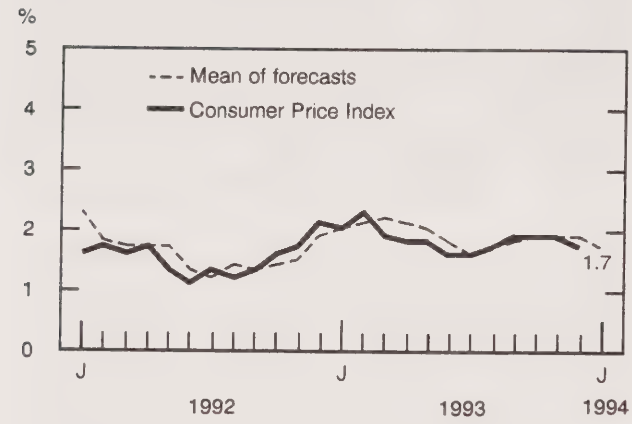
The next release is scheduled for March 8.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost is forecast to have changed by +0.3% between November and December 1993 (minimum +0.0%, maximum +0.6%). Between October and November 1993, the mean forecast was slightly overestimated at +0.4%, compared to an outcome of +0.3%.

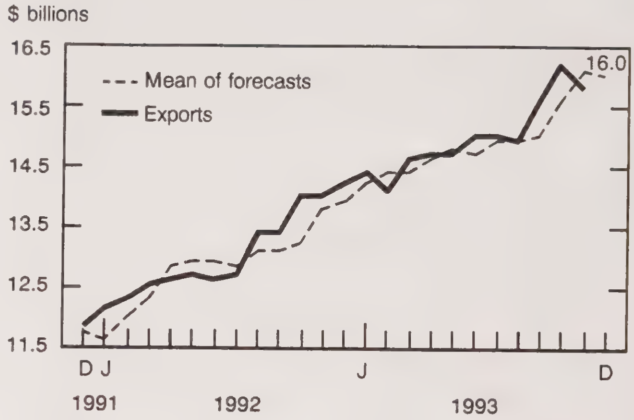
For a complete set of tables or more information about this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

Forecasts vs actual

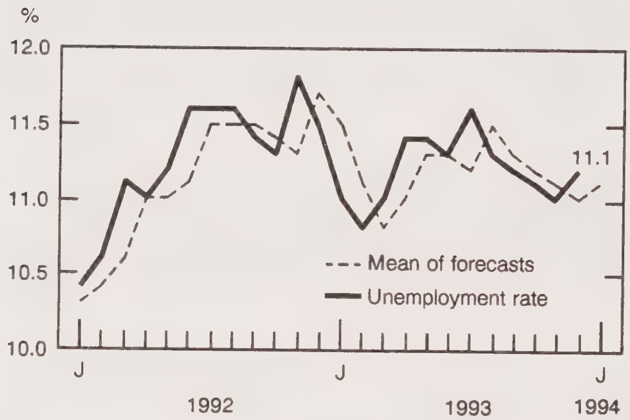
Consumer Price Index



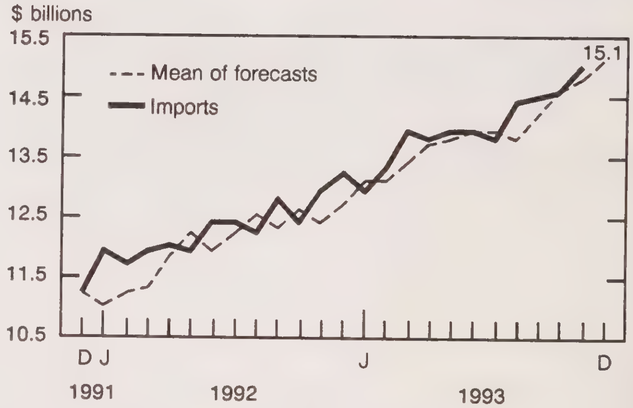
Mechandise exports



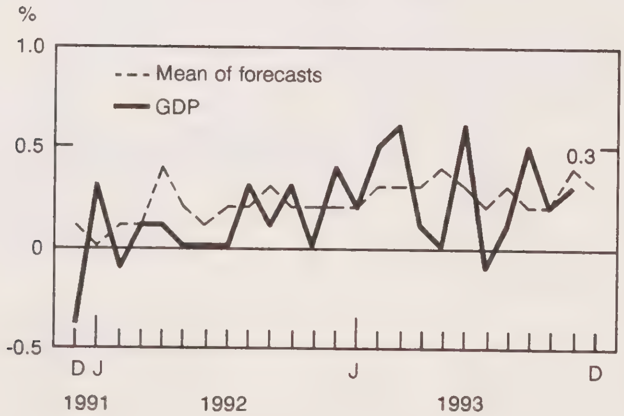
Unemployment rate



Mechandise imports



Gross Domestic Product



■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Gypsum Products

December 1993

Manufacturers shipped 16 495 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in December 1993, up 5.1% from 15 696r (revised) thousand square metres in December 1992 but down 11.0% from 18 537 thousand square metres in November 1993.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of December 1993 totalled 226 257 thousand square metres, up 1.6% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The December 1993 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

December 1993

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 1 797 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in December 1993, a 14.2% decrease from 2 094 thousand square metres in December 1992.

For January to December 1993, shipments totalled 33 318 thousand square metres, a 6.6% increase from 31 242 thousand square metres in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4 to 7).

The December 1993 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

December 1993

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 058 284 metric bundles in December 1993, a decrease of 8.9% from 1 161 180 metric bundles a year earlier.

For January to December 1993, shipments totalled 35 895 727 metric bundles, down 7.8% from 38 920 484 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The December 1993 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Biscuit Production

December 1993

Production of biscuits (sweetened) totalled 79 010 726 kilograms for the semi-annual period ended December 1993, a decrease of 4.4% from the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

Production of Selected Biscuits (32-026, $6.75/$13.50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Wholesale Trade, November 1993.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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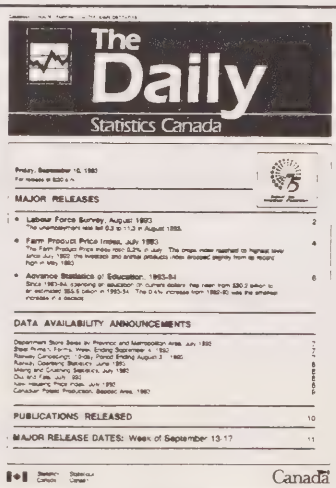
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Canadian Economic Observer	January 1994	January 20, 1994
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Tuesday, February 2, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Manufacturing Industries

January 1994

Manufacturers' balance of opinion concerning employment prospects increased substantially to a positive level between the October 1993 and January 1994 surveys. The balance of opinion concerning the expected volume of production, the current level of orders received, and the backlog of unfilled orders also improved.

Seasonally adjusted

In January 1994, the balance of opinion concerning employment prospects in the coming three months increased by nine points to +1. The balance had not been positive since April 1989, when it stood at +4. This is a major improvement from the balance of -13 recorded in the April and July 1993 surveys and from the lows posted in 1991 in January (-24) and April (-26).

The balance of +1 in January is calculated by subtracting the pessimistic 18% who expected a decrease in employment in the next three months from the optimistic 19% who anticipated an increase in employment. The remaining 63% expected little change in employment levels.

The balance of opinion for current orders received increased by seven points to +13 between the October 1993 and January 1994 surveys. The largest contributors to this increase were the primary metal and machinery industries.

In January 1994, 30% of manufacturers expected their volume of production for the coming three months would be higher. This was offset by 30% of manufacturers who expected their production to decrease, leaving the balance of opinion at zero. This is a four-point improvement over the balance of -4 posted in the October 1993 survey.

The balance of opinion concerning the backlog of unfilled orders increased slightly, from -4 in October 1993 to -3 in January 1994. Although still negative, this is a significant advance from the -15 to -21 posted in the January, April and July 1993 surveys. The last positive balance for unfilled orders was +4 in January 1989. (Unfilled orders are the stock of orders that will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.)

Note to users

The balance of opinion is the difference between the proportion with a positive response (e.g., higher volume of production) and the proportion with a negative response (e.g., lower volume of production). Both the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g., expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values for the other two components (the positive and negative components) from 100.

The Business Conditions Survey is conducted in January, April, July and October; the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers.

Production, inventories and orders responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the 1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures. Weights for the employment prospects responses are based on the number of employees reported to the Annual Survey of Manufactures.

Manufacturers' balance of opinion concerning current levels of finished-product inventories decreased by one point to -25 in the January 1994 survey. The balance has remained in the -17 to -26 range for the last six surveys.

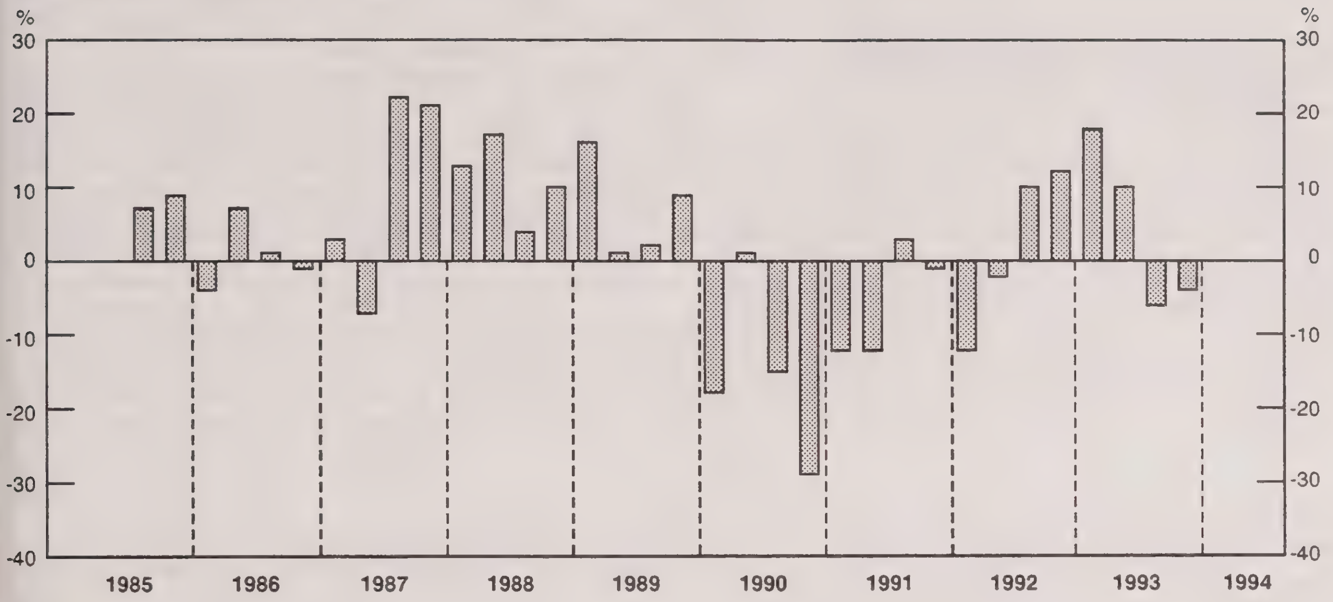
Unadjusted

About 84% of manufacturers did not report any particular production difficulties in the January 1994 survey. About 7% (up from 5% in the April 1993 survey) reported that a shortage of working capital impeded their level of production. A shortage of skilled labour was indicated as a production impediment by 2% of manufacturers. For the thirteenth consecutive quarter, less than 0.5% of respondents reported that a shortage of unskilled labour is impeding their production.

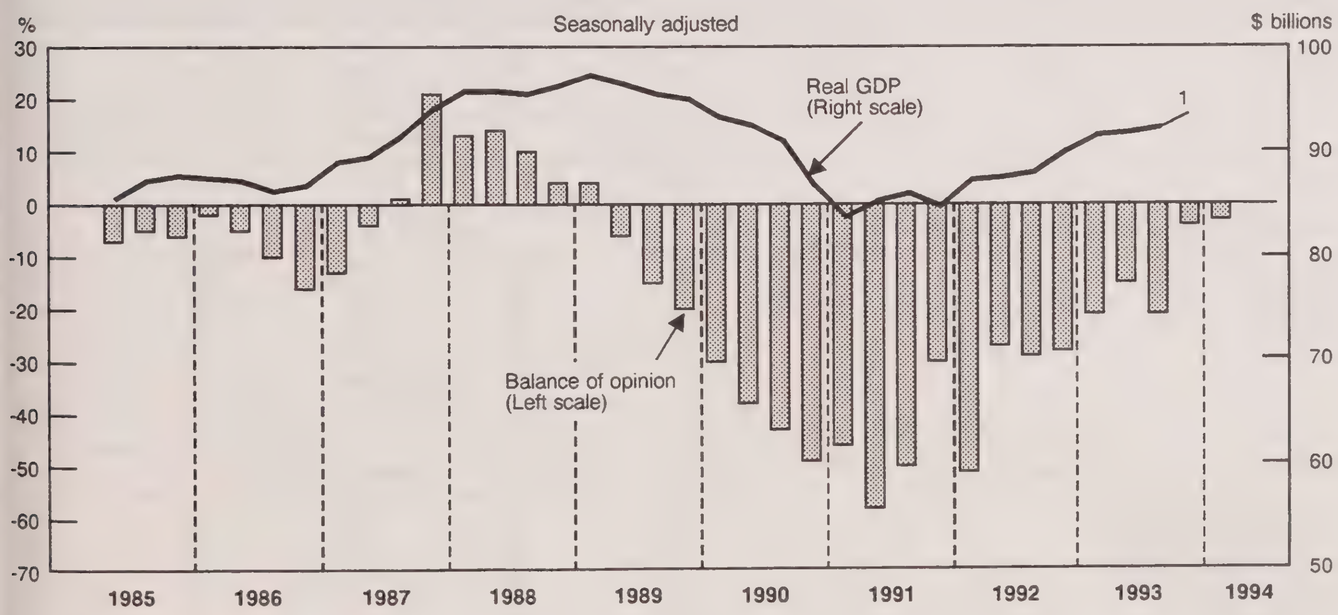
Available on CANSIM: matrices 2843-2845.

For further information, contact Claude Robillard (613-951-3507), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. □

Balance of opinion for expected volume of production
Next three months vs last three months



Balance of opinion on backlog of unfilled orders
and real GDP for manufacturing industries



[1] October and November 1993 average.

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian manufacturing industries

	January 1993	April 1993	July 1993	October 1993	January 1994
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:			seasonally adjusted		
About the same	44	46	44	52	40
Higher	37	32	25	22	30
Lower	19	22	31	26	30
Balance	18	10	-6	-4	0
			unadjusted		
Balance	7	28	-17	-1	-11
Orders received are:			seasonally adjusted		
About the same	57	58	57	64	67
Rising	28	27	22	21	23
Declining	15	15	21	15	10
Balance	13	12	1	6	13
			unadjusted		
Balance	11	14	2	3	12
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:			seasonally adjusted		
About normal	65	63	59	64	71
Higher than normal	7	11	10	16	13
Lower than normal	28	26	31	20	16
Balance	-21	-15	-21	-4	-3
			unadjusted		
Balance	-22	-17	-23	-2	-3
Finished product inventory on hand is:			seasonally adjusted		
About right	67	74	75	62	65
Too low	4	4	4	7	5
Too high[1]	29	22	21	31	30
Balance	-25	-18	-17	-24	-25
			unadjusted		
Balance	-25	-19	-17	-23	-25
Employment during the next three months will:			seasonally adjusted		
Change little	66	67	69	64	63
Increase	11	10	9	14	19
Decrease	23	23	22	22	18
Balance	-12	-13	-13	-8	1
			unadjusted		
Balance	-17	-3	-12	-16	-5
Sources of production difficulties:			unadjusted		
Working capital shortage	6	5	6	6	7
Skilled labour shortage	2	2	2	3	2
Unskilled labour shortage	0	0	0	0	0
Raw material shortage	3	4	4	4	3
Other difficulties	5	3	4	4	4
No difficulties	84	85	83	83	84

[1] *No evident seasonality.*

■

Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 1: Stocks of Grain

December 31, 1993

Farm stocks of all wheat excluding durum at December 31, 1993 were up 6.3% from the previous year, to 19.7 million tonnes, despite a production decrease of 8.5%. This increase in stocks was due to a decline in the volume of wheat marketings between August and December 1993, compared with the same period in 1992. Stocks in all positions (farm and commercial) totalled 24.1 million tonnes, up 2.6% from December 1992.

Farm stocks of durum wheat at December 31 amounted to 3.0 million tonnes, up 4.6% from the year before. Stocks in all positions totalled 3.7 million tonnes, down 1.3% from the year before.

Canola and flaxseed

As a result of record production, canola stocks on farms at December 31 totalled 2.3 million tonnes, up 21.0% from 1.9 million tonnes on farms the previous December. However, record marketings from August through December pushed the ratio of farm stocks to production down to about 45.0%, from the more usual level of 60.0%.

Despite an 85.6% increase in flaxseed production, the highest marketings since 1986 for the August to December period left only 390 thousand tonnes of farm stocks at December 31, a 5.4% increase from the previous December. Flaxseed stocks at all positions totalled 584 thousand tonnes, up 9.6% from a year earlier.

Corn for grain and soybeans

Farm stocks of corn for grain amounted to 3.5 million tonnes at December 31, up 5.9% from 3.3 million tonnes a year earlier. Due to the late Quebec harvest, revisions have been made to the corn-for-grain production estimates. The revised Quebec 1993 harvested area is 290,000 hectares and production is 1,870,000 tonnes, up 30.8% from the production in 1992.

Farm stocks of soybeans at December 31, 1993 amounted to 555 thousand tonnes, up 6.3% from a year earlier.

Barley

Barley farm stocks were 10.1 million tonnes at December 31, 1993, the highest level since December 1987, when farm stocks were 10.3 million tonnes. Stocks of barley in all positions totalled 11.3 million tonnes at December 31, 1993.

Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 1: Stocks of Canadian Grain at December 31, 1993 (22-002, $12/$80) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, please contact the Crops Section (613-951-8717), Agriculture Division. ■

Non-residential Building Construction Price Index

Fourth Quarter 1993

The composite index for the seven sampled cities in the fourth quarter of 1993 increased by 0.2% from the third quarter and by 1.1% from the fourth quarter of 1992.

Halifax recorded the largest quarterly increase at 0.5%, partly a result of the increase in the Provincial Sales Tax from 10% to 11% that became effective on October 1, 1993. Vancouver recorded the second largest increase at 0.4%, followed by Montréal, Ottawa, Toronto, and Edmonton—all at 0.2%. Calgary recorded the smallest increase at 0.1%.

Relative to the fourth quarter of 1992, Vancouver continued to show the largest increase at 2.6%, followed by Halifax (+1.3%)—although Halifax's index level continued to be the lowest at 110.2 in the fourth quarter of 1993—and Ottawa (+1.2%). Indexes for the other four cities fell below the composite index change of +1.1%: Toronto (+1.0%), Montréal (+0.4%), Edmonton (+0.2%), and Calgary (0.0).

The composite index was only 0.2% higher than in the second quarter of 1989 and was 4.9% below the peak of 127.5 recorded in the second quarter of 1990. Removal of the Federal Sales Tax from the index in the first quarter of 1991, concurrent with implementation of the Goods and Services Tax, and removal of the Quebec Provincial Sales Tax in the third quarter of 1992 have had a downward effect on the index. Although the net impact of these tax changes is difficult to quantify, non-residential construction price series over the last three years have recorded very little inflationary pressure. Contractors have consistently reported intense competition in bidding jobs over this period of time.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042 and 2043.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Non-residential construction price indexes

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Fourth Quarter 1992	Third Quarter 1993	Fourth Quarter 1993	Fourth Quarter 1992 to Fourth Quarter 1993	Third Quarter 1993 to Fourth Quarter 1993
					% change	
Composite	**100.0**	**121.3**	**122.3**	**122.6**	**1.1**	**0.2**
Halifax	2.1	108.8	109.6	110.2	1.3	0.5
Montréal	19.3	111.4	111.7	111.9	0.4	0.2
Ottawa	8.1	125.9	127.1	127.4	1.2	0.2
Toronto	40.1	124.7	125.6	125.9	1.0	0.2
Calgary	5.0	124.0	123.9	124.0	0.0	0.1
Edmonton	6.2	125.7	125.6	125.9	0.2	0.2
Vancouver	19.2	118.8	121.4	121.0	2.6	0.4

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending January 21, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased by 7.8% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased by 8.4% to 4.1 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 12.1% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of January 21, 1994 increased by 3.9% from the previous year.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

December 1993

Production of process cheese in December totalled 6 504 575 kilograms, up 2.0% from November 1993 and up 11.7% from December 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of December 1993 totalled 77 804 754 kilograms, up from 75 838 429 the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The December 1993 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Mushrooms

1993

Data for 1993 on the pack of processed mushrooms are now available.

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables (32-240, $13) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Tomatoes and Tomato Products

1993

Data for 1993 on the pack of processed tomatoes are now available.

Pack of Tomatoes and Tomato Products (32-237, $13) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 1: Stocks of Canadian Grain at December 31, 1993.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; Other Countries: US$16/US$112).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

How to Order Publications

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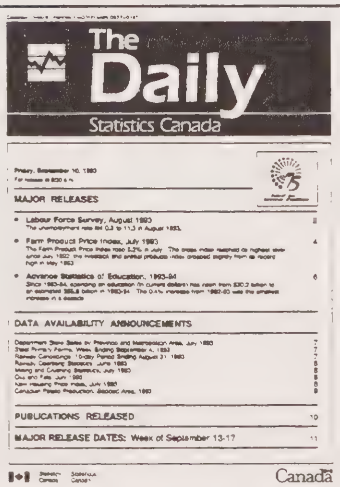
The Daily
Statistics Canada
MAJOR RELEASES
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

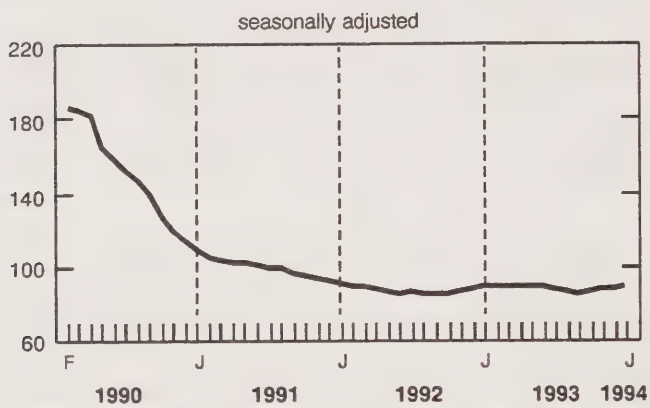
MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted Index

January 1994

Seasonally adjusted, the Help-wanted Index (1991 = 100) for Canada advanced by a slight 1% to 88 in January. The index increased in all regions except the Prairie provinces, where it remained unchanged.

Help-wanted index
(1991 = 100)



After cresting at 215 in March 1989, the Help-wanted Index declined until June 1992, when it bottomed out at 85. Throughout the rest of 1992, the index changed only slightly. But by early 1993 it reached 89. Following a drop to 85 in September 1993, the index made modest gains—reaching 88 in January 1994.

Regional changes

In the Atlantic provinces, the Help-wanted Index reached a peak in May 1989 at 183—its highest level since 1981. It then generally declined until May 1992, when it fell to 82. Since then, the Atlantic provinces' index has made modest gains. Between December 1993 and January 1994, it advanced 3% to 89.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of changes in the demand for labour by monitoring the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.*
>
> *All seasonally adjusted indexes have been revised. Revision is a standard procedure when data for a complete calendar year become available. In addition, the seasonally adjusted indexes have been smoothed to make interpretations of month-to-month variations and trends easier.*
>
> *The revised series (starting with January 1981) and a description of the smoothing technique will be published in May in* Help-wanted Index, 1981-1993 *(71-540). The revised data for Canada and the five regions are now available on CANSIM or may be ordered for $35 by fax or on diskette. For more information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039).*

The Quebec index reached its highest level (212) since 1981 in March 1989. By October 1992 it fell to 85. In 1993, the index increased slightly. Between December 1993 and January 1994, it advanced 1% to 94.

In January 1988, Ontario's Help-wanted Index peaked at 279—its highest level since 1981. By September 1993, it fell to 83. Since then, the index has made modest gains, advancing 2% to 87 between December 1993 and January 1994.

The index for the Prairie provinces stood at 174 in September 1989 (it was at 224 in June 1981). It fell to 80 in July 1992; since then, it recovered to 84 in both December 1993 and January 1994.

The Help-wanted Index for British Columbia reached 169 in November 1989, its highest level since 1981. By October 1993, it fell to 82; but in January 1994 it advanced moderately to 84 (+2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8-10).

Help-wanted indexes for the metropolitan areas surveyed and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

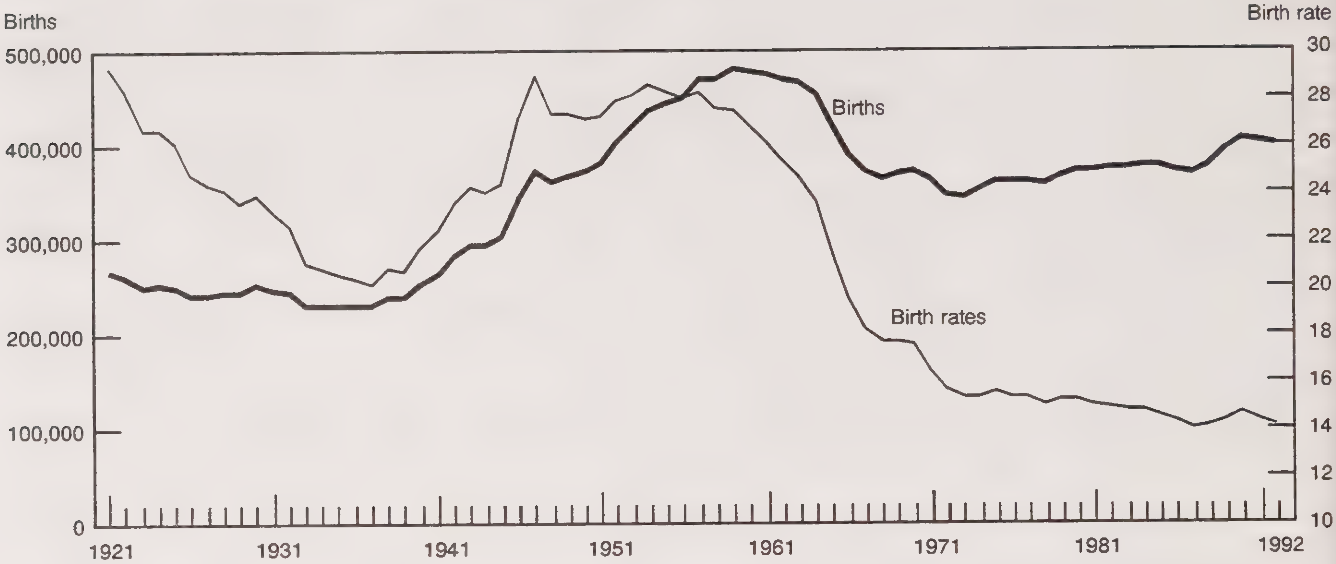
For further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Help-wanted index
(1991 = 100)

	January 1993	November 1993	December 1993	January 1994	January 1993 to January 1994	December 1993 to January 1994
	seasonally adjusted				% change	
Canada	**88**	**87**	**87**	**88**	**0**	**1**
Atlantic provinces	94	87	86	89	-5	3
Quebec	88	93	93	94	7	1
Ontario	87	86	85	87	0	2
Prairie provinces	83	83	84	84	1	0
British Columbia	87	82	82	84	-3	2

■

Number of births and crude birth rates[1], Canada, 1921-1992



1 *Number of live births per 1,000 population.*

Births in Canada
1992

The number of births in Canada declined slightly in 1992, to just under 400,000. The total fertility rate (the number of children a woman can expect to have in her lifetime based on the age-specific fertility rates of a given year) remained at 1.71, as in 1990 and 1991.

Birth rates for women aged 30 and over continued to increase in 1992, as rates for women aged 30-34 and 35-39 rose by 2%, while the rate for the 40-44 age group rose by 9%. By contrast, there was no change in the birth rate for women aged 25-29, and the rates for the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups declined by 1% and 3% respectively.

Provincial and territorial birth rates

The distribution in the number of births by province and territory in 1992 was virtually unchanged from 1991, as the slight declines observed nationally occurred across all regions of the country. The 1992 provincial crude birth rates (number of births per 1,000 population) were lowest in Newfoundland (11.9 per 1,000), New Brunswick (12.5) and Nova Scotia (12.9). Crude birth rates were highest in the Prairie provinces: Alberta (16.0), Manitoba (14.9) and Saskatchewan (14.9). All of these rates were much lower than the birth rates in the Northwest Territories (24.9) and the Yukon (17.5).

International comparisons

Canada's total fertility rate (1.71 children per woman in 1992) is higher than for most countries of the European Economic Community, except for France (1.77), the United Kingdom (1.82) and Ireland (2.18). The lowest rates in Europe are in Italy (1.26) and Spain (1.28). Canada's fertility rate is also lower than the rates for Australia (1.91), the United States (2.01) and New Zealand (2.18). The total fertility rate for most of these countries is below 2.10, the level at which a generation is able to replace itself. The rates for countries other than Canada are for 1991 (see *Canada Year Book, 1994*).

A 10-year perspective

In the early 1980s, births in Canada numbered just over 370,000. The number of births remained below 380,000 until 1989 and 1990, when a peak of 405,000 births was reached. Since then the level has declined slightly, to just under 400,000 for 1992. Over the last 10 years, the increase in births has translated into an increase in the total fertility rate—from 1.64 in 1982 to 1.71 in 1992. However, because the total population has been increasing at a faster rate than the number of women in their childbearing years, the crude birth rate has actually decreased—from 14.8 in 1982 to 14.0 in 1992.

The 1992 issue of *Births* (84-210, $20) will be released in the coming months.

For further information on statistics, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746). For analytical information, contact Rosemary Bender (613-951-1764), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

Births and birth rates[1] by province and territory

	Births			Crude birth rate		
	1992	1991	1982	1992	1991	1982
Canada	**398,642**	**402,528**	**373,082**	**14.0**	**14.3**	**14.8**
Newfoundland	6,918	7,166	9,173	11.9	12.4	15.9
Prince Edward Island	1,850	1,885	1,924	14.2	14.4	15.5
Nova Scotia	11,874	12,016	12,325	12.9	13.1	14.3
New Brunswick	9,389	9,497	10,489	12.5	12.7	14.8
Quebec	96,146	97,310	90,800	13.4	13.7	13.8
Ontario	150,593	151,478	124,856	14.2	14.5	13.9
Manitoba	16,590	17,282	16,123	14.9	15.5	15.4
Saskatchewan	15,004	15,304	17,722	14.9	15.2	17.9
Alberta	42,039	42,776	45,036	16.0	16.5	18.9
British Columbia	46,156	45,612	42,747	13.4	13.5	14.8
Yukon	529	568	525	17.5	19.6	21.3
Northwest Territories	1,554	1,634	1,362	24.9	26.7	27.2

[1] *Number of live births per 1,000 population.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending January 29, 1994 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending January 29, 1994 totalled 235 616 tonnes, up 1.3% from the week-earlier 232 501 tonnes but down 15.6% from the year-earlier 279 074 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 1 003 138 tonnes, a 8.3% decrease from 1 093 707 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs
January 1994

Average prices of selected farm inputs for January 1994 are now available by geographic region.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

Apartent Construction Price Index
Fourth Quarter 1993

The Apartment Construction Price Index (1986 = 100) is now available for the fourth quarter of 1993. The seven-city composite index rose 0.3% in the fourth quarter of 1993 and rose 1.6% from a year earlier, to 117.9.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products
Fourth Quarter 1993

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled $16.0 million for the fourth quarter 1993, a 4.0% increase from $15.3 million for the fourth quarter of 1992. Data on the number of units shipped are also now available.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, $4.75/$19) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Cement
December 1993

Manufacturers shipped 543 506 tonnes of cement in December 1993, up 19.0% from 456 768^r (revised) tonnes in December 1992 but down 35.8% from 846 137^r tonnes in November 1993.

For January to December 1993, shipments totalled 9 393 581^r tonnes, up 9.3% from 8 593 399^r tonnes during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 (series 1.1 and 1.2) and 122 (series 35).

The December 1993 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, November 1993.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.60/US$166; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

The Sugar Situation, December 1993.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products), December 1993.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gypsum Products, December 1993.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Asphalt Roofing, December 1993.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, November 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Labour Force Information, January 1994.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, February 4.

Pension Plans in Canada, January 1, 1992.
Catalogue number 74-401
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 4, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Labour Force Survey

January 1994

January's Labour Force Survey showed a decrease of 39,000 in the estimated level of employment. This followed two consecutive increases and returned employment to about the same level as in September 1993. Unemployment rose by 24,000. The unemployment rate increased 0.2 for the second consecutive month, bringing the rate to 11.4.

Employment and employment/population ratio

Seasonally adjusted

For the week ending January 15, 1994, employment decreased 39,000 to 12,419,000. An employment decline of 72,000 in goods-producing industries was partly offset by an increase of 40,000 in services-producing industries.

Employment declines were widespread in goods-producing industries, with the largest losses in manufacturing (-48,000) and agriculture (-17,000). The level of employment in manufacturing almost returned to its March 1992 trough. Losses also occurred in other primary industries (-7,000) and public administration (-12,000). Employment in community, business and personal services continued its upward trend with a gain of 44,000.

Employment losses were concentrated among youths working full-time (-23,000) and among adult males working part-time (-18,000). Since July, youth employment has fluctuated monthly with little overall change.

Employment in Ontario declined by 41,000 in January. This followed an increase of 21,000 in December, leaving employment almost unchanged since the beginning of 1993. Employment dropped in Manitoba (-11,000)—the first decline since May 1993—and in Alberta (-10,000) and New Brunswick (-3,000). Employment rose in both Quebec (+23,000) and Nova Scotia (+4,000). There were no significant changes in employment levels in the other provinces.

In January, the employment/population ratio (employment as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over) fell 0.2 to 57.6.

Tips on accessing pre-recorded information

Current highlights and key Labour Force Survey estimates are available at 7:00 a.m. E.S.T. on the release date from a menu accessible by touchtone phone. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded messages or press 0 (zero) to speak with a labour market analyst.

To bypass the instructions, immediately enter the topic code for the messsage you wish to hear (see list below). To repeat a message, enter the (*) key. To select another topic, press the numeric (#) key twice and enter the second digit of the topic code.

LFS information line: 613-951-9448

Enter Topic Code	*To hear:*
11	*Summary of this month's situation*
12	*Industry employment*
13	*Provincial employment and unemployment data*
14	*Census Metropolitan Area employment and unemployment data*
15	*Unemployment rates used by the Unemployment Insurance Program*
16	*Next release date and notes to users*

Unemployment and participation rate

Seasonally adjusted

The seasonally adjusted unemployment level rose by 24,000 to 1,592,000. The increase in unemployment was mainly among adult males (+22,000) and youths (+14,000). Among adult women, unemployment declined by 12,000 as their participation in the labour force fell by 15,000.

Unemployment levels and rates for January 1994 and changes from December 1993

	Level	Change	Rate	Change
	'000	'000	%	
Newfoundland	49	-1	20.9	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	12	+1	18.3	+0.6
Nova Scotia	62	-1	14.8	-0.3
New Brunswick	43	-1	13.1	-0.2
Quebec	445	+8	12.9	+0.1
Ontario	582	+3	10.9	+0.2
Manitoba	58	+10	10.6	+1.8
Saskatchewan	36	-3	7.6	-0.6
Alberta	129	+3	9.3	+0.3
British Columbia	179	+7	10.1	+0.3

In Manitoba, employment losses resulted in higher unemployment (+10,000) as the labour force remained virtually unchanged. In Ontario, unemployment was almost unchanged as both employment and the labour force fell by similar amounts.

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m. E.D.T.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

On February 18, *Labour Force Annual Averages, 1993* (71-220) will publish an in-depth article describing long-term employment trends by their occupational distribution. This publication will present annual averages for those estimates published monthly in *The Labour Force* (71-001). Also, it will contain a broader range of provincial and sub-provincial annual average estimates.

In January of each year, the seasonally adjusted series of the Labour Force Survey are revised to reflect the data collected over the previous year. These revised data and other historical series are now available in *Historical Labour Force Statistics* (71-201, $67), on diskette in a menu-driven format, and on CANSIM.

For a summary of information, *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63) is available today. The January 1994 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) will be available the third week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

The next release of the Labour Force Survey is scheduled for March 11.

For further information about the Labour Force Survey, call Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301), or the information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division.

Labour force characteristics

	January 1993	December 1993	January 1994
		seasonally adjusted	
Labour force ('000)	13,846	14,026	14,011
Employment ('000)	12,309	12,458	12,419
Unemployment ('000)	1,537	1,568	1,592
Unemployment rate (%)	11.1	11.2	11.4
Participation rate (%)	65.2	65.1	65.0
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.0	57.8	57.6
		unadjusted	
Labour force ('000)	13,536	13,824	13,691
Employment ('000)	11,917	12,306	12,020
Unemployment ('000)	1,618	1,518	1,671
Unemployment rate (%)	12.0	11.0	12.2
Participation rate (%)	63.7	64.2	63.5
Employment/population ratio (%)	56.1	57.1	55.7

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances
December 1993

Electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 49,250 kitchen appliances in December 1993.

At the end of December 1993, year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances amounted to 811,880 units.

The December 1993 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins
December 1993

Chemical firms produced 153 421 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in December 1993, a 6.7% increase from 143 754^r (revised) tonnes in December 1992.

For January to December 1993, production totalled 1 742 077^r tonnes, up 3.1% from 1 689 268^r tonnes a year earlier.

Data are also available on the production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for December 1992 and December 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The December 1993 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics
Fourth Quarter 1993

Manufacturers made 5,740,066 pairs of footwear in the fourth quarter of 1993, a 14.5% increase from 5,014,894 pairs a year earlier.

For January to December 1993, year-to-date production totalled 22,670,358 pairs of footwear, up 2.6% from 22,091,289 pairs a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Pumpkin and Squash
1993

Data for 1993 on the pack of processed pumpkin and squash are now available.

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables (32-240, $13) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Tire and Tube Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the tire and tube industry (SIC 1511) totalled $1,317.6 million, up 0.7% from $1,308.2 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6898.

Data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastic Products Industries* (33-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Plastic Film and Sheeting Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic film and sheeting industry (SIC 1631) totalled $824.6 million, up 4.3% from $790.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5416.

Data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastic Products Industries* (33-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Metal Office Furniture Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal office furniture industry (SIC 2641) totalled $506.5 million, down 7.8% from $549.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5477.

Data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division.

Non-ferrous Metal Smelting and Refining Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-ferrous metal smelting and refining industries (SIC 2950) totalled $5,959.3 million, up 1.5% from $5,873.9 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5511.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Wire and Wire Rope Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wire and wire rope industry (SIC 3052) totalled $579.5 million, up 4.3% from $555.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5528.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Aircraft and Aircraft Parts Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the aircraft and aircraft parts industry (SIC 3211) totalled $4,862.2 million, down 9.8% from $5,391.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5549.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Cement Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the cement industry (SIC 3521) totalled $724.1 million, down 3.0% from $746.3 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6851.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Lubricating Oil and Grease Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the lubricating oil and grease industry (SIC 3612) totalled $250.0 million, down 9.1% from $275.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6867.

Data for this industry will be released in *Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries* (45-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, November 1993.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Retail Trade, November 1993.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Imports by Commodity, November 1993.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Historical Labour Force Statistics, 1993.
Catalogue number 71-201
(Canada: $67; United States: US$80; Other Countries: US$94).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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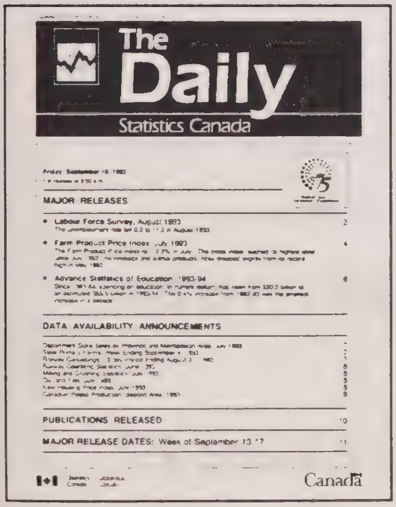
Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of February 7-11

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
February		
8	**Estimates of Labour Income**	November 1993
9	**Farm Product Price Index**	December 1993
9	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	December 1993
10	**Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area**	December 1993
10	**Marriages in Canada**	1992
11	**New Housing Price Index**	December 1993
11	**Travel Between Canada and Other Countries**	December 1993



Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

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Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 7, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport
November 1993

In November, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into pipelines increased 4.9% to 16 245 820 cubic metres (m^3) from November 1992. Year-to-date receipts, at 174 469 301 m^3, were up 6.1% from 1992.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 17.0% from November 1992, to 4 486 857 cubic metres. Pipeline imports rose to 871 072 m^3, up 9.9% from November 1992. Year-to-date exports at the end of November 1993 (47 469 835 m^3) were up 10.3% from 1992 and year-to-date imports (10 002 893 m^3) were up 9.9%.

November deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 005 039 m^3, a 0.1% decrease from 1992; November deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 12.3% to 577 528 m^3.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The November 1993 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the second week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics
November 1993

The seven selected railways reported a net loss of $8.7 million in November 1993. Operating revenues totalled $576.3 million, a 9.1% increase from November 1992.

Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres increased by 8.5% for the same period.

Year-to-date operating revenues increased 0.5% from the same period of 1992.

Data for 1993 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The November 1993 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be released later.

For detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Pack of Processed Broccoli
1993

Data for 1993 on the pack of processed broccoli are now available.

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables (32-240, $13) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Cauliflower
1993

Data for 1993 on the pack of processed cauliflower are now available.

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables (32-240, $13) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Brussels Sprouts
1993

Data for 1993 on the pack of processed brussels sprouts are now available.

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables (32-240, $13) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1990.
Catalogue number 15-201
(Canada: $60; United States: US$72;
Other Countries: US$84).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics,
November 1993.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/
US$176; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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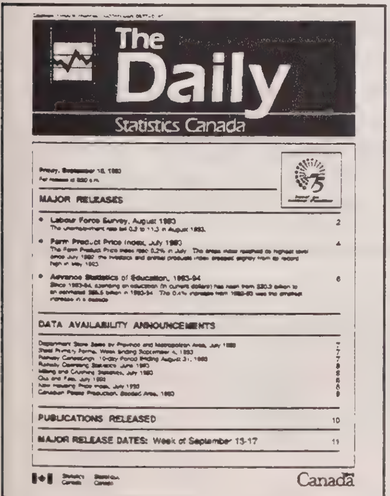
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Statistics Canada

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For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)


Travel-log
Winter 1994
1992 Domestic Travel Survey Highlights
Canada

Travel-log

Winter 1994

This issue of *Travel-log* focuses on domestic travel in 1992: Canadians spent $16 billion while travelling in this country in 1992, of which $13 billion was spent on trips of one or more nights. Overnight domestic travel – estimated at 84 million person-trips – was mostly by car, within the province of residence, to visit family and friends. On average, Canadians spent three nights away from home when travelling in Canada. More Canadians reported at least one overnight non-business trip to the United States than to another province.

The Winter 1994 (Vol. 13, No. 1) issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, $10.50/$42), a quarterly newsletter on tourism, is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Lise Beaulieu-Caron (613-951-1673), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Estimates of Labour Income

November 1993 (Preliminary)

Year-over-year, unadjusted labour income grew by 2.2% in November 1993, marginally lower than the growth recorded in October 1993. The year-to-date increase held at 2.7%, the same as in the previous month.

Seasonally adjusted

Wages and salaries rose by 0.3% in November, after decreasing by 0.1% in October 1993. Monthly changes in 1993 have ranged from -0.7% to +0.9%.

Contributing to the overall increase were: forestry; mines, quarries and oil wells; finance, insurance and real estate; commercial and personal services; and construction.

Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Yukon and the Northwest Territories recorded increases in wages and salaries; the remaining provinces recorded decreases.

Unadjusted

Year-over-year, wages and salaries grew by only 2.0% in November, further weakening the year-to-date increase to 2.5%.

Note to users

Labour income is wages and salaries (88%) plus supplementary labour income (12%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of Gross Domestic Product.

Strong year-to-date growth was recorded in forestry (+7.2%), commercial services (+4.6%), finance, insurance and real estate (+4.2%), health and welfare services (+3.3%) and local administration (+3.3%). The remaining industries showed smaller increases, except for construction (-2.7%) and mines, quarries and oil wells (-1.2%).

British Columbia (+5.8%), Alberta (+2.8%) and New Brunswick (+2.7%) led in year-to-date growth of wages and salaries. For all other provinces and territories, year-to-date growth of wages and salaries increased by less than the national total.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The October-December 1993 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4058, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	November 1992	October 1993[r]	November 1993[p]	October 1993 to November 1993
	$ millions			% change
	seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	223.5	217.3	220.1	1.3
Forestry	242.8	252.9	260.8	3.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	581.5	575.9	590.7	2.6
Manufacturing industries	5,093.3	5,243.6	5,245.7	0.0
Construction industry	1,667.9	1,600.1	1,626.2	1.6
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,768.4	2,825.3	2,830.3	0.2
Trade	4,017.0	4,134.0	4,094.5	-1.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,524.9	2,543.6	2,605.0	2.4
Commercial and personal services	3,898.9	4,040.5	4,066.6	0.6
Education and related services	2,701.6	2,740.9	2,728.1	-0.5
Health and welfare services	2,738.4	2,782.4	2,773.2	-0.3
Federal administration and other government offices	1,040.9	1,032.7	1,029.0	-0.4
Provincial administration	707.6	716.5	707.4	-1.3
Local administration	669.6	685.1	681.8	-0.5
Total wages and salaries	**28,902.6**	**29,404.8**	**29,478.3**	**0.3**
Supplementary labour income	3,781.5	3,928.2	3,926.3	-0.0
Labour income	**32,684.1**	**33,333.1**	**33,404.6**	**0.2**

	November 1992	October 1993[r]	November 1993[p]	November 1992 to November 1993
	$ millions			% change
	unadjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	208.1	249.6	206.3	-0.9
Forestry	243.4	281.3	261.7	7.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	573.8	575.7	582.5	1.5
Manufacturing industries	5,045.8	5,280.5	5,201.5	3.1
Construction industry	1,711.0	1,817.9	1,665.9	-2.6
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,759.3	2,843.8	2,807.9	1.8
Trade	4,056.1	4,136.9	4,135.9	2.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,496.8	2,529.7	2,576.6	3.2
Commercial and personal services	3,899.9	4,124.4	4,068.4	4.3
Education and related services	2,817.8	2,822.2	2,846.6	1.0
Health and welfare services	2,722.2	2,751.2	2,757.4	1.3
Federal administration and other government offices	1,025.7	1,015.0	1,013.1	-1.2
Provincial administration	695.9	715.3	695.3	-0.1
Local administration	672.8	677.9	685.2	1.8
Total wages and salaries	**28,928.7**	**29,821.3**	**29,504.3**	**2.0**
Supplementary labour income	3,785.1	3,981.9	3,929.9	3.8
Labour income	**32,713.8**	**33,803.2**	**33,434.2**	**2.2**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales
January 1994

Refiners' sales totalled 76 062 tonnes for all types of sugar in January 1994, comprising 61 257 tonnes in domestic sales and 14 805 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 76 949ʳ (revised) tonnes in January 1993, of which 64 344ʳ tonnes were domestic sales and 12 605ʳ tonnes were export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The January 1994 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries
December 1993

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 207,579 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in December 1993, up 39.5% from 148,822 batteries in December 1992.

For January to December 1993, shipments totalled 1,797,847 batteries, down 5.0% from 1,892,388 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The December 1993 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products
December 1993

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 46 954 tonnes in December 1993, down 17.1% from 56 633 tonnes the previous month.

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for December 1993 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The December 1993 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Biscuit Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the biscuit industry (SIC 1071) totalled $523.3 million, up 2.7% from $509.7 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5391.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Tea and Coffee Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the tea and coffee industry (SIC 1091) totalled $788.4 million, up 14.6% from $687.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5396.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Steel Foundries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the steel foundries (SIC 2912) totalled $204.9 million, down 4.8% from $215.2 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5506.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Aluminum Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the aluminum rolling, casting and extruding industry (SIC 2961) totalled $1,597.9 million, up 8.5% from $1,473.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5512.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Commercial Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the commercial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment industry (SIC 3121) totalled $396.0 million, up 5.0% from $377.3 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5542.

Data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (Except Electrical Machinery)* (42-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Compressor, Pump and Industrial Fan Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the compressor, pump and industrial fan industry (SIC 3191) totalled $660.0 million, down 3.7% from $685.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5543.

Data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (Except Electrical Machinery)* (42-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Sawmill and Woodworking Machinery Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sawmill and woodworking machinery industry (SIC 3193) totalled $214.6 million, up 3.2% from $208.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5545.

Data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (Except Electrical Machinery)* (42-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Record Player, Radio and Television Receiver Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the record player, radio and television receiver industry (SIC 3341) totalled $538.6 million up 12.8% from $477.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5573.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Battery Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the battery industry (SIC 3391) totalled $211.7 million, down 7.7% from $229.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5584.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electrical Transformer Industry

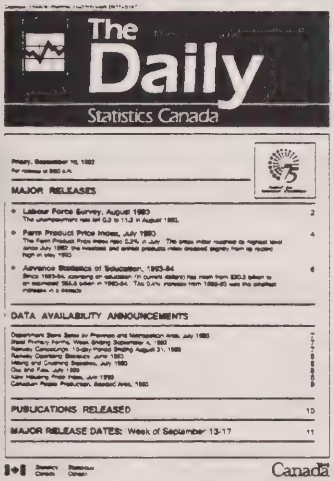
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electrical transformer industry (SIC 3371) totalled $755.4 million, down 3.8% from $785.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5580.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94

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Canada

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pack of Canned Tomatoes and Tomato Products, 1993.
Catalogue number 32-237
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16; Other Countries: US$18).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, December 1993.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin, Vol. 9, No. 8.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75; United States: US$11.25/US$90; Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105).

Education Statistics Bulletin: Preliminary Postsecondary Enrolment, Fall 1993.
Vol. 16, No. 1.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49; United States: US$5.90/US$59; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69).

Travel-log, Winter 1994. Vol. 13, No. 1.
Catalogue number 87-003
(Canada: $10.50/$42; United States: US$12.50/US$50; Other Countries: US$14.75/US$59).

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For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

New Motor Vehicle Sales

December 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted, new motor vehicle sales increased for the third consecutive month in December 1993. New motor vehicle sales totalled 106,000 units in December 1993, a 2.5% increase from November's revised figure. Sales in December increased due to stronger truck (+5.5%) and car (+0.5%) sales.

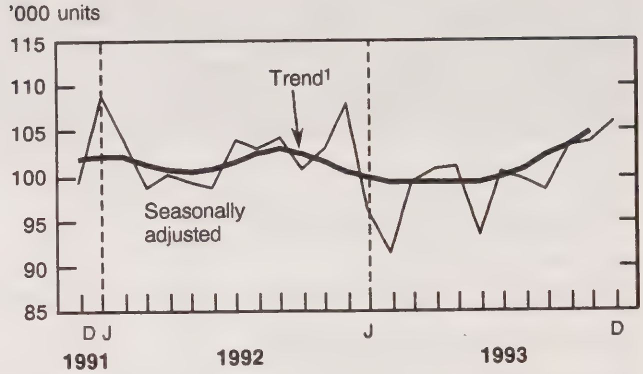
The trend has been rising steadily since June 1993, after declining from October 1992 until May 1993. The increase has been led by commercial vehicles and by passenger cars manufactured in North America. By contrast, imported passenger car sales have had a generally declining trend since February 1992.

In December, 74.3% of passenger cars sold in Canada were manufactured in North America, up from 68.5% a year earlier. For the same period, the Japanese share fell to 20.3%, from 24.4%. This was the highest share of sales achieved by North American passenger cars since April 1985.

1993 annual sales

New motor vehicle sales of 1.2 million units in 1993 were at their lowest level since 1983. However, there was a marked improvement throughout the year. Sales have been trending upward since mid-year.

New motor vehicle sales



[1] The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The December 1993 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	September 1993r	October 1993r	November 1993r	December 1993p
	units % change	units % change	units % change	units % change
		seasonally adjusted		
Total new motor vehicles	**98,320**	**103,244**	**103,485**	**106,033**
	-1.0	**+5.0**	**+0.2**	**+2.5**
Passenger cars by origin				
North America[1]	39,701	43,641	44,639	44,959
	-4.5	+9.9	+2.3	+0.7
Imported[2]	20,527	18,438	17,542	17,507
	-3.0	-10.2	-4.9	-0.2
Total	60,228	62,079	62,181	62,466
	-4.0	+3.1	+0.2	+0.5
Trucks, vans and buses	38,092	41,165	41,304	43,566
	+4.2	+8.1	+0.3	+5.5

	December 1993	December 1992 to December 1993	January to December 1993	Jan.-Dec. 1992 to Jan.-Dec. 1993
	units	% change	units	% change
		unadjusted		
Total new motor vehicles	**82,335**	**-1.9**	**1,192,934**	**-2.8**
Passenger cars by origin				
North America[1]	33,408	-1.2	493,759	-1.9
Japan[2]	9,146	-24.0	196,310	-17.1
Other Countries[2]	2,404	-30.9	48,980	-15.4
Total	44,958	-8.8	739,049	-7.4
Trucks, vans and buses by origin				
North America[1]	34,072	+10.8	402,112	+8.6
Imported[2]	3,305	-14.6	51,773	-12.2
Total	37,377	+7.9	429,396	+5.7

1 *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

2 *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.* ■

Farm Product Price Index

December 1993

The Farm Product Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 102.6 in December, down 0.1% from November's revised 102.7. This was the lowest level for the overall index since October 1992. The index in December was 1.5% below its year-earlier level of 104.2.

The crops index rose 1.4% in December to 88.2 as an increase in the oilseeds index more than offset a decrease in the potatoes index. The livestock and animal products index decreased 0.8% to 111.5, with decreases in the cattle and calves index and the eggs index.

Crops

The crops index rose 1.4% in December to 88.2 as the oilseeds index increased. The index stood 13.1% below its level of a year earlier.

On December 23, 1993, the Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) announced final payments for the 1992/93 crop year. Despite the lower grades, farmers were able to market 30.5 million tonnes of CWB grains (wheat and barley). The CWB also generated higher returns—relative to the 1991/92 crop year—for all wheat classes and for designated barley. On November 25, 1993, the CWB announced that 1993/94 initial payments for designated barley were increased by $20.00 per tonne.

The cereals index remained unchanged at 67.5 in December. In December, the index remained 30.6% below its year-earlier level of 97.3.

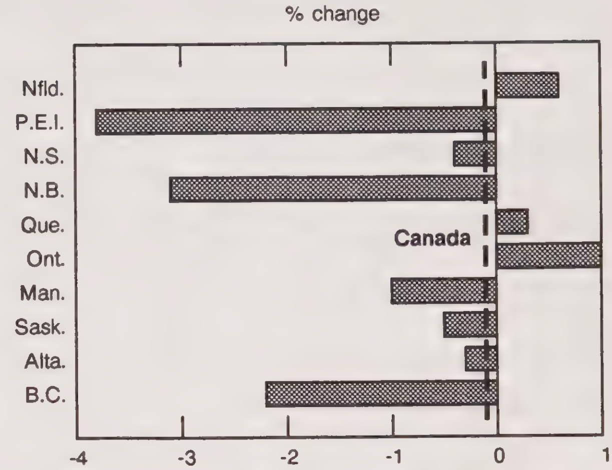
The oilseeds index increased 8.6% to 124.4 as soybean, flaxseed and canola prices rose. Year-over-year, the index was up 13.4%. Oilseeds have shown year-over-year price increases since June 1992.

The potatoes index fell 0.1% to 162.3 in December. The potatoes index stood 52.1% above its year-earlier level. Potato prices have shown year-over-year price increases since June 1993.

Livestock and animal products

The livestock and animal products index fell 0.8% to 111.5 in December. Despite decreases for the last three months, the index in December stood 5.3% above its year-earlier level. The index has been above year-earlier levels since September 1992.

Farm product price index
November 1993 to December 1993



The cattle and calves index decreased 2.1% in December, to 119.5. A record high of 127.3 was reached in September. Despite month-to-month decreases since September, the cattle and calves index showed a year-over-year price increase of 5.7% in December. Omaha slaughter steer prices, at US$70.06 in December, were up 0.4% from November. In Canada, cattle and calve slaughter to the end of December was off 6.1% from 1992, but, in the United States, slaughter was up 0.3% from year-earlier levels. The United States Department of Agriculture's *Cattle-on-feed Report* for December 1, 1993 showed the feedlot inventory at a 20-year high, up 5% over December 1, 1992. The cattle and calves index has been above year-earlier levels since August 1992.

The hogs index remained unchanged at 87.2 in December. Hog prices generally rose during 1992 and until September 1993. The U.S. hog count at December 1, 1993 showed the total number of pigs down 2% from the year before; the breeding herd was 1% smaller. The hogs index stood 5.6% above its year-earlier level.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The December issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on February 16. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. □

Farm product price index

1986 = 100

	December 1992	November 1993	December 1993	December 1992 to December 1993	November 1993 to December 1993
				% change	
Total index	**104.2**	**102.7**	**102.6**	**-1.5**	**-0.1**
Crops	101.5	87.0	88.2	-13.1	1.4
Cereals	97.3	67.5	67.5	-30.6	0.0
Oilseeds	109.7	114.6	124.4	13.4	8.6
Potatoes	106.7	162.4	162.3	52.1	-0.1
Livestock and animal products	105.9	112.4	111.5	5.3	-0.8
Cattle and calves	113.1	122.1	119.5	5.7	-2.1
Hogs	82.6	87.2	87.2	5.6	0.0

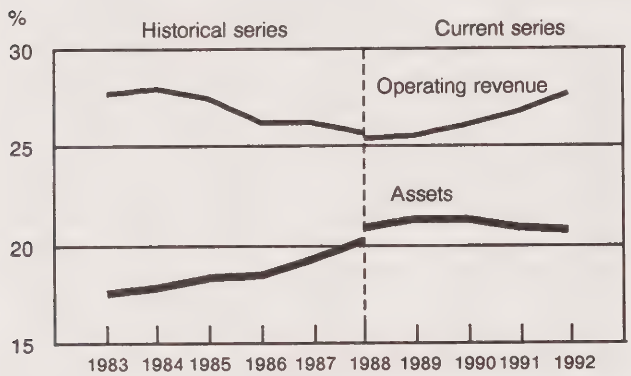
■

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (CALURA), Part I— Corporations: Foreign Control in the Canadian Economy

1989-1992

From 1988 to 1992, the recession and a wave of corporate mergers and acquisitions caused a decline in the operating revenue of Canadian-controlled companies, while the revenue of foreign-controlled firms continued to grow. The long-term decline in the share of foreign-controlled revenue reversed, and this share recorded a net increase during the 1988 to 1992 period. The revenue of these foreign firms grew from $299.5 billion in 1988 to $325.2 billion in 1992; the revenue of Canadian-controlled firms decreased from $877.6 billion to $851.0 billion. In contrast, the foreign-controlled share of assets remained fairly stable over this period.

Foreign-controlled share of assets and operating revenue, all industries



Note: *The overlapping reference year for both the historical series and the current series is 1988. See Note to users box for details.*

Foreign control increased as Canadian firms suffered from the recession

The impact of the recession and the merger wave on Canadian privately-controlled, non-financial firms was widespread. Their revenue dropped 11.3% from a peak of $768.4 billion in 1989 to $682.0 billion in 1992. In contrast, Canadian-controlled financial firms, government business enterprises, and foreign-controlled firms all recorded net growth in operating revenue.

The weaker performance of the Canadian non-financial sector increased the foreign-controlled share of total operating revenue, from 25.4% in 1988 to 27.6% in 1992. The foreign-controlled asset share, however, showed no net change as assets are less sensitive to short-term changes in business conditions. A similar phenomenon occurred during the recession of the early 1980s.

Note to users

The 1989 to 1992 CALURA report introduces data based upon new sources and methodology. Important changes include: switching from a census to a sample survey; and changing the industrial classification of firms from the establishment-based system (SIC-E) to the company-based system (SIC-C). The break between the historical and the current data series occurs in 1988.

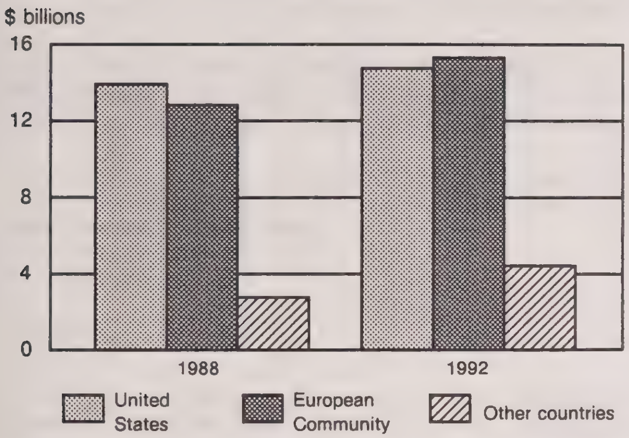
Data for the historical series (which are based on the old methodology) are also available on CANSIM in matrices 7101 to 7353. Data for 1988 under the historical series have been revised.

The United States lost ground to the European Community

The United States continued to dominate the foreign-controlled sector, but its share of assets fell from 11.4% to 10.4% during the 1988-1992 period. European Community firms and other foreign-controlled firms grew strongly, increasing their share of assets in the Canadian economy.

In 1991, the European Community surpassed the United States as the leader in foreign control in the finance and insurance industries. This was due largely to the concentration of E.C. control in the insurance industry, which exhibited robust growth. In 1992, E.C. firms controlled $15.3 billion or 10.2% of operating revenue in the finance and insurance industries, while U.S. firms generated $14.7 billion or 9.9%.

Operating revenue, finance and insurance industries, by country of control group



Restructuring had no overall impact on corporate concentration

Corporate concentration (as measured by the share of total activity attributed to the largest 25 enterprises) showed little net change over the period. However, many factors caused significant offsetting changes. These include strong growth of Canadian banks, government privatization, and the corporate restructuring of Canada's private sector in the early 1990s, which resulted in the sale of many corporations by large enterprises.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3275 to 3296.

A format change is being introduced with this publication. The previous format, a single annual CALURA Corporations publication (61-210), has been replaced by a set of three publications under catalogue number 10-020 ($65).

The first publication, *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part I—Corporations: Parliamentary Report for 1989-1992, Foreign Control in the Canadian Economy* (10-020, $65) is now available. The price includes the cost of the other two publications in the set. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information on this release, contact Janice McMechan (613-951-6904), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending January 31, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the 10-day period decreased by 3.2% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded decreased by 1.1% to 5.3 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 3.5% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of January 31, 1994 increased by 2.3% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 have been revised.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

December 1993

In December 1993, pulpwood receipts totalled 2 942 215 cubic metres, down 5.4% from 3 110 852 cubic metres in December 1992. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 258 536 cubic metres, up 1.6% from 5 175 555 cubic metres in December 1992. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 7 889 547 cubic metres, down 4.9% from 8 295 985 cubic metres in December 1992. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 19.1% to 11 767 498 cubic metres, from 14 551 855 cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of December 1993, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 33 395 776 cubic metres, down 7.2% from 35 975 361 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 9.1% to 67 659 454[r] (revised) cubic metres, from the year-earlier 62 005 519 cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (100 477 037[r] cubic metres) was up 1.6% from 98 858 558 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The December 1993 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $6.10/$61) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

December 1993

Except for wheat (excluding durum) and oats, December deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers increased from December 1992.

Deliveries of major grains

	December 1992	December 1993
	thousand tonnes	
Total major grains	**2 711.7**	**3 057.7**
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 484.5	1 231.9
Durum wheat	349.8	424.6
Total wheat	**1 834.3**	**1 656.5**
Oats	130.5	110.2
Barley	349.0	569.8
Rye	13.4	19.9
Flaxseed	29.4	63.8
Canola	355.1	637.5

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The December 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Trends in the Business Population

In an effort to provide industry analysts with timely information on the changing composition of Canada's business population, the Business Register Division is releasing two new data series.

The Quarterly Payroll Deduction Remitter Series will indicate the population trend for all employer businesses that maintain a payroll deduction account with Revenue Canada. This seasonally adjusted data series will be available on a provincial basis beginning with the first quarter of 1980 and extending to the final quarter of 1993.

Data on the formation of new employer businesses, as well as closures, will be available from the new Quarterly Business Entry and Exit Survey. Business entry and exit estimates at the regional and industry level are now available for the first quarter of 1993.

For further information about either data series, contact Stewart Taylor (613-951-6199, fax: 613-951-0104), Business Register Division. ■

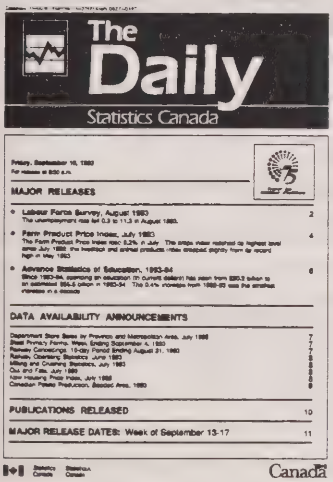
Chicken Production

1993 (Preliminary)

Chicken production in 1993 reached 615 700 tonnes, an increase of more than 7% from 1992.

Final estimates of chicken production will be released in May in *Production of Poultry and Eggs* (23-202, $34).

For detailed information on this preliminary release, contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■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Canada

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Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part I—Corporations: Parliamentary Report for 1989-1992, Foreign Control in the Canadian Economy.
Catalogue number 10-020
(Canada: $65; United States: US$78; Other Countries: US$91).

Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended December 1993.
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: $4.75/$19; United States: US$5.75/US$23; Other Countries: US$6.75/US$27).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, December 1993.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production of Selected Biscuits, Semi-annual Period Ended December 1993.
Catalogue number 32-026
(Canada: $6.75/$13.50; United States: US$8.10/US$16.20; Other Countries: US$9.45/US$18.90).

Footwear Statistics, Quarter Ended December 1993.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5/$20; United States: US$6/US$24; Other Countries: US$7/US$28).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, December 1993.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).
Cement, December 1993.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Oil Pipeline Transport, November 1993.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Gas Utilities, October 1993.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, November 1993.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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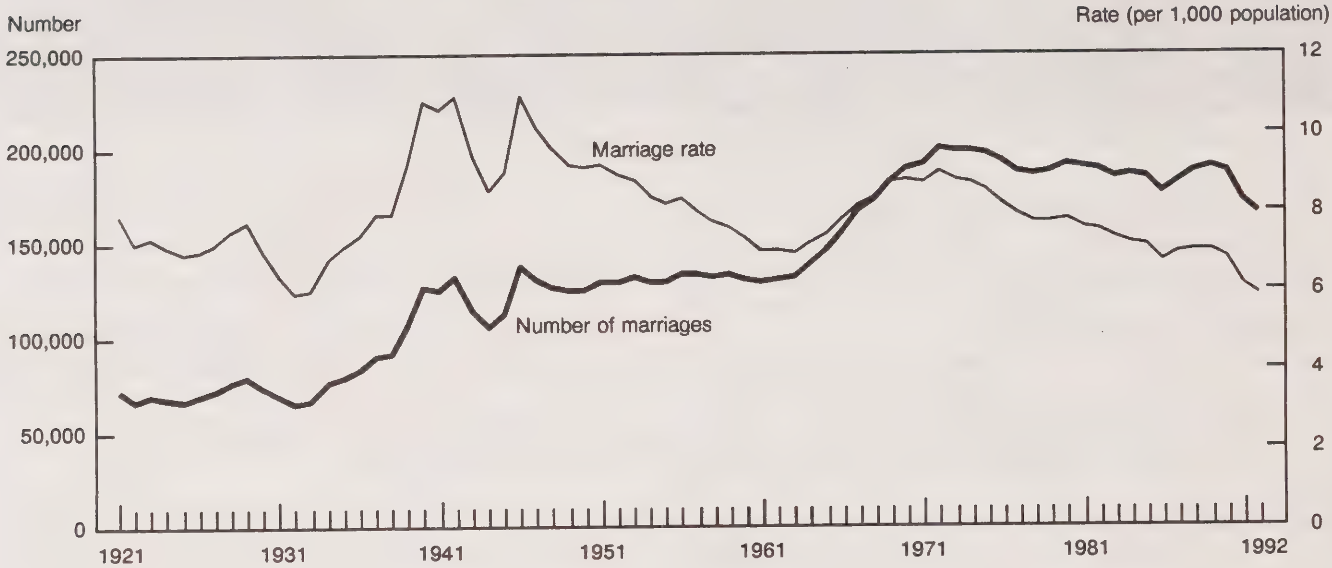
MAJOR RELEASES

Number of marriages and marriage rates, Canada, 1921-1992



Marriages in Canada

1992

The number of marriages continued to decline in 1992, particularly in Quebec. In Canada, about 165,000 couples married in 1992, down from 172,000 the previous year. The crude marriage rate (number of marriages per 1,000 population) dropped to 5.8 in 1992, from 6.1 in 1991. In Quebec, the number of marriages fell 11% to 25,841 in 1992, from 28,922 in 1991 .

First marriages accounted for just over three-fourths of the total number of marriages (76% for men, 77% for women). Divorced men and women participated in about one in five marriages (21% for men, 20% for women), while widowers and widows made up the remaining 3%.

First marriage rates declined in 1992 by 6% for both grooms and brides. Remarriage rates for divorced persons decreased even more: by 9% for men and by 11% for women. For divorced persons, the decline in their marriage rates was accelerated by a growing population of divorced men and women. By contrast, remarriage rates for widowers and widows increased in 1992.

Note to users

As for previous years, data for 1992 are based on registrations of marriages under the Vital Statistics Registration System in Canada. The information relating to marriages usually compiled by Statistics Canada includes: numbers and rates by age of brides and grooms; previous marital status of brides and grooms; religious denominations of brides and grooms; and marriages by month.

Grooms tended to be older than brides. The mean age of grooms in 1992 was 32.1 years, while the mean age for brides was 29.6 years. Of the 165,000 brides in 1992, just over 100,000 were in their twenties, evenly divided between the 20 to 24 and the 25 to 29 age groups. By contrast, only 88,000 grooms belonged to these age groups, and most (56,000) were aged 25 to 29.

The decline in marriage rates was observed especially among the younger ages. The age-specific rates for grooms aged 20 to 24 (number of grooms for every 1,000 men in this age group) dropped to 30.9 in 1992, from 34.1 in 1991; the corresponding rates for brides fell to 49.0 in 1992, from 53.0 in 1991.

Provincial and territorial marriage rates

The Yukon had the highest crude marriage rate in 1992 (7.3 marriages per 1,000 population), followed by British Columbia (6.9) and Alberta (6.8). The lowest rates were in the Northwest Territories (3.4) and Quebec (3.6). Rates for the other provinces ranged from 5.6 to 6.6.

All provinces and territories had fewer marriages in 1992 than in 1991—except for British Columbia and the Yukon, where there was little change. However, the decreases were not as marked as between 1990 and 1991, when the number of marriages fell by 8% or more in eight provinces and territories. The largest decline in 1992 was in Quebec (-11%), followed by Newfoundland (-6%). The decline in Quebec was similar to the previous year, when there were 10% fewer marriages in 1991 than in 1990.

International comparisons

Canada's crude marriage rate in 1992 was equal to that of the European Economic Community in 1991 (5.8 marriages per 1,000 population). Of these countries, the highest rates were found in Portugal (7.3) and the United Kingdom (6.8). Ireland (4.8) and France (4.9) had the lowest marriage rates. Canada's marriage rate in 1992 was lower than the 1991 rate in Japan (6.0), Australia (6.6), New Zealand (6.8), Mexico (7.6) and the United States (9.4).

10-year perspective

The number of marriages peaked at about 190,000 in 1981 and again in 1989. For most years between 1981 and 1989, the level fluctuated between 182,000 and 188,000. Since 1989 the number has decreased by about 25,000, to 164,573 marriages in 1992.

Grooms and brides are about three years older than 10 years ago. The mean age for grooms increased to 32.1 years in 1992, from 29.0 years in 1982, while the mean age for brides rose to 29.6 years in 1992, from 26.4 years in 1982.

The 1992 issue of *Marriages* (84-212, $20) will be released in the coming months.

For further information on statistics, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746). For analytical information, contact Rosemary Bender (613-951-1764), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

□

Marriages and marriage rates by province and territory

	Number of marriages			Marriage rate (per 1,000 population)		
	1982	1991	1992	1982	1991	1992
Canada	**188,360**	**172,251**	**164,573**	**7.5**	**6.1**	**5.8**
Newfoundland	3,764	3,480	3,254	6.5	6.0	5.6
Prince Edward Island	855	876	850	6.9	6.7	6.5
Nova Scotia	6,486	5,845	5,623	7.5	6.4	6.1
New Brunswick	4,923	4,521	4,313	6.9	6.0	5.8
Quebec	38,354	28,922	25,841	5.8	4.1	3.6
Ontario	71,595	72,938	70,079	8.0	7.0	6.6
Manitoba	8,264	7,032	6,899	7.9	6.3	6.2
Saskatchewan	7,491	5,923	5,664	7.6	5.9	5.6
Alberta	22,312	18,612	17,871	9.4	7.2	6.8
British Columbia	23,831	23,691	23,749	8.3	7.0	6.9
Yukon	225	196	221	9.1	6.8	7.3
Northwest Territories	260	215	209	5.2	3.5	3.4

■

Farm Input Price Index
Fourth Quarter 1993

The Farm Input Price Index (FIPI, 1986=100) for the fourth quarter of 1993 stood at a preliminary level of 114.5, up 0.5% from the previous quarter and 4.3% from a year earlier. Of the seven major groups that are updated quarterly, five indexes rose from the third quarter and two declined.

The machinery and motor vehicles index was up by 1.0% on the quarter as all three of its component indexes rose: machinery replacement (+1.2%), motor vehicles replacement (+1.3%) and machinery and motor vehicle operation (+0.9%). All three components were also higher on a year-over-year basis (+6.2%, +2.0% and +1.6% respectively), leaving the total machinery and motor vehicle index up by 3.5%.

For the first time since 1986, the hired farm labour index is calculated from information supplied by an actual survey of farm wages. This index represents a seasonal basket, meaning that the composition of particular farm jobs surveyed for each quarter differs with the season. Accordingly, the farm labour index has been updated from the year-earlier quarter, rather than from the previous quarter. Also for the first time, the labour index is available for up to eight types of farms by province. The aggregated hired farm labour index was 5.1% higher in the fourth quarter of 1993 than in the fourth quarter of 1992.

The index for interest had an offsetting effect on the quarterly change of the total FIPI. It declined by 0.7% as the mortgage index dropped 2.1% and the non-mortgage component did not change from the previous quarter. The interest index was 8.4% below its level in the fourth quarter of 1992.

The animal production index declined by 0.3% because of lower prices for weanling pigs (-5.7%). This decrease was recorded only in Eastern Canada (-10.0%); in Western Canada, the prices were 19.7% higher over the quarter. The animal production index was 8.9% higher than a year ago.

The Eastern Canada total index increased 0.8% over the quarter. The pattern of quarterly changes was similar to that at the national level. Of seven major group indexes, five rose. The interest index declined 0.5% as the mortgage component decreased by 1.5%. The animal production index also decreased by 1.5%. The total index for Eastern Canada stood 4.5% higher than a year earlier.

The Western Canada total index was up a marginal 0.3% from the third quarter. The only departure from the national quarterly picture was a small decrease in the crop production index (-0.2%) due to off-season declines of some fertilizer prices. Over the year, the Western Canada total index rose by 4.2%.

Provincially, the quarterly changes in the FIPI total ranged from -0.7% for British Columbia to +0.1% for Saskatchewan and +1.7% for Manitoba.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2050-2063.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, $18/$72) will be available at the end of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Farm input price indexes
(1986 = 100)

	Fourth Quarter 1992	Third Quarter 1993	Fourth Quarter 1993	Fourth Quarter 1992 to Fourth Quarter 1993	Third Quarter 1993 to Fourth Quarter 1993
				% change	
Canada					
Total farm input	**109.8**	**113.9**	**114.5**	**4.3**	**0.5**
Building and fencing	114.7	119.1	120.6	5.1	1.3
Machinery and motor vehicles	114.3	117.1	118.3	3.5	1.0
Crop production	100.6	105.4	105.5	4.9	0.1
Animal production	105.1	114.9	114.5	8.9	-0.3
Supplies and services	114.6	118.0	118.9	3.8	0.8
Hired farm labour	130.1	132.7	136.8	5.1	3.1
Property taxes	121.8	125.5	125.5	3.0	0.0
Interest	107.5	99.2	98.5	-8.4	-0.7
Farm rent	98.4	100.9	100.9	2.5	0.0
Eastern Canada					
Total farm input	**113.8**	**118.0**	**118.9**	**4.5**	**0.8**
Building and fencing	120.9	124.9	125.9	4.1	0.8
Machinery and motor vehicles	118.7	121.9	123.2	3.8	1.1
Crop production	109.3	111.4	111.5	2.0	0.1
Animal production	104.3	112.5	112.3	7.7	-0.2
Supplies and services	121.6	125.2	125.5	3.2	0.2
Hired farm labour	137.4	140.7	147.5	7.4	4.8
Property taxes	124.6	128.3	128.3	3.0	0.0
Interest	110.6	102.4	101.9	-7.9	-0.5
Farm rent	124.4	128.2	128.2	3.1	0.0
Western Canada					
Total farm input	**106.7**	**110.9**	**111.2**	**4.2**	**0.3**
Building and fencing	107.8	112.5	114.7	6.4	2.0
Machinery and motor vehicles	112.1	114.6	115.8	3.3	1.0
Crop production	96.2	102.7	102.5	6.5	-0.2
Animal production	106.1	118.1	117.6	10.8	-0.4
Supplies and services	107.5	110.7	112.3	4.5	1.4
Hired farm labour	121.1	122.9	124.1	2.5	1.0
Property taxes	121.1	124.7	124.7	3.0	0.0
Interest	105.6	97.2	96.3	-8.8	-0.9
Farm rent	89.7	91.7	91.7	2.2	0.0

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

December 1993

Department store sales including concessions totalled $2,074.0 million in December 1993, down 0.4% from December 1992. Concession sales totalled $81.6 million, 3.9% of total department store sales.

Department store sales including concessions

	December 1993	December 1992 to December 1993
	$ millions	% change
Province		
Newfoundland	29.9	-2.6
Prince Edward Island	9.8	+4.0
Nova Scotia	76.4	+1.0
New Brunswick	50.4	+0.6
Quebec	344.0	+1.4
Ontario	901.3	+2.9
Manitoba	83.8	-0.7
Saskatchewan	58.9	-2.3
Alberta	218.0	-5.9
British Columbia	301.5	-7.1
Metropolitan area		
Calgary	78.4	-4.8
Edmonton	89.2	-12.4
Halifax-Dartmouth	37.7	+1.6
Hamilton	67.3	+3.2
Montréal	197.0	+5.4
Ottawa-Hull	92.5	+0.9
Québec	41.6	-3.9
Toronto	348.8	+4.9
Vancouver	160.8	-7.5
Winnipeg	74.0	-0.1

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines will be available on February 21.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10-12).

The December 1993 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) will be available in March.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824) Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Raw Materials Price Index Early Estimate

January 1994

The Raw Materials Price Index is estimated to have increased 2.5% in January 1994 from December 1993. All major components increased. The mineral fuels index led the increase, up 5.0%, followed by the metals (+2.8%), animal and vegetable products (+2.2%) and wood (+0.6%) indexes. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have increased by 1.7% in January.

This early estimate of January's Raw Materials Price Index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending February 5, 1994 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending February 5, 1994 totalled 266 846 tonnes, up 13.3% from the week-earlier 235 616 tonnes and up 2.4% from the year-earlier 260 617 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 1 269 984 tonnes, a 6.2% decrease from 1 354 324 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

December 1993

Steel primary forms production for December 1993 totalled 1 205 465 tonnes, a decrease of 1.6% from 1 224 872 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production at the end of December 1993 reached 14 296 355 tonnes, up 3.3% from 13 839 822 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The December 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

December 1993

Revenue-freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.6 million tonnes in December 1993, an increase of 17.0% from December 1992. The carriers received an additional 1.2 million tonnes from U.S. connections during December.

Total loadings for January to December 1993 increased 0.2% from the same period of the previous year. Receipts from U.S. connections increased by 17.3% during this same period.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The December 1993 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$8.30/\$83) will be released the second week of February.

For seasonally adjusted data on revenue-freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

December 1993

In December 1993, a total of 82 urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of \$1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 117.9 million fare passengers, down 2.2% from December 1992. Operating revenues in December totalled \$118.0 million, down 1.2% from December 1992.

During the same period, 21 passenger bus carriers that earn \$1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.1 million fare passengers, down 7.8% from December 1992. December's operating revenues from the same services totalled \$25.0 million, a 1.2% decrease from December 1992.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The December 1993 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$7.10/\$71) will be available next week. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact June Heath (613-951-0522), Transportation Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

December 1993

Waferboard production in December 1993 totalled 180 819 cubic metres (m^3), a 4.3% increase from 173 391 m^3 in December 1992. Particleboard production reached 119 661 m^3, up 19.0% from 100 577 m^3 in December 1992. Fibreboard production in December was 8 308 thousand square metres (m^2), basis 3.175mm, up 44.3% from 5 757 thousand m^2 in December 1992.

For January to December 1993, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 2 352 158 m^3, up 14.8% from 2 048 730 m^3 a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 1 421 972[r] (revised) m^3, up 17.8% from 1 207 152 m^3 a year earlier. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 100 795 thousand m^2, basis 3.175mm, up 10.3% from 91 417 thousand m^2 during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The December 1993 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

December 1993

Steel pipe and tubing production for December 1993 totalled 146 031 tonnes, a 13.9% increase from 128 243 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production at the end of December 1993 totalled 1 758 265 tonnes, up 29.7% from 1 355 509 tonnes produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The December 1993 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Fabricated Structural Steel Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1993

At the Canada level, for the fourth quarter of 1993, the Fabricated Structural Steel Price Index increasd 1.4% from the revised figure for the third quarter of 1993 and increased 1.5% from fourth quarter of 1992. Price indexes (1986 = 100) for the fourth quarter of 1993 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2044.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Precast Concrete Price Indexes

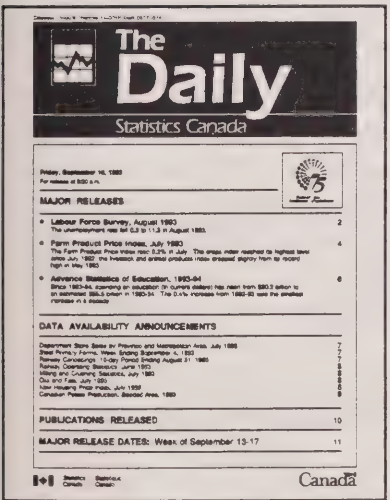
Second Half 1993

At the Canada level, for the second half of 1993, the Precast Concrete Price Index increased 0.2% from the first half of 1993 and was unchanged from the second half of 1992. Price indexes (1986 = 100) for the second half of 1993 for precast concrete-in-place are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2045.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products,
December 1993.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries,
December 1993.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, October 1993.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Exports by Commodity, November 1993.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
November 1993.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $28.50/$285; United States: US$34.20/US$342; Other Countries: US$39.90/US$399).

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Statistics Canada

Friday, February 11, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

1993 Annual and December 1993

In 1993, for the second consecutive year, same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States decreased.

1993 annual

During 1993, same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States decreased 15.2% to 48.3 million. This marked the second consecutive annual decrease. Before these two decreases, there were five consecutive annual double-digit increases in same-day cross-border car trips by Canadian residents. At its peak in 1991, the annual number of same-day car trips to the United States reached 59.1 million. The annual total for 1993 was the lowest since 1989, when Canadians made 43.3 million same-day cross-border car trips.

Travel of one or more nights to the United States by all modes of travel decreased 6.9% from 1992, to 17.3 million. The number of Canadian residents returning from trips of one or more nights to the United States decreased for all provinces except Prince Edward Island. Similar travel to all other countries increased 5.3% to 3.3 million.

Car trips of one or more nights by Canadian residents to the United States decreased 10.3% in 1993, to 12.2 million. Meanwhile, the number of comparable trips by air increased 1.6% to 3.9 million. Trips of one or more nights to the United States by all other modes of travel increased 3.7% in 1993, to 1.3 million.

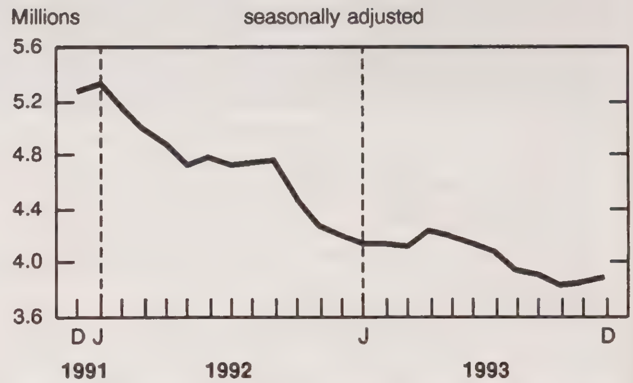
Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 1.5% in 1993, to 12.0 million. Comparable trips by residents of all other countries increased 5.6% to 3.1 million. Notable increases were recorded for Germany (+17.2% to 344,000), France (+16.7% to 362,000) and Mexico (+14.5% to 75,000).

December 1993

Seasonally adjusted

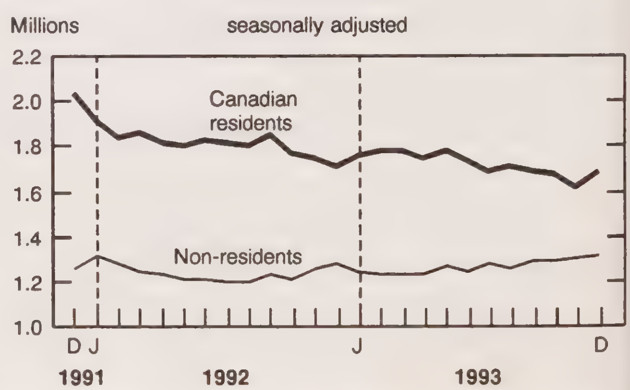
Seasonally adjusted data (which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel) show that the overall volume of travel to Canada from abroad increased in December 1993. At the same time, outbound Canadian travel also increased.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States



Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States increased 0.7% from November, to 3.9 million, although the volume remained below the December 1992 level. The trend in same-day cross-border car trips by Canadian residents has been generally downward since February 1992, having peaked at 5.3 million during November 1991.

Trips of one or more nights between Canada and other countries



Car trips of one or more nights to the United States increased 1.2% to 955,000.

Canadian residents' trips of one or more nights to all countries by all modes of travel increased 4.9% to 1.7 million. Trips of one or more nights to the United States by all modes of travel (including car) increased 4.0% to 1.4 million. Similar trips to all other countries increased 9.5% to 288,000.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada increased 0.6% to 1.3 million: trips from the United States rose 0.4% to 1.0 million and trips from all other countries increased 1.5% to 259,000.

Unadjusted

Actual counts of same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States in December 1993, at 3.5 million, were 6.4% lower than in December 1992.

Car trips to the United States of one or more nights also decreased, down 0.7% to 569,000.

Trips of one or more nights to the United States by all modes of travel dropped 0.8% from December 1992, to 915,000; similar trips to all other countries increased 12.7% to 213,000.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 5.8% from December 1992, to 612,000. Meanwhile, the number of comparable trips by residents of all other countries increased 3.9% to 174,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The December 1993 issue of *International Travel—Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

□

Travel between Canada and other countries

	September 1993r	October 1993r	November 1993r	December 1993p
	'000			
	seasonally adjusted			
One or more nights trips[1]				
Non-resident travellers				
United States	1,021	1,021	1,043	1,047
Other countries[2]	266	266	255	259
Residents of Canada				
United States	1,414	1,395	1,344	1,397
Other countries	273	274	263	288
Total trips				
Non-resident travellers				
United States	2,780	2,730	2,775	2,799
Other countries	301	302	284	290
Residents of Canada				
United States	5,431	5,284	5,299	5,348
Car re-entries				
Same-day	3,900	3,819	3,844	3,870
One or more nights	986	966	944	955

	December 1993p	December 1992 to December 1993	January 1993 to December 1993p	January-December 1992 to January-December 1993p
	'000	% change	'000	% change
	unadjusted			
One or more nights trips[1]				
Non-resident travellers				
United States	612	5.8	11,998	1.5
Other countries[2]	174	3.9	3,112	5.6
Residents of Canada				
United States	915	-0.8	17,307	-6.9
Other countries	213	12.7	3,268	5.3
Total trips				
Non-resident travellers				
United States	2,010	5.2	32,623	0.6
Other countries	192	5.3	3,478	5.3
Residents of Canada				
United States	4,490	-5.3	66,741	-13.0
Car re-entries				
Same-day	3,509	-6.4	48,313	-15.2
One or more nights	569	-0.7	12,154	-10.3

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of car and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "other countries" exclude same-day entries by land only via the United States.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

New Housing Price Index

December 1993

The New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100) stood at 136.2 in December, a slight 0.1% decrease from November 1993.

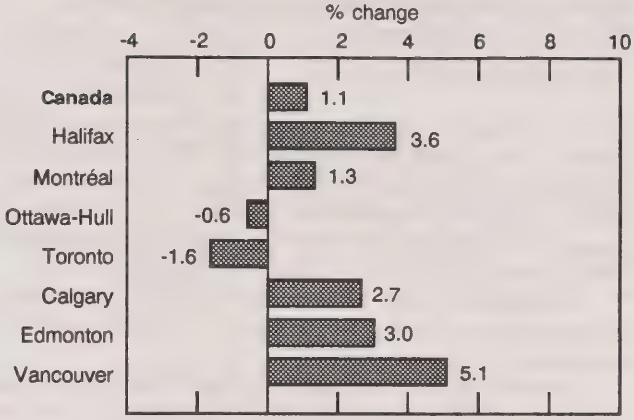
Of the 20 cities surveyed, nine city indexes registered no monthly change. Monthly decreases were registered in Vancouver (-0.6%), Victoria (-0.5%), Hamilton (-0.4%) and St. Catharines-Niagara (-0.2%). Seven city indexes registered monthly increases; the most significant were the indexes for Saskatoon (+ 1.2%) and Calgary (+ 0.8%).

The estimated house only index decreased 0.2%, while the estimated land only index remained unchanged.

This index of housing contractors' selling prices rose 1.1% from a year earlier. This movement was influenced by increases in Regina (+ 5.2%), Vancouver (+ 5.1%), Saskatoon (+ 4.1%), Winnipeg (+ 3.7%), Halifax (+ 3.6%), Sudbury-Thunder Bay (+ 3.1%) and Edmonton (+ 3.0%). However, these increases were partly offset by decreases in the indexes for St. Catharines-Niagara (-4.7%), Toronto (-1.6%) and Hamilton (-1.5%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

New housing price index
December 1992 to December 1993



The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New housing price index

	December 1992	November 1993	December 1993	December 1992 to December 1993	November 1993 to December 1993
				% change	
Canada total	**134.7**	**136.3**	**136.2**	**1.1**	**-0.1**
House only	124.5	125.8	125.6	0.9	-0.2
Land only	166.1	169.3	169.3	1.9	–
St. John's	127.0	127.2	127.2	0.2	–
Halifax	111.0	115.0	115.0	3.6	–
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.3	115.1	115.1	-0.2	–
Québec	134.5	135.2	135.2	0.5	–
Montréal	134.8	136.6	136.6	1.3	–
Ottawa-Hull	123.6	122.7	122.8	-0.6	0.1
Toronto	138.7	136.5	136.5	-1.6	–
Hamilton	129.1	127.6	127.1	-1.5	-0.4
St. Catharines-Niagara	129.6	123.7	123.5	-4.7	-0.2
Kitchener-Waterloo	125.0	126.2	126.3	1.0	0.1
London	145.6	146.2	146.4	0.5	0.1
Windsor	126.4	126.4	126.4	–	–
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	132.6	136.7	136.7	3.1	–
Winnipeg	108.8	112.7	112.8	3.7	0.1
Regina	119.3	125.3	125.5	5.2	0.2
Saskatoon	108.2	111.3	112.6	4.1	1.2
Calgary	134.8	137.3	138.4	2.7	0.8
Edmonton	143.2	147.5	147.5	3.0	–
Vancouver	140.3	148.3	147.4	5.1	-0.6
Victoria	130.0	131.5	130.8	0.6	-0.5

– *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Motor Carriers of Freight Quarterly Survey: All Carriers

Third Quarter 1993

Motor carriers of freight generated revenues of $2.3 billion during the third quarter of 1993 and incurred operating expenses of $2.2 billion. The operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenues) improved to 0.93 in the third quarter of 1993, from 0.95 in the third quarter of 1992.

Compared with the third quarter of 1992, operating revenues increased by 6.1% and operating expenses increased by 4.4%.

Carrier distance topped 1.5 billion kilometres, an increase of 16% or 209 million kilometres from the third quarter of 1992.

Detailed data for the third quarter of 1993 will appear in the March issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75).

For further information on this release, contact Andrea Mathieson, Transportation Division (613-951-2493, fax: 613-951-0579). ■

Dairy Review

December 1993

Creamery butter production totalled 6 400 tonnes in December 1993, a 14.7% decrease from a year earlier. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 7 800 tonnes, a 12.4% decrease from December 1992.

An estimated 521 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in November 1993, a 0.4% decrease from November 1992. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first 11 months of 1993 to 6 182 000 kilolitres, down 2.1% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The December 1993 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on February 24. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Egg Production

December 1993

Egg production in December 1993 totalled 39.7 million dozen, a 1.2% increase from December 1992. The average number of layers remained virtually unchanged at 20.7 million, but the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,305, from 2,277.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information, contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Pack of Processed Corn

1993

Data for 1993 on the pack of processed corn are now available.

Pack of Processed Corn (32-236, $13) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Battery Industry—Errata

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

The following data replace incorrect data that were published in *The Daily* on Tuesday, February 8. In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the battery industry (SIC 3391) totalled $232.3 million, up 1.3% from $229.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5584.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Shingle and Shake Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the shingle and shake industry (SIC 2511) totalled $268.3 million, up 25.6% from $213.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5459.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $53).

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Wooden Kitchen Cabinet and Bathroom Vanity Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wooden kitchen cabinet and bathroom vanity industry (SIC 2542) totalled $830.6 million, up 4.6% from $793.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5464.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $53).

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Paper Bag Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paper bag industry (SIC 2733) totalled $250.7 million, up 2.7% from $244.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5491.

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Book Publishing Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the book publishing industry (SIC 2831) totalled $971.5 million, down 4.5% from $1,017.3 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5500.

Data for this industry will be released in *Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries* (36-251, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Small Electrical Appliance Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the small electrical appliance industry (SIC 3311) totalled $361.9 million, down 21.4% from $460.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5568.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamp (Bulb and Tube) Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electric lamp (bulb and tube) industry (SIC 3333) totalled $169.6 million, down 6.0% from $180.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5572.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Clay Products (From Domestic Clay) Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the clay products (from domestic clay) industry (SIC 3511) totalled $108.5 million, up 1.6% from $106.7 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6849.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Clay Products (From Imported Clay) Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the clay products (from imported clay) industry (SIC 3512) totalled $113.5 million, up 7.6% from $105.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6850.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs, January 1994.
Catalogue number 62-012
(Canada: $8/$48; United States: US$9.60/US$58; Other Countries: US$11.20/US$67).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada Catalogue, 1993* (11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; Other Countries: US$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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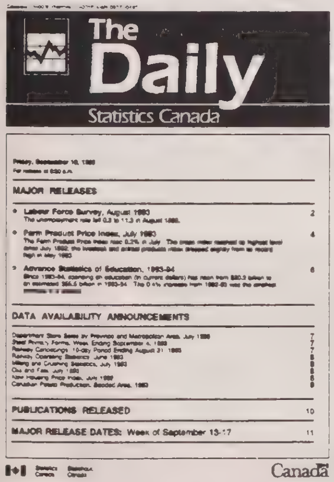


Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of February 14-18

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
February		
14	Household Facilities and Equipment by Income and Other Characteristics	1993
15	Composite Index	January 1994
15	Building Permits	December 1993
16	Consumer Price Index (CPI)	January 1994
17	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 1993
17	Canadian International Trade	December 1993
18	Department Store Sales Advance Release	January 1994
18	Sales of Natural Gas	December 1993

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily
Statistics Canada

Monday, February 14, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Family Expenditure in Canada
1992

This new publication summarizes the results from the Survey of Family Expenditures in 1992, which was conducted across the 10 provinces as well as in Whitehorse and Yellowknife. This was the first national survey of family expenditures since 1986.

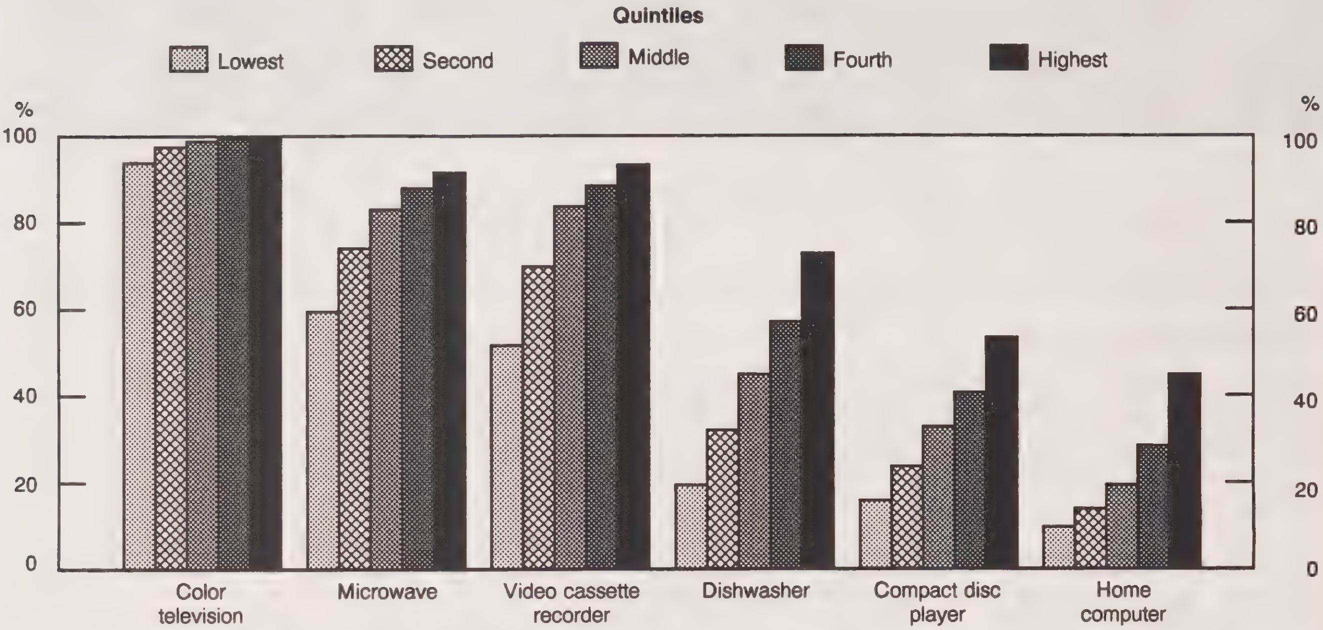
The publication presents a synopsis of differences in expenditure patterns between 1986 and 1992, and between household groups and areas. It provides a comparison of results from all previous national surveys and offers an interesting menu of comprehensive data tabulations presenting categories of household expenditures for 1992 classified by various household characteristics, such as household income, size and type, and by various geographical areas.

Family Expenditure in Canada, 1992 (62-555, $60) – a unique source of information about the expenditure patterns of households – is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

To obtain more information on the publication or the exclusive range of products from the Survey of Family Expenditures, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-4643) or fax (613-951-3012), Household Surveys Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Selected household equipment, 1993, by 1992 income quintile



Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics

1993

In 1992, the average household income was $46,756, virtually unchanged from 1991 after adjusting for inflation as measured by changes in the Consumer Price Index. Despite the lack of growth in real income, households in 1993 continued to acquire time-saving and leisure equipment.

The ownership of video cassette recorders and compact disk players increased in all income groups. In 1993, 93.4% of households in the highest income quintile (the 20% of households with the highest income) had VCRs, compared to 91.5% in 1992. Compact disk players were owned by 53.1% of these households, up from 44.8% in 1992. In the lowest income quintile, 51.7% of households had VCRs in 1993, up from 47.9% in 1992. Compact disk players were owned by 15.8% of these households, compared to 12.5% in 1992.

Families with kids more likely to have gadgets

Single-family households with children under 18 were more likely than other household types to own a wide variety of household equipment. These households had above-average ownership rates of video recorders (90.9%), microwave ovens (88.4%), gas barbecues (68.8%), dishwashers (57.2%), home computers (33.6%), and camcorders (20.3%).

Generally, single-family households had more household equipment than multi-family households, and both had more than one-person households. Video cassette recorders were owned by 85.0% of single-family households versus 78.2% of multi-family households, home computers by 27.4% (versus 22.6%) and camcorders by 15.5% (versus 8.8%). In one-person households, 54.6% had a VCR, 11.2% a home computer and 3.9% a camcorder.

Home ownership increasing for married couples without children

In 1993, 74.6% of single-family households owned their home, almost the same rate as in 1992 (74.2%), but up from 72.8% in 1983. The ownership rate for families consisting of only a married couple continued its steady increase, climbing to 75.4% in 1993 from 72.4% in 1992 and 66.8% in 1983.

Little change was seen among other family types. For example, in 1993, 79.4% of married couples with children under 18 owned a home, compared to 78.6% in 1992 and 78.7% in 1983. The ownership rate for lone parents with children under 18 was 32.0% in 1993, virtually unchanged from 1992, and up slightly from 1983 (30.8%).

Over the last decade, there has been a steady decline of the home-ownership rate among households in the lowest income quintile (41.2% in 1983 vs 35.0% in 1993). All other income quintiles had moderately higher rates of home ownership. For example, the rate for the highest income quintile was 87.5% in 1993, compared to 85.1% in 1983.

Rent takes bigger slice of income

The proportion of renters spending 30% or more of their income on rent increased to 31.5% in 1993 from 29.5% in 1992. The 1983 proportion was substantially lower at 24.0%.

The average monthly cash rent was $502 in April 1993. Average monthly rent ranged from $377 for households with income under $10,000 to $755 for households with income of $70,000 and over.

Data on households by income, province, household type, age of head, and other characteristics are presented in *Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics*, 1993 (13-218, $35), which is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

A microdata file containing 1993 facilities and equipment data, along with dwelling and socio-demographic characteristics and 1992 household income will be available in the spring. This file has been carefully reviewed to ensure that it does not contain information that would allow identification of specific household, families or individuals.

For more information concerning these data or on the availability of special request tabulations or microdata files, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oils and Fats
December 1993

Production of all types of deodorized oils in December 1993 totalled 68 363 tonnes, down 2.2% from 69 888 tonnes in November 1993. At the end of December 1993, year-to-date production totalled 806 852 tonnes, a 5.5% increase from 764 535ʳ (revised) tonnes a year earlier.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 575 tonnes in December 1993, down from 10 072 tonnes the previous month. At the end of December 1993, year-to-date sales totalled 123 821 tonnes, compared with 124 444 tonnes a year earlier.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 7 175 tonnes in December 1993, up from 6 436 tonnes the previous month. Year-to-date sales at the end of December 1993 totalled 69 697 tonnes, compared with 71 861ʳ tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The December 1993 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Management Consulting Industry, Pilot Survey
1991

Data from the pilot survey of the management consulting industry are available. The results pertain to 1991 and cover a small number of firms in the industry. This survey is still in the developmental stage and the data are not intended to represent total output of the industry. They are useful to identify some of the operating characteristics of firms, and aid in efforts to classify the outputs of the industry.

For further information, contact Nancy Preston (613-951-0379), Business Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Pack of Processed Mixed Vegetables
1993

The data on pack of processed mixed vegetables for 1993 are now available.

The publication *Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables* (32-240, $13) will be available shortly. See "How to order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Blueberries
I993

The data on pack of processed blueberries for 1993 are now available.

The publication *Pack of Selected Fruits (excluding apples)*, 1993 (32-234 $13) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, 1993.
Catalogue number 13-218
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, December 1993.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, December 1993.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Energy Statistics Handbook, February 1994.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $300; United States: US$360; Other Countries: US$420).

Family Expenditure in Canada, 1992.
Catalogue number 62-555
(Canada: $60; United States: US$72; Other Countries: US$84).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, November 1993.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19/US$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 15, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

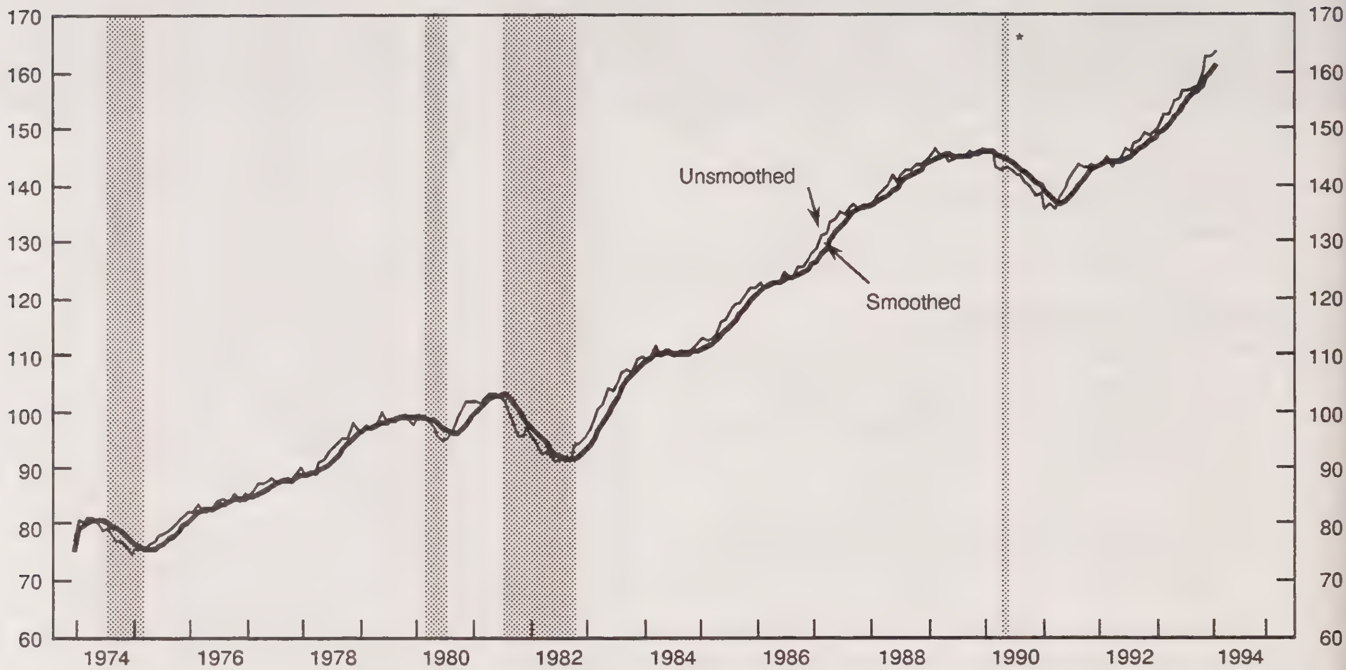
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Index

1981 = 100



* *Shaded areas represent periods of recession; the April 1990 onset of recession is tentative, and no end-date has been proposed.*

Composite Index

January 1994

The leading indicator rose by 0.8% in January, matching its revised growth rate for December. These gains have been among the most marked since the index began to recover in 1991. The acceleration in recent months has been the result principally of an upturn in the U.S. index and of renewed vigour in the stock market. However, household demand remains mixed and has led to a drop in one of the 10 components. Eight other components grew—one less than in December—and one was unchanged.

Household demand was split. The housing index rose only 0.5% due to continued slow growth in incomes and, possibly, due to intense cold in January. Within this component, housing starts tumbled to their lowest level since last June, as single-family units slipped and the volatile multiple units component fell sharply. Durable goods sales, however, continued to improve—led by a gain in auto sales.

Manufacturing demand was steady. New orders recorded a third straight increase despite the effect of temporary plant closings in the auto industry. At the same time, the shipments to stocks ratio continued to improve, rising to its highest level since the data series began in early 1952. The average workweek was stable, however, with the unseasonably cold winter contributing to the first drop in the unsmoothed version since last July.

The stock market soared to new all-time records in January—accelerating from 1.6% growth to 2.1% growth—at a time of falling interest rates. The money supply grew by 0.8%.

The U.S. leading indicator continued to rebound. The unsmoothed index posted a relatively strong gain of 0.7%, after back-to-back increases of 0.5%. The cumulative gain in the past five months was the best since 1983.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, order the February issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available this week. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	August 1993	September 1993	October 1993	November 1993	December 1993	January 1994	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981 = 100)	155.8	156.6	157.5	158.6	159.8	161.0	0.8
Unsmoothed	157.2	157.4	159.8	162.3	162.5	163.4	0.6
Housing index[1]	124.2	124.8	125.1	126.3	128.8	129.4	0.5
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	1,804	1,814	1,821	1,828	1,834	1,841	0.4
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	3,893	3,971	4,055	4,121	4,186	4,274	2.1
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 $)[2]	27,371	27,487	27,678	27,976	28,246	28,464.0	0.8
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)[3]	208.9	208.7	208.7	208.9	209.4	210.1	0.3
Manufacturing							
Average workweek	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.7	0.0
New orders–durables (millions of 1981 $)[4]	10,096.9	10,054.4	10,025.9	10,061.1	10,069.6	10,112.4	0.4
Shipments/inventories ratio[4]	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.49	1.51	1.53	0.02*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	1,092.5	1,096.8	1,100.4	1,102.3	1,103.0	1,102.0	-0.1
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	3,649.9	3,661.9	3,672.0	3,686.8	3,686.8	3,695.4	0.2

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the immediately preceding month.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for two months preceding.*
* *Difference from previous month.*

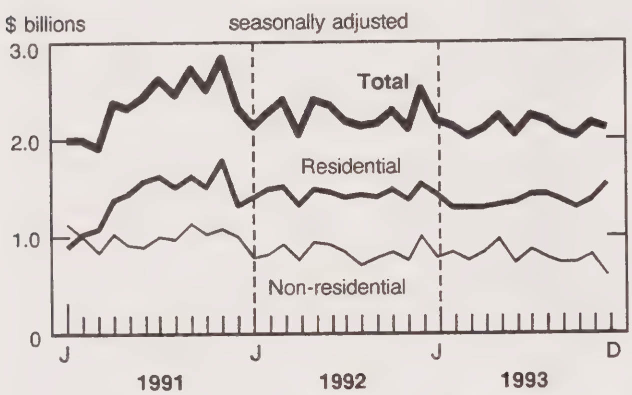
Building Permits

December 1993 (Preliminary)

The seasonally adjusted value for building permits decreased 2.3% to $2,101 million in December, down from November's revised $2,149 million.

The latest month's figures in no way changed the pattern established for 1993 as a whole: a pattern of no detectable upward or downward trend. For 1993 as a whole, however, the value of building permits ($25,465 million), was 5.7% lower than the corresponding year-earlier level. The value of building permits has been declining since 1989. The drop was particularly evident in the non-residential sector.

Value of building permits issued



Regionally, there were changes in 1993 relative to 1992. For example, Ontario with a share of 37.0% in 1992 saw it decline to 34.3%. By contrast, British Columbia and Quebec saw their relative shares increase from 23.6% and 19.4% to 25.2% and 20.8% respectively.

The non-residential sector (-25.6%) was entirely responsible for the decrease in December, more than offsetting the residential sector's strong 11.1% gain.

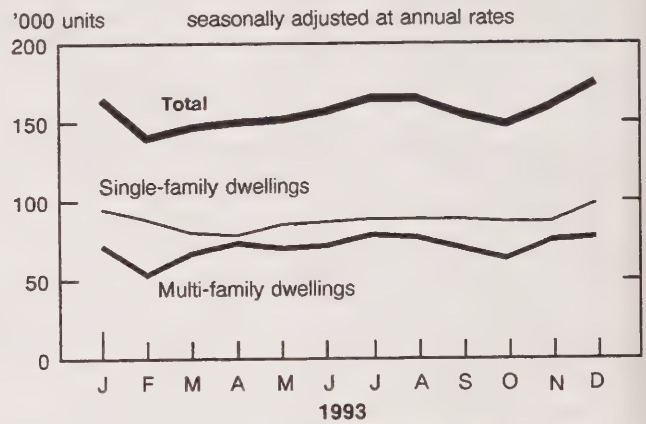
Residential sector

The value of residential building permits advanced 11.1% to $1,521 million in December, from November's revised level of $1,369 million—a second consecutive monthly increase.

Displaying the largest increases were the Atlantic region (+29.2%) and Ontario (+25.1%). British Columbia posted the only decrease (-7.6%).

For the year 1993, the value of residential building permits dropped 5.3% from 1992. Ontario (-14.5%) and Quebec (-4.2%) recorded the largest decreases; British Columbia showed the only increase (+4.2%).

Dwelling units authorized



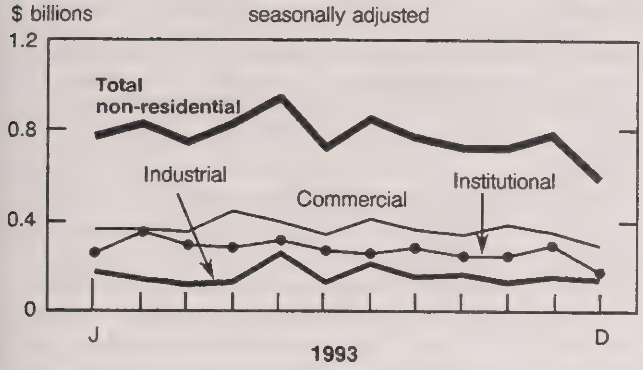
Seasonally adjusted at an annual rate, the total number of dwelling units authorized rose 9.0% to 174,000 units in December, up from November's revised level of 160,000 units. This increase in residential building intentions was mainly caused by the single-family dwelling sector (+14.6% to 98,000 units).

Non-residential sector

In December, the value of non-residential building permits declined 25.6% to $580 million, down from $780 million in November. There were decreases throughout the non-residential sector; the most notable was in institutional construction (-42.4%).

Regionally, the most significant drops in the non-residential sector came from British Columbia (-45.8%) and Ontario (-34.6%), due primarily to setbacks in institutional building intentions.

Value of non-residential permits issued



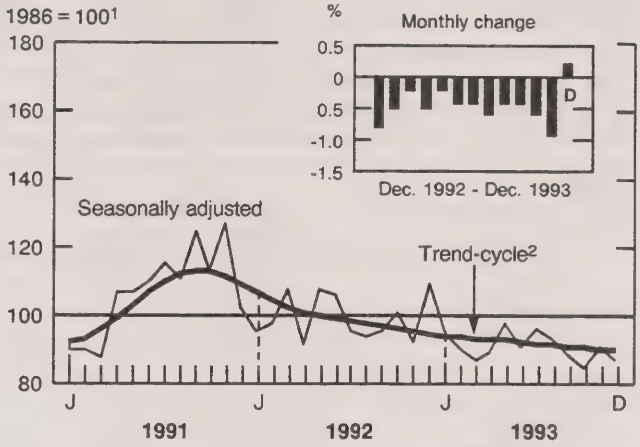
For the year 1993, the value of non-residential building permits declined 6.3% compared with 1992. The Prairies showed the most significant decrease (-18.8%); Quebec reported the only increase (+9.8%).

Building permits indexes

The short-term trend index for building permits (which smooths irregular month-to-month movements not sustained over a longer period) increased 0.2% to 89.3 in December 1993.

The short-term trend index for residential building permits, which has increased on average by 0.5% over the last seven months, rose 1.1% to 104.5 in December. This is the longest sustained growth since 1991. By contrast, the non-residential building permits short-term trend index edged down 1.4% to 68.7 in December.

Building permits indexes



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.*

[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can obscure the short-term trend.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994-995 and 4073.

The December 1993 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) will be released on February 22. The residential building permits advance estimate for January will be released on February 28.

For further information on statistics, contact Johanne Bureau (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of residential and non-residential building permits

Regions and type of construction	November 1993 r	December 1993 p	December 1992 to December 1993 p	November 1993 r to December 1993 p	November 1993 r	December 1993 p	December 1992 to December 1993 p	November 1993 r to December 1993 p
	$ thousands		% change		$ thousands		% change	
	seasonally adjusted				unadjusted			
Canada								
Total construction	**2,149,117**	**2,100,673**	**-16.7**	**-2.3**	**2,164,201**	**1,422,808**	**-18.4**	**-34.3**
Residential	1,368,887	1,520,509	-0.6	11.1	1,310,192	903,946	3.0	-31.0
Non-residential	780,230	580,164	-41.5	-25.6	854,009	518,862	-40.0	-39.2
Industrial	147,176	129,568	-12.0	-12.0	135,260	116,424	-12.1	-13.9
Commercial	345,660	285,097	-26.2	-17.5	371,443	252,418	-29.8	-32.0
Institutional	287,394	165,499	-63.8	-42.4	347,306	150,020	-59.8	-56.8
Atlantic								
Total construction	**113,764**	**141,597**	**14.6**	**24.5**	**107,543**	**67,260**	**30.2**	**-37.5**
Residential	75,628	97,749	22.6	29.2	66,258	41,775	43.0	-37.0
Non-residential	38,136	43,848	0.1	15.0	41,285	25,485	13.6	-38.3
Industrial	3,913	1,299	-58.9	-66.8	3,697	847	-72.0	-77.1
Commercial	30,147	27,042	5.9	-10.3	33,804	13,367	-1.0	-60.5
Institutional	4,076	15,507	2.7	280.4	3,784	11,271	91.0	197.9
Quebec								
Total construction	**420,481**	**425,959**	**-8.8**	**1.3**	**440,099**	**254,079**	**-12.2**	**-42.3**
Residential	247,443	273,448	0.6	10.5	233,167	136,037	0.7	-41.7
Non-residential	173,038	152,511	-21.9	-11.9	206,932	118,042	-23.6	-43.0
Industrial	25,763	29,862	44.0	15.9	23,584	24,249	29.0	2.8
Commercial	75,369	44,558	-59.4	-40.9	92,935	41,564	-59.8	-55.3
Institutional	71,906	78,091	20.3	8.6	90,413	52,229	62.4	-42.2
Ontario								
Total construction	**690,915**	**699,131**	**-27.9**	**1.2**	**753,635**	**497,593**	**-29.7**	**-34.0**
Residential	413,835	517,873	-8.1	25.1	447,302	293,446	-4.7	-34.4
Non-residential	277,080	181,258	-55.4	-34.6	306,333	204,147	-48.9	-33.4
Industrial	79,396	43,121	-42.9	-45.7	76,681	48,500	-39.8	-36.8
Commercial	114,889	105,757	22.2	-7.9	124,524	107,576	7.0	-13.6
Institutional	82,795	32,380	-86.7	-60.9	105,128	48,071	-78.0	-54.3
Prairies								
Total construction	**290,055**	**324,663**	**7.6**	**11.9**	**245,553**	**205,709**	**13.4**	**-16.2**
Residential	198,045	230,493	18.4	16.4	160,879	132,833	26.0	-17.4
Non-residential	92,010	94,170	-12.1	2.3	84,674	72,876	-4.1	-13.9
Industrial	24,316	29,002	-5.8	19.3	19,152	24,787	17.0	29.4
Commercial	53,920	52,604	2.2	-2.4	54,480	39,229	-4.5	-28.0
Institutional	13,774	12,564	-49.7	-8.8	11,042	8,860	-35.4	-19.8
British Columbia[1]								
Total construction	**633,902**	**509,323**	**-22.8**	**-19.7**	**617,371**	**398,167**	**-22.3**	**-35.5**
Residential	433,936	400,946	-4.7	-7.6	402,586	299,855	0.1	-25.5
Non-residential	199,966	108,377	-54.7	-45.8	214,785	98,312	-53.8	-54.2
Industrial	13,788	26,284	53.7	90.6	12,146	18,041	102.3	48.5
Commercial	71,335	55,136	-51.3	-22.7	65,700	50,682	-49.8	-22.9
Institutional	114,843	26,957	-75.2	-76.5	136,939	29,589	-71.3	-78.4

1 *Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Machinery and Equipment Price Index

Fourth Quarter 1993

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI, 1986 = 100) by industry of purchase was at a preliminary level of 110.6 in the fourth quarter of 1993, up 1.4% from the third quarter of 1993. This marked nine consecutive quarters of positive movement. The domestic component rose by 0.7% and the import component rose by 2.0%.

The total index was up 3.6% in the fourth quarter of 1993 from the fourth quarter of 1992, with the domestic component increasing by 1.8% and the import component increasing by 5.1%. The increase in the import component reflected the 5.3% rise in the U.S. exchange rate.

Among the industry divisions, the three largest contributors to the overall quarterly price increase were manufacturing (+1.5%), transportation, communications, storage and utilities (+1.2%) and community, business and personal services (+1.6%).

Comparing the fourth quarters of 1992 and 1993, the three largest contributors to the annual price increase were manufacturing (+3.8%), transportation, communications, storage and utilities (+3.0%) and agriculture (+4.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2023-2025.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Machinery and equipment price indexes
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance[1]	Fourth quarter 1992 r	Third quarter 1993 r	Fourth quarter 1993p	Third quarter 1993 to Fourth quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1992 to Fourth quarter 1993
					% change	
Machinery and equipment price index:	100.0	106.8	109.1	110.6	1.4	3.6
SIC divisions						
Agriculture	11.0	118.5	122.3	123.6	1.1	4.3
Forestry	1.5	116.6	118.7	120.2	1.3	3.1
Fishing	0.6	109.3	110.8	112.3	1.4	2.7
Mines, quarries and oil wells	6.0	106.1	108.2	110.1	1.8	3.8
Manufacturing	29.9	109.5	112.0	113.7	1.5	3.8
Construction	3.5	106.9	110.0	112.2	2.0	5.0
Transportation, communications, storage and utilities	25.9	105.1	107.0	108.3	1.2	3.0
Trade	4.0	100.8	102.2	103.7	1.5	2.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	1.8	98.8	99.5	100.4	0.9	1.6
Community, business and personal services	11.1	95.2	96.0	97.5	1.6	2.4
Public administration	4.7	106.2	108.3	109.9	1.5	3.5

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *These indexes might have been revised from the last quarter and have not been finalized.*
1 *Division weights are based on the value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment for the years 1979-1983 at 1986 prices (Public and Private Investment in Canada, 1979-1983).*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Federal Government Finance: Assets and Liabilities—Financial Management System (FMS)

March 31, 1993

At March 31, 1993, the federal government's net debt (the excess of liabilities over financial assets) reached $460.8 billion, an increase of $39.8 billion (+9.5%) from March 31, 1992. Financial assets stood at $53.9 billion, while total liabilities reached $514.7 billion.

Based on available data on revenue and expenditure on an FMS basis, the federal government's total deficit for 1993/94 is estimated to be $45.4 billion. If this estimate is realized, the net debt at March 31, 1994 will amount to $506.2 billion.

The federal government debt series going back to 1867 and the federal government balance sheet based on the FMS are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3199 and 3200.

For further information on this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826) or Robert Larocque (613-951-1836), Public Institutions Division.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

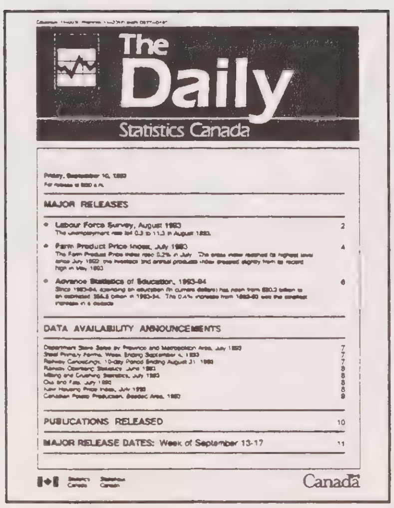
Short-term Debt of Local Governments

December 1993

Estimates for the short-term debt (Treasury bills and other short-term paper) of local governments as of September 30, 1993 are now available, as are revised estimates for previous quarters.

For further information on these data, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pack of Processed Corn, 1993.
Catalogue number 32-236
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16;
Other Countries: US$18).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard,
December 1993.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Operating Statistics, November 1993.
Vol. 73, No. 11.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/
US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics,
December 1993. Vol. 45, No. 12.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85;
Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Consumer Price Index, January 1994.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States:
US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).
**Available at 7:00 a.m. on Wednesday,
February 16.**

Touriscope: International Travel, Advance Information, December 1993. Vol. 9, No. 12.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73;
Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada Catalogue, 1993* (11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; Other Countries: US$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 16, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada
1992

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada, 1992, looks at the $12.3 billion worth of repairs and renovations done by homeowners in 1992. This includes repairs and maintenance, additions, renovations, and installations of equipment and fixtures. These expenditures averaged $1,872 per homeowner-household in 1992, a 3.1% increase from 1991.

Data cover the 10 provinces and are tabulated by province, size of area of residence, type and value of dwelling, age of household head, household income, period of construction, and year moved to dwelling.

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada, 1992 (62-201, $30) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". Preliminary data were released in *The Daily* on October 28, 1993.

For further information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-4165, fax: 613-951-3012), Family Expenditure Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Consumer Price Index

January 1994

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 1.3% between January 1993 and January 1994, lower than the 1.7% rise reported in December. This increase was the lowest since September 1992.

The All-items index remained unchanged at 131.3 (1986 = 100) between December 1993 and January 1994. This stability resulted from several offsetting movements in the major component indexes. The largest upward pressures resulted from increases of 1.0% in the Clothing index and 0.4% in the Food index. The largest downward pull came from declines of 0.8% in the Transportation index and 0.5% in the Recreation, Reading and Education index.

The Energy index fell by 0.9%, mainly because of a 2.7% drop in gasoline prices. The Food index rose by 0.4%, owing to higher tomato prices. The All-items excluding Food and Energy index fell by 0.1% in January—after an identical decline in December.

Movements in the major components

After three consecutive monthly declines, the Clothing index increased by 1.0% in January. This seasonal movement was also noted in January 1993. A 1.4% rise in the Women's Wear index explained most of the increase in Clothing. Smaller increases marked the other components of the Clothing index.

The 0.4% increase in the Food index contributed the second largest upward pressure on the overall index in January. This was the fourth consecutive monthly increase in the Food index. The rise in January resulted from increases of 0.4% in the Food Purchased from Stores index—largely because of higher tomato prices—and 0.3% in the Food Purchased from Restaurants index.

The Health and Personal Care index increased by 0.3%, largely concentrated in higher prices for personal care supplies and medicinal products.

A 0.8% drop in the Transportation index was the largest among the major components and was mainly explained by a 2.7% decline in gasoline prices. January marked the fourth successive month when gasoline prices have fallen, reflecting excess supplies of crude oil on the international market. Between December 1992 and December 1993, the Mineral Fuels component of the Raw Materials Price Index fell by 23.6%. Air fares fell by 4.1%, reflecting the net effects, on the one hand, of seasonally lower charges to some European and Southern destinations and, on the other hand, increases in taxes on flights to the United States. Other declines were observed in drivers' licence renewal fees, in auto vehicle registration fees (mainly in Quebec), and in automobile insurance premiums (mainly in Ontario). At the same time, the prices of some North American car models rose 0.3%, exerting a slight moderating effect.

A 0.5% drop in the Recreation, Reading and Education index was caused mainly by a 10.0% decline in travel tour prices. Some offsetting effects resulted from price increases of 5.5% for cablevision services and 0.4% for newspapers.

The Housing index fell 0.1% in January (after identical declines in the previous two months), resulting from lower owned accommodation charges (lower maintenance and repair charges and lower mortgage interest costs) and lower prices for selected household textiles. At the same time, higher charges for rental accommodation, water, piped gas, and child care largely offset the overall decline.

Goods and services

The Goods index rose 0.2% in January, with most of the upward pressure coming from a 0.8% increase in the Semi-durable Goods index (clothing +1.0%). The Durable Goods index rose 0.2%, (automobiles +0.3%), while the Non-durables index (food +0.4%, gasoline -2.7%) showed no change. In contrast, the Services index fell 0.3% (air fares -4.1%, travel tours -10.0%).

Between January 1993 and January 1994, the Goods index rose 1.2%, less than December's 1.7% rise. The rate of increase in the Services index also decelerated to 1.5% in January, from 1.9% in December.

Seasonally adjusted changes

Seasonally adjusted, the All-items index fell 0.2%, after a 0.2% rise in December. Both the Food and the All-items excluding Food indexes fell—by 0.5% and 0.2% respectively.

The compound annual rate of change for the seasonally adjusted All-items index in the latest three-month period (from October 1993 to January 1994) was 0.9%, down sharply from the 2.2% rise for the three-month period ending in December.

City indexes

Among cities for which the CPI is published, changes in the All-items index varied from a 0.2% decline for Montréal, Ottawa, Toronto and Winnipeg to a 0.5% increase for St. John's and Vancouver. The four cities with a significant decline all posted a sharp drop in their Transportation index. In addition, Montréal and Winnipeg both showed an above-average fall in their Housing index. Ottawa and Winnipeg both experienced a sharp decline in their Food index. Montréal and Toronto both posted an above-average decline in their Recreation, Reading and Education index.

The notable rise in the index for St. John's resulted from above-average increases in its Food and Clothing indexes. Significant increases were observed in Vancouver's Food, Housing, and Transportation indexes.

Between January 1993 and January 1994, increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from a low of 0.5% for Montréal to a high of 3.1% for Whitehorse.

Main contributors to monthly changes in the all-items index

St. John's

The All-items index rose 0.5%. The greatest upward influence came from the Food index, where prices were higher for fresh produce, beef, soft drinks, restaurant meals, poultry, cured and prepared meats, and dairy products. Higher clothing prices also had a notable upward impact. Further upward pressure came from price increases for cigarettes, liquor purchased from stores, personal care supplies, cablevision service and newspapers. Moderating these advances were lower transportation costs (gasoline and air fares) and decreased housing charges (owned accommodation and household textiles). Prices for packaged holiday trips declined as well. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 1.8%.

Consumer price index and its major components
(1986 = 100)

	January 1994	December 1993	January 1993	December 1993 to January 1994	January 1993 to January 1994
	unadjusted			% change	
All-items	**131.3**	**131.3**	**129.6**	**0.0**	**1.3**
Food	123.8	123.3	122.3	0.4	1.2
Housing	128.4	128.5	127.6	-0.1	0.6
Clothing	130.7	129.4	129.8	1.0	0.7
Transportation	127.6	128.6	124.9	-0.8	2.2
Health and personal care	136.0	135.6	133.3	0.3	2.0
Recreation, reading and education	136.6	137.3	132.6	-0.5	3.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	172.0	172.0	170.8	0.0	0.7
All-items excluding food	133.0	133.2	131.3	-0.2	1.3
All-items excluding food and energy	134.1	134.2	131.9	-0.1	1.7
Goods	126.9	126.7	125.4	0.2	1.2
Services	136.6	137.0	134.6	-0.3	1.5
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.2	76.2	77.2		
All-items (1981 = 100)	173.8				

Charlottetown/Summerside

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as a number of offsetting effects took place. Higher food prices had a notable upward impact, reflecting price increases for soft drinks, fresh vegetables, pork, cereal products, cured and prepared meats, poultry, and dairy products. Prices were also higher for women's wear and personal care supplies. Completely offsetting these advances were declines in the Transportation and Housing indexes. Within Transportation, price declines for gasoline, vehicle purchases and air fares more than offset fee increases for vehicle registrations and drivers' licenses and a rise in taxi fares. The drop in the Housing index was mainly due to decreased charges for electricity, owned accommodation and pet care. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Halifax

Higher food prices—most notably for fresh vegetables, beef, soft drinks, restaurant meals, pork, prepared meats and turkey—largely explained the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for automobiles, gasoline and clothing. Charges for personal care supplies and for non-prescribed medicines advanced as well. Partly offsetting these advances were decreased charges for owned accommodation, household operation, and packaged holiday trips. Cigarette prices also declined. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 2.7%.

Saint John

Advances in the Food and Housing indexes explained most of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Food index was mainly due to higher prices for fresh produce, milk, soft drinks, chicken and beef. The advance in the Housing index reflected increased charges for electricity, household operation, rent, and household textiles. Higher prices for women's and girls' wear exerted further upward pressure. The remaining four major component indexes declined. A drop in the Transportation index had the greatest downward impact and resulted from lower gasoline prices and from decreased air fares. Charges for personal care supplies declined as did prices of packaged holiday trips. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 1.8%.

Québec

The All-items index remained unchanged overall as a number of offsetting effects took place. A rise in the Food index had a major upward influence and reflected higher prices for fresh produce, restaurant meals, poultry, soft drinks, pork, and dairy products. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for clothing and alcoholic beverages. The Transportation index declined as lower prices for gasoline, vehicle registration fees, drivers' licence fees, and air fares more than offset increased premiums for vehicle insurance and higher fares for local bus travel. Further downward pressure came from the drop in the Recreation index, where lower prices for packaged holiday trips were recorded. The Housing index also declined, reflecting decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for household textiles. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

Montréal

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in four of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward influence came from the Transportation index, where lower prices for vehicle registration, gasoline, drivers' licences, and air transportation more than offset increased premiums for vehicle insurance and higher prices for automotive vehicles. Price declines were also recorded for packaged holiday trips and for beer purchased from stores. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 0.5%.

Ottawa

Declines in five of the seven major component indexes resulted in a 0.2% drop in the All-items index. The greatest downward influence came from the Transportation index, where declines in vehicle insurance premiums, gasoline prices, air fares, and highway bus fares more than offset increases in automobile prices and local bus fares. The Food index fell, reflecting lower prices for restaurant meals and fresh fruit. The Recreation, Reading and Education index declined as lower prices for packaged holiday trips more than offset a rise in charges for cablevision services. Further downward pressure came from lower cigarette prices. The Housing index remained unchanged overall as decreased charges for owned accommodation completely offset higher charges for rent, child care and household textiles. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 1.3%.

Toronto

The All-items index fell 0.2%. Decreased transportation charges (vehicle insurance, air fares and gasoline) had a major downward impact, as did price declines for packaged holiday trips and decreased charges for owned accommodation. Further downward pressure came from decreased charges for electricity and from lower prices for household furnishings. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing and personal care supplies. The Food index rose slightly, largely due to higher prices for bakery products, fresh vegetables, dairy products, restaurant meals and cereal products. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 1.2%.

Thunder Bay

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as a number of offsetting effects took place. A rise in the Food index exerted an upward influence and was mainly due to higher prices for fresh produce, soft drinks, restaurant meals and cereal products. Further upward pressure came from the Housing index, where increased charges for piped gas, household operation and rent more than offset decreased charges for household textiles, owned accommodation and electricity. Higher prices for clothing, personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines and cablevision services were recorded as well. Completely offsetting these advances were decreased transportation charges (vehicle insurance, air fares and gasoline) and lower prices for packaged holiday trips. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

Winnipeg

Declines in four of the seven major component indexes resulted in a 0.2% drop in the All-items index. Decreased transportation charges—most notably for gasoline and air fares—had a major downward impact, as did lower charges for owned accommodation, household operation and household furnishings. The Food index fell, reflecting lower prices for fresh produce, cereal products and prepared meats. Prices for packaged holiday trips declined as well. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing and personal care supplies and increased charges for cablevision services. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Regina

The All-items index rose 0.3%. The greatest upward impact came from the Housing index, where increased charges for water and piped gas were reported. Further upward pressure came from price increases for women's wear, cablevision services, packaged holiday trips, personal care supplies, and liquor purchased from stores. The Transportation index declined as lower prices for gasoline and decreased air fares more than offset higher prices for new vehicles and increased fees for vehicle registration and drivers' licences. The Food index also declined, mainly due to lower prices for fresh fruit, beef, bakery products and pork. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 2.7%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index rose 0.2%. Increased housing charges—most notably for piped gas, water and household textiles—had a major upward impact, as did higher prices for women's wear. Further upward pressure came from the Recreation index, where price increases were recorded for cablevision services, fees for sports facilities, and packaged holiday trips. Higher prices were also recorded for newspapers and liquor purchased from stores. The Transportation index fell as lower gasoline prices and decreased air fares more than offset higher prices for new vehicles, increased fees for vehicle registration and drivers' licences, and higher fares for local bus and highway bus travel. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 2.3%.

Edmonton

Higher prices for clothing, food and personal care supplies explained a large part of the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Food index was mainly due to higher prices for fresh vegetables and cereal products. To a lesser extent, the rise in the Food index was due to higher prices for coffee, tea and poultry. Higher prices for cablevision services and packaged holiday trips were recorded as well. The Housing index remained unchanged overall as decreased charges for household textiles, household operating expenses and owned accommodation were completely offset by a rise in electricity charges. A notable dampening effect was exerted by a drop in the Transportation index as decreased prices for gasoline and air travel more than offset higher prices for new vehicles and increased fees for vehicle registration and drivers' licences. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 0.8%.

Calgary

The 0.1% drop in the All-items index was largely due to declines in the Transportation, Housing and Food indexes. Within Transportation, lower prices for gasoline and a decline in air fares more than offset higher prices for new vehicles and increased fees for vehicle registration and drivers' licences. The Housing index declined as decreased charges for owned accommodation, piped gas, and household operating expenses more than offset increased charges for water. The drop in the Food index reflected lower prices for beef, dairy products and fresh fruit. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing and personal care supplies, as well as increased recreation charges (cablevision services, fees for sports facilities and packaged holiday trips). Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

Vancouver

The All-items index rose 0.5%, as all seven major component indexes advanced. The greatest upward impact came from the Transportation index, where price increases for vehicle insurance premiums and vehicle registration fees more than offset declines in gasoline prices and air fares. The Food index rose as price increases were recorded for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, restaurant meals and eggs. Within the Housing index, increased charges for piped gas more than offset declines in owned accommodation charges and household textile prices. Further upward pressure came from increased charges for cablevision services and from higher prices for wine and personal care supplies. Clothing prices also advanced slightly. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 2.5%.

Victoria

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as a number of offsetting effects took place. Exerting an upward influence were increased charges for cablevision services, higher food prices and increased charges for personal care supplies, clothing and wine. The rise in the Food index reflected higher prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, dairy products, cereal products, poultry, sugar and pork. Moderating these advances were declines in the Transportation and Housing indexes. Within Transportation, lower prices for gasoline and decreased fares for air travel more than offset advances in vehicle insurance premiums, higher prices for new vehicles and increased vehicle registration fees. The drop in the Housing index reflected decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for household textiles, which were only partly offset by advances in household operating expenses and increased charges for electricity and piped gas. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Whitehorse

The All-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in the Transportation, Clothing and Food indexes. Within the Transportation component, lower prices for gasoline and air travel more than offset higher prices for new vehicles. The Food index fell due to lower prices for fresh fruit, soft drinks, dairy products, cereal and bakery products. Partly offsetting these declines were higher charges for cablevision services, water, household operating expenses, personal care supplies and prescribed and non-prescribed medicines. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 3.1%.

Yellowknife

The All-items index rose 0.4%, with most of the upward pressure originating in the Food index. The rise in the Food index reflected higher prices for fresh produce, cured and prepared meats, and dairy products. Further upward pressure came from the Housing index as charges increased for electricity, water and fuel oil. In addition, prices increased for cigarettes, personal care supplies, packaged holiday trips and clothing. The Transportation index fell, mainly due to lower air fares. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 2.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The January 1994 issue of *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer price indexes for urban centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
January 1994 index	125.2	118.9	117.9	133.4	123.4	129.4	136.5	152.2
% change from December 1993	0.5	2.1	-0.2	1.9	-0.5	0.2	-0.4	0.3
% change from January 1993	1.8	2.4	-0.2	3.8	3.1	1.7	4.3	1.4
Charlottetown/Summerside								
January 1994 index	130.4	130.3	121.9	123.4	121.7	141.1	136.3	192.6
% change from December 1993	0.0	0.9	-0.2	0.9	-1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
% change from January 1993	2.1	3.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.9	2.9
Halifax								
January 1994 index	129.4	132.1	120.8	127.4	124.7	132.1	133.6	176.2
% change from December 1993	0.2	1.3	-0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	-0.6	-0.1
% change from January 1993	2.7	2.7	1.6	2.7	3.9	2.6	4.5	2.3
Saint John								
January 1994 index	127.9	128.2	121.3	131.3	122.4	133.0	131.3	172.3
% change from December 1993	0.2	2.2	0.5	0.3	-1.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1
% change from January 1993	1.8	2.1	0.7	4.5	2.0	2.2	3.5	0.9
Québec								
January 1994 index	129.7	120.6	127.8	135.4	119.6	136.9	138.5	168.4
% change from December 1993	0.0	1.3	-0.2	0.8	-1.2	0.0	-1.1	0.1
% change from January 1993	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.8	-0.2
Montréal								
January 1994 index	131.6	121.0	130.8	135.5	122.3	138.1	141.1	173.9
% change from December 1993	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.8	-1.1	0.1	-1.2	-0.1
% change from January 1993	0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.3	1.5	1.8	1.4	0.0
Ottawa								
January 1994 index	131.1	124.3	128.7	130.1	128.3	140.3	135.9	164.9
% change from December 1993	-0.2	-0.6	0.0	1.2	-0.9	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5
% change from January 1993	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.2	2.5	2.3	3.5	-1.4
Toronto								
January 1994 index	132.4	124.6	131.2	128.8	130.3	138.8	137.0	165.1
% change from December 1993	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	1.7	-1.1	0.5	-0.9	0.1
% change from January 1993	1.2	1.9	0.1	0.2	2.8	1.6	3.1	0.2
Thunder Bay								
January 1994 index	130.3	120.3	127.3	133.1	129.8	129.3	134.7	169.8
% change from December 1993	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.6	-0.7	0.5	-0.7	0.0
% change from January 1993	1.4	-0.5	0.6	1.8	3.5	1.1	2.9	0.7
Winnipeg								
January 1994 index	131.4	129.8	125.8	132.3	128.2	135.2	139.7	164.7
% change from December 1993	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	-0.7	0.7	-0.5	0.1
% change from January 1993	2.1	2.4	1.5	1.5	2.4	3.0	4.1	0.2
Regina								
January 1994 index	133.2	131.6	122.0	139.0	136.2	145.8	135.8	178.4
% change from December 1993	0.3	-0.2	0.7	0.7	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2
% change from January 1993	2.7	1.9	2.0	7.7	1.9	1.7	4.1	2.2

Consumer price indexes for urban centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Saskatoon								
January 1994 index	131.1	131.0	120.9	138.3	127.6	158.0	135.0	163.9
% change from December 1993	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	-1.2	0.0	0.3	0.3
% change from January 1993	2.3	2.0	1.3	8.0	0.9	2.3	4.4	2.1
Edmonton								
January 1994 index	128.8	114.2	125.5	128.0	127.3	133.6	138.3	182.6
% change from December 1993	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	-0.8	1.1	0.3	-0.1
% change from January 1993	0.8	-4.8	2.2	1.3	0.8	1.4	4.2	0.7
Calgary								
January 1994 index	128.9	118.6	123.6	128.8	124.9	133.4	138.3	182.2
% change from December 1993	-0.1	-0.6	-0.2	1.0	-0.9	1.1	0.7	-0.1
% change from January 1993	1.0	-2.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	2.6	4.1	1.3
Vancouver								
January 1994 index	133.9	132.5	127.2	126.3	139.8	129.9	137.0	171.2
% change from December 1993	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2
% change from January 1993	2.5	1.8	2.2	1.3	3.2	2.7	3.9	3.4
Victoria								
January 1994 index	131.4	130.7	122.7	128.1	136.7	131.1	135.6	169.9
% change from December 1993	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	0.8	0.6	0.1
% change from January 1993	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.7	2.2	3.7	3.8	2.6
Whitehorse								
January 1994 index	127.8	121.0	125.9	129.6	118.2	129.1	127.7	168.7
% change from December 1993	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.8	0.4	0.6	0.0
% change from January 1993	3.1	1.9	2.7	-0.2	1.7	2.8	2.4	12.6
Yellowknife								
January 1994 index	128.1	122.4	120.8	133.1	124.2	122.8	131.7	170.1
% change from December 1993	0.4	2.5	0.2	0.1	-0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
% change from January 1993	2.4	6.2	0.2	1.1	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.5

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1992 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Financial Statistics for Enterprises

1992 (Preliminary)

Preliminary 1992 financial statistics for enterprises (including data on revenue and profits, financial performance and position) are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4100-4167.

Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Preliminary 1992 (61-219P, $48) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Roy St. Germain (613-951-2649) or Gail Campbell (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

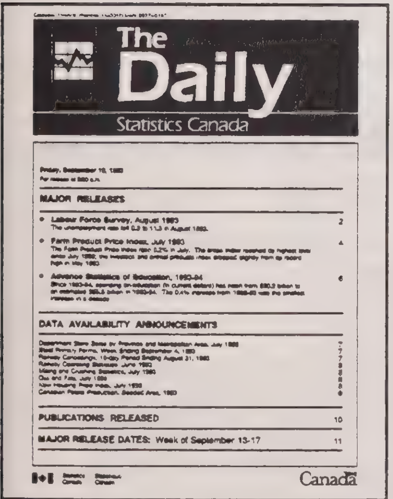
Plastic Film and Bags

Fourth Quarter 1993

Figures for the fourth quarter of 1993 on shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured from resin are now available.

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin (47-007, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■



Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and Fats, December 1993.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Carloadings, December 1993.
Vol. 70, No. 12.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Preliminary 1992.
Catalogue number 61-219P
(Canada: $48; United States: US$58; Other Countries: US$67).

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada, 1992.
Catalogue number 62-201
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

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Statistics Canada

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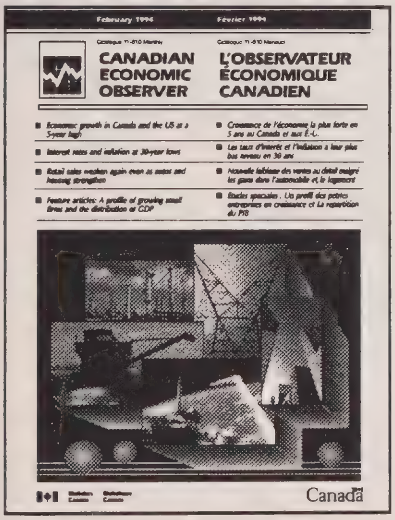
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Canadian Economic Observer

February 1994

The February issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in January and two feature articles: "A Profile of Growing Small Firms" and "The Distribution of GDP by Sector."

A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The February 1994 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, call Cindy Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Analysis Group.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade
December 1993

Canada's merchandise trade surplus fell again in December, declining to $524 million from November's level of $708 million. Even so, the trade balance for 1993 stood at $11.7 billion, compared with $9.0 billion for 1992.

Seasonally adjusted, exports grew by $146 million to $15.9 billion, contributing to record annual exports of $181.0 billion, some 15.6% higher than in 1992. Increased exports of forestry products (+$238 million), agricultural products (+$180 million) and machinery and equipment (+$156 million) were somewhat offset by declines for energy (-$44 million), industrial goods (-$125 million) and automotive products (-$331 million).

Seasonally adjusted, imports continued to set records, rising by $330 million in December to $15.3 billion. Imports in 1993 totalled $169.3 billion, 14.7% above 1992. Imports of machinery and equipment grew the most (+$317 million). In contrast, there were lower imports of energy (-$57 million) and automotive (-$190 million) products.

With imports from the United States up by $331 million (to a record $11.3 billion), and exports up by $89 million (to $12.9 billion), the trade surplus with the United States decreased slightly—from $1.8 billion in November to $1.6 billion in December.

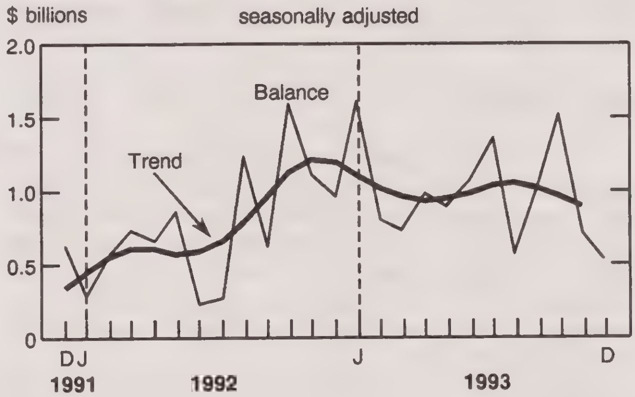
Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments. Other components include services transactions, investment income and transfers. In the third quarter of 1993, the merchandise trade surplus of $3.0 billion contrasted with the current account deficit of $6.3 billion. (Current account data for the fourth quarter are not yet available. For comparison purposes, third-quarter data used for the merchandise trade balance do not reflect revisions made since September.)

Export trends

On a trend basis, exports have been rising for two years to stand 13.1% above their year-earlier level. Exports to the United States continued to provide most of the growth, rising by 17.2% over the last year. Except for energy products, the export trends for all major commodity groupings increased in the latest period.

Merchandise trade
Balance of payments basis

Merchandise trade balance
Balance of payments basis



Exports of agricultural products other than wheat have been rising for 28 months—their monthly rate of growth is also continuing to increase. In contrast, wheat exports edged down for the second month in a row and were still 28.1% below their most recent peak in August 1992. Exports of forestry products rose by 3.3% in November, with lumber and sawmill products up 7.1%; newsprint and woodpulp exports continued to fall. Industrial goods grew for the seventh month in a row. With continued weakness in exports of metal ores, strength has come from exports of chemicals, plastics and fertilizers (+10.4% in the last year) and from other industrial goods (+21.2%).

Machinery and equipment exports grew 1.7% in November. The largest contributors to the most recent growth have been exports of transportation equipment other than aircraft (+6.8% in the latest month), telecommunications equipment (+5.1%) and miscellaneous equipment and tools (+2.8%). This last group, which includes products such as refrigeration equipment and flight simulators, has grown by almost 60% over the past two years.

In the auto sector, exports of parts have been accelerating since July, reflecting an upturn in U.S. production. By contrast, car exports increased only very slightly; this resulted from a combination of relatively high exports in September and the subsequent decline because of plant shutdowns during the fourth quarter. Exports of trucks declined for the eighth consecutive month, but were still 3.8% above a year earlier.

Exports of consumer goods have enjoyed the longest stretch of growth, almost doubling over the past 34 months. Products in this broad grouping include apparel, household goods and printed matter.

In the energy sector, crude petroleum and natural gas exports have been falling for four and five months respectively—their rates of decline are increasing. Other products such as coal and refined petroleum fell for the fifth month in a row.

Import trends

On a trend basis, imports increased for the twenty-third consecutive month to stand 16.7% higher than a year earlier. Over the last year, the largest increases have been for imports from the United States (+19.4%) and from non-OECD countries (+16.3%). As with exports, the import trends increased in November for all major commodity groups except energy.

Agricultural and fishing products imports rose 0.8%. Their rate of increase has been rising over the past three months. Imports of forestry products have been increasing for five months, but their rate of growth (+1.8% this month) has begun to fall. Industrial goods have shown considerable strength for some time now, increasing by over 1.0% per month since July 1992. Metals and ores—on an upward trend for 17 months—rose by 2.8%, chemicals and plastics by 1.6%, and other industrial goods by 0.6%. These last two groups have been increasing for the past two years, but their monthly growth rate has begun to show signs of slowing.

Machinery and equipment imports, up since February 1992, rose by a further 1.6% in November. Industrial and agricultural machinery registered the largest growth (+3.4%), followed closely by communications equipment (i.e., electronic tubes and semiconductors) and office machines—both groups were up 2.1%. Overall growth was dampened by a third monthly decline for aircraft and other transportation equipment, down by 4.0% in November. This decline resulted entirely from lower aircraft imports (-10.0%); imports of other transportation equipment rose by 3.4% in the latest period.

The trend for automotive imports rose for the fifth month in a row, with cars and trucks each increasing by over 5.0% in November alone. Imports of parts have been increasing for two years, but their latest monthly increase of 0.3% was significantly lower than their monthly growth rates at the end of 1992 and at the beginning of 1993. This is consistent with production decreases during the latter part of the year.

In contrast, imports of energy products fell for the seventh consecutive month, this time by 4.2%. There were continued declines in imports of crude petroleum, coal, and refined petroleum and coal products.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720, 3887-3913.

Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services and capital account movements) are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

For further information on international trade statistics, order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, $250). See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the December 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of March, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division. In addition to data for December 1993, the upcoming publication will review merchandise trade statistics for 1993. □

Merchandise trade, balance of payments basis

	Exports				Imports			
	December 1993	November 1993	October 1993	December 1992	December 1993	November 1993	October 1993	December 1992
	$ millions							
	seasonally adjusted							
United States	12,854	12,765	13,040	11,288	11,285	10,954	10,738	9,497
Other trading areas	3,006	2,950	3,091	2,915	4,052	4,053	3,879	3,748
Total	**15,861**	**15,715**	**16,131**	**14,204**	**15,337**	**15,007**	**14,617**	**13,244**
Agricultural and fishing products	1,543	1,363	1,327	1,158	957	933	935	926
Energy products	1,377	1,421	1,666	1,385	452	509	549	486
Forestry products	2,280	2,042	2,025	1,940	140	136	138	121
Industrial goods and materials	2,591	2,716	2,760	2,561	2,847	2,749	2,661	2,450
Machinery and equipment	3,346	3,190	3,194	2,623	4,979	4,662	4,662	4,069
Automotive products	3,922	4,253	4,365	3,692	3,555	3,745	3,471	3,221
Other consumer goods	515	449	452	353	1,916	1,855	1,858	1,629
Special transactions trade	332	323	381	532	452	383	326	341

Merchandise trade, monthly variation of the trend

	Exports				Imports			
	November 1993	October 1993	September 1993	November 1992	November 1993	October 1993	September 1993	November 1992
	% change							
Agricultural and fishing products	2.4	2.0	1.8	-2.4	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.6
Energy products	-2.4	-2.2	-2.1	-0.9	-4.1	-4.6	-5.1	0.7
Forestry products	3.3	3.1	2.4	3.4	1.8	2.3	2.6	1.4
Industrial goods and materials	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2
Machinery and equipment	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	0.4
Automotive products	0.4	1.1	1.7	4.2	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.5
Other consumer goods	3.6	3.9	3.9	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8	0.4
Special transactions trade	-0.0	0.6	1.2	4.6	2.0	1.9	2.2	-0.4

■

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

December 1993

After four months of growth, the seasonally adjusted value of manufacturers' shipments was essentially flat at $24.6 billion in December, only 0.1% below November's level. Strong increases in wood, electrical and electronic products, and machinery almost offset drops in the auto sector (due to continued plant shutdowns for retooling to new models) and in the refined petroleum and coal products industries.

Despite December's small decline, the value of shipments in 1993 (in current dollars) grew 8.4%, the strongest year-over-year growth since 1988 (+9.4%). Strong American demand contributed to double-digit increases in a number of export-oriented industries—led by wood, transportation equipment, machinery, primary metals, and rubber products.

December shipments were down slightly

The value of manufacturers' shipments was essentially flat, down only 0.1% to $24.6 billion. Increases in wood (+4.6% to $1.9 billion), electrical and electronic products (+4.7% to $1.6 billion) and machinery (+3.9% to $858 million) helped to offset drops in the auto sector (-2.5% to $4.5 billion) and in refined petroleum and coal products (-3.6% to $1.3 billion).

The short-term trend for shipments (which smooths the effects of irregular influences) has had uninterrupted growth for 21 months. The rate of increase, however, has slowed in recent months, largely the result of a slowing trend in transportation equipment (reflecting the temporary plant shutdowns in the auto sector). Other industries have been compensating for this slowdown—notably primary and fabricated metal products, electrical and electronic products, wood, and machinery (see accompanying Chart).

Orders

New orders jumped 6.2% to $27.9 billion in December. Large contracts for long-term projects—mostly from outside Canada—were received in the aircraft, railroad rolling-stock and machinery industries.

New orders are the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming orders are not cancelled.

The backlog of unfilled orders leapt 6.4% to $25.2 billion, their highest level since April 1991. Transportation equipment industries accounted for most of the increase—notably in aircraft, railroad rolling-stock and motor vehicles.

Inventories (owned)

Inventories (owned) declined 0.3% in December to $35.3 billion. Losses in transportation equipment (-2.4%) and refined petroleum and coal (-4.7%) more than offset gains in wood (+1.9%) and food (+1.6%).

The inventories to shipments ratio, at 1.33 for December, has been relatively stable over the last four months.

1993 in review

Shipments

The value of manufacturers' shipments (in current dollars) rose 8.4% to $307.4 billion, compared with a 0.9% increase in 1992 and a 6.1% drop in 1991. The 1993 value is slightly below the peak reached in 1989, the year when manufacturing began its downturn. These values, however, are in current dollars and do not account for inflation.

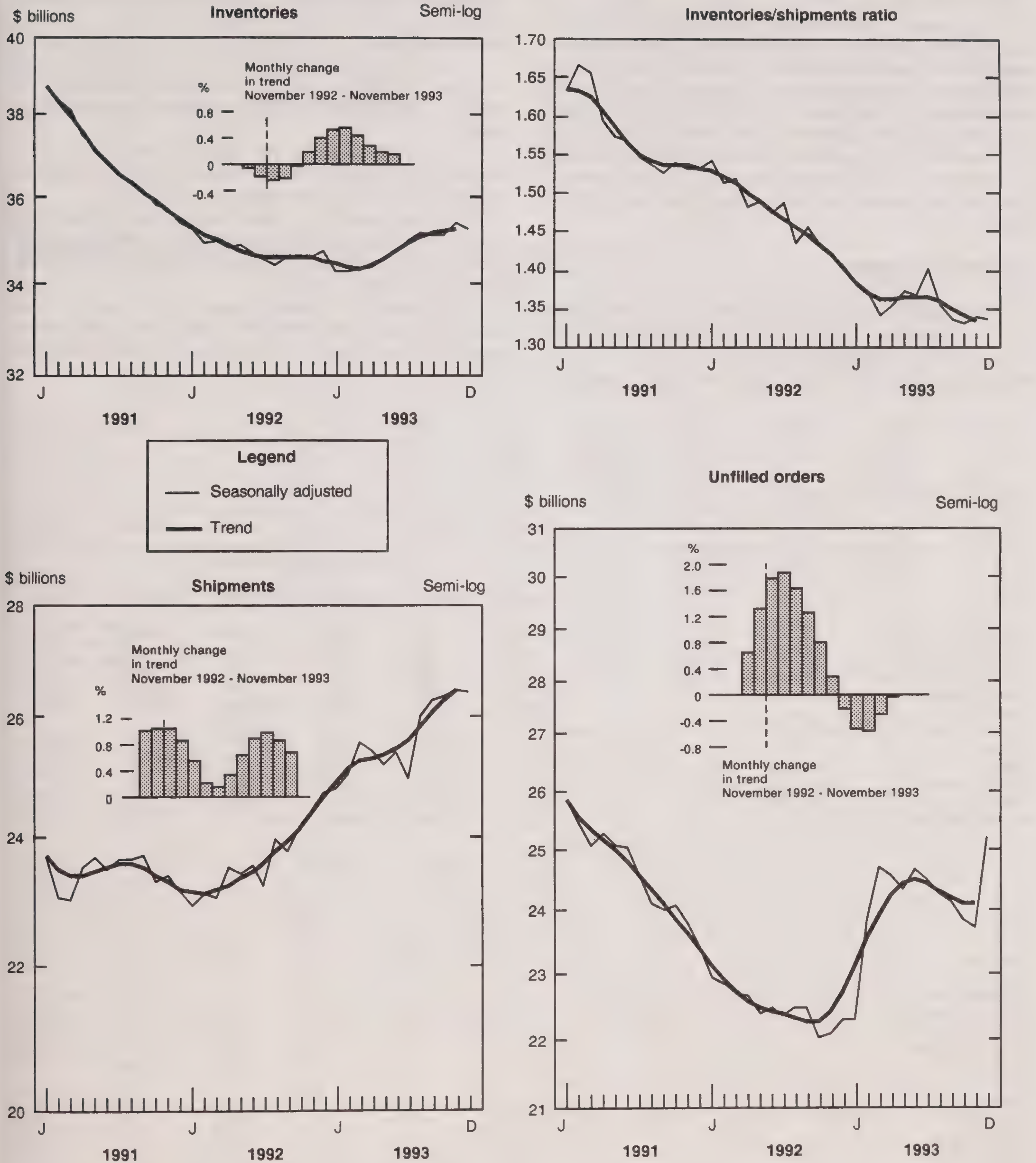
Nineteen of the 22 major groups (accounting for 93% of total 1993 shipments) posted increases from 1992 levels.

America's strengthening economy and their demand for certain Canadian products contributed to double-digit increases in a number of export-oriented industries. In terms of percentage change, wood rose 28.0% to $19.5 billion, followed by transportation equipment (+18.4% to $64.0 billion), machinery (+16.8% to $9.4 billion), primary metals (+11.4% to $20.3 billion) and rubber products (+11.3% to $3.0 billion).

Only three major groups declined in 1993: refined petroleum and coal (-2.6% to $16.6 billion); furniture (-1.4% to $3.9 billion); and primary textiles (-0.3% to $2.8 billion).

Overall, the trend for shipments has been upward at a rapid rate since early 1992. There were two exceptions to the upward movement. From February 1993 to May 1993, the trend slowed as wood prices dropped and motor vehicle sales stalled. A further slowdown occurred in the last quarter of 1993, reflecting temporary plant closings in the motor vehicle industry.

Manufacturers' inventories, shipments and unfilled orders



Orders

The value of new orders (in current dollars) was up 9.9% from 1992, to $310.5 billion. Contracts were received in many industries: the largest were in export-oriented industries such as wood (+28.9%), transportation equipment (+25.3%), machinery (+14.8%) and primary metals (+12.6%).

The backlog of unfilled orders rose to $25.2 billion by year-end, 13.1% higher than at 1992 year-end. This was still below the $30.7 billion peak recorded in March 1989.

Inventories (owned)

Inventories stood at $35.3 billion, 1.7% higher than in December 1992. Despite this increase, the inventories to shipments ratio fell—from 1.40 in December 1992 to 1.33 in December 1993—as the growth in shipments outpaced the growth in inventories.

Provincial data

Nine provinces posted increased shipments in 1993, compared with five in 1992 and only two in 1991.

New Brunswick led the way in 1993, up 14.4%, followed by Prince Edward Island (+11.9%), British Columbia (+10.6%) and Alberta (+9.6%).

Quebec rose 8.1% after three years of declines; Ontario posted an 8.5% gain in 1993. Shipments for both provinces, however, were still below the peaks reached in 1989.

Shipments (in current dollars) for most of the provinces hit their peaks in 1989, the year when manufacturing began its downturn. Newfoundland

Shipments by province

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	$ millions in current dollars					
Canada	**297,692**	**308,987**	**299,195**	**280,968**	**283,612**	**307,440**
Newfoundland	1,731	1,658	1,549	1,465	1,366	1,315
Prince Edward Island	391	417	396	404	407	456
Nova Scotia	4,799	5,204	5,139	5,167	4,989	5,016
New Brunswick	5,636	5,890	5,879	5,326	5,590	6,395
Quebec	73,673	75,526	74,228	69,080	68,678	74,213
Ontario	157,733	163,767	156,026	146,726	149,114	161,717
Manitoba	6,686	6,997	6,739	5,977	6,153	6,363
Saskatchewan	3,380	3,749	3,786	3,598	3,530	3,744
Alberta	18,091	19,117	20,048	19,606	19,410	21,269
British Columbia	25,516	26,596	25,329	23,553	24,322	26,892
	1987 to 1988	1988 to 1989	1989 to 1990	1990 to 1991	1991 to 1992	1992 to 1993
	% change					
Canada	**9.4**	**3.8**	**-3.2**	**-6.1**	**0.9**	**8.4**
Newfoundland	4.6	-4.2	-6.6	-5.4	-6.8	-3.7
Prince Edward Island	7.9	6.6	-5.0	1.8	0.8	11.9
Nova Scotia	0.7	8.4	-1.2	0.5	-3.4	0.5
New Brunswick	-0.1	4.5	-0.2	-9.4	5.0	14.4
Quebec	10.7	2.5	-1.7	-6.9	-0.6	8.1
Ontario	9.8	3.8	-4.7	-6.0	1.6	8.5
Manitoba	7.3	4.7	-3.7	-11.3	3.0	3.4
Saskatchewan	2.9	10.9	1.0	-5.0	-1.9	6.0
Alberta	10.2	5.7	4.9	-2.2	-1.0	9.6
British Columbia	9.2	4.2	-4.8	-7.0	3.3	10.6

has been the hardest hit as shipments fell for the fifth consecutive year—reflecting the difficulties in the fish industry. Alberta was least affected by the downturn in manufacturing as it experienced only two years of small declines before rebounding strongly in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For further information, consult the December 1993 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail may be available on request. For further information, contact Bob Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

Period	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted			
December 1992	23,088	33,986	21,912	23,144	24,711	34,656	22,309	24,919
January 1993	21,677	34,451	22,249	22,014	24,747	34,212	22,323	24,761
February 1993	23,254	34,854	23,875	24,880	25,003	34,211	23,864	26,544
March 1993	27,361	34,985	24,893	28,378	25,567	34,263	24,723	26,426
April 1993	25,807	34,771	24,823	25,738	25,412	34,322	24,595	25,284
May 1993	26,218	34,617	24,447	25,841	25,188	34,496	24,354	24,946
June 1993	27,443	34,432	24,718	27,714	25,392	34,667	24,679	25,717
July 1993	22,412	34,546	24,614	22,308	24,936	34,911	24,525	24,782
August 1993	25,874	34,986	24,382	25,642	25,994	35,142	24,300	25,769
September 1993	27,863	34,704	24,130	27,612	26,294	35,062	24,167	26,160
October 1993	27,592	34,653	23,599	27,061	26,368	35,051	23,871	26,073
November 1993	27,357	35,066	23,414	27,171	26,446	35,347	23,730	26,304
December 1993	24,582	34,680	24,979	26,147	26,429	35,252	25,239	27,938

Period	Shipments		Inventories		Inventories to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	month-to-month % change				ratio		month-to-month % change			
					seasonally adjusted					
December 1992	1.3	1.1	0.2	-0.2	1.40	1.40	0.9	1.3	2.0	1.7
January 1993	0.1	1.1	-1.3	-0.2	1.38	1.38	0.1	1.8	-0.6	1.5
February 1993	1.0	0.9	0.0	-0.2	1.37	1.37	6.9	1.9	7.2	1.0
March 1993	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.34	1.36	3.6	1.6	-0.4	0.3
April 1993	-0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.35	1.36	-0.5	1.3	-4.3	-0.1
May 1993	-0.9	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.37	1.36	-1.0	0.8	-1.3	-0.3
June 1993	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.37	1.36	1.3	0.3	3.1	-0.2
July 1993	-1.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.40	1.36	-0.6	-0.2	-3.6	0.2
August 1993	4.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.35	1.36	-0.9	-0.5	4.0	0.6
September 1993	1.2	1.0	-0.2	0.3	1.33	1.35	-0.6	-0.5	1.5	1.0
October 1993	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.33	1.34	-1.2	-0.3	-0.3	1.1
November 1993	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.1	1.34	1.33	-0.6	0.0	0.9	0.9
December 1993	-0.1	*	-0.3	*	1.33	*	6.4	*	6.2	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

December 1993

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to December 1993 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to December 1993. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The December 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending February 12, 1994 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending February 12, 1994 totalled 246 071 tonnes, down 7.8% from the week-earlier 266 846 tonnes and down 11.2% from the year-earlier 277 021 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 1 516 055 tonnes, a 7.1% decrease from 1 631 345 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending February 7, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period decreased by 6.9% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded decreased by 7.5% to 4.1 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 1.7% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of February 7, 1994 increased by 0.2% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 have been revised.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

December 1993

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,658 million for December 1993, a 4.5% increase from $1,586 million for December 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The December 1993 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in three weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

February 1, 1994 (Preliminary)

Data on the stocks of frozen poultry products in cold storage as of February 1, 1994 are now available. Revised data as of January 1, 1994 are also now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, February 1994.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260; Other Countries: US$31/US$310).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, December 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada Catalogue, 1993* (11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; Other Countries: US$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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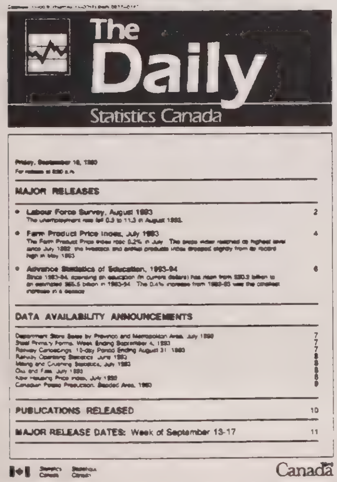
The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993 — 2
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 — 4
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 — 6

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 10

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 — 11

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

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Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

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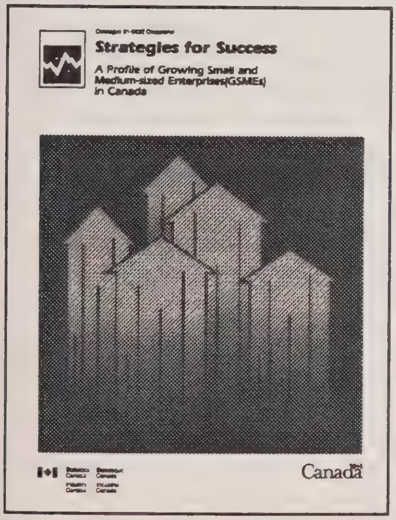
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 18, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Strategies for Success: A Profile of Growing Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in Canada

This new publication summarizes the results of a 1992 survey of small and medium-sized businesses in Canada. The special survey profiles a group of firms that grew rapidly in the late 1980s. It focuses on their activities, business strategies and characteristics.

The study summarizes the factors that were perceived by small growing firms as important to their growth. It examines strategies in which they feel they outpace their competitors. It investigates the importance attributed to new marketing, technology, input-sourcing, human-resource and management strategies. Finally, it profiles training, research and development, innovative, and export activities.

Strategies for Success (61-523E, $15), a unique compendium on the characteristics of successful small firms, is now available. See "How to order Publications".

For more information, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588, fax: 613-951-5643), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Strategies for Success: A Profile of Growing Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in Canada

Small and medium-sized enterprises have come to account for a larger and larger percentage of total employment. Between 1978 and 1989, firms in the private sector with less than 500 employees increased their share of employment from 56% to 63%. This study focuses on the tactics used by small firms to make themselves successful.

Growing small and medium-sized firms see themselves as servicing specific customer needs and providing high-quality product, but this survey finds other areas in which they believe they excel.

Small firms attribute their growth (on a scale of 0 to 5) nearly as much to their labour skills (2.9) as to management (3.3) and marketing (2.9).

Internal factors are seen as the most important. Firms rank the importance of government assistance last.

These firms feel their greatest competitive advantage is flexibility in meeting customer needs (3.9), product quality (3.9), and customer service (4.0). Research and development is last (1.5).

Smaller firms invest more in marketing (23%) than in any other component except machinery.

Related to the emphasis on marketing, firms in all regions are outward-looking. This is most pronounced in British Columbia, where 47% of sales are outside the home region—including 30% to export markets. Quebec is more oriented to interprovincial trade, Ontario to international markets.

Over half (52%) of firms provide training for their employees. In firms that give formal training, some 32% of employees receive this type of training. Informal training is also used extensively. In those firms that give informal training, some 43% of employees receive this type of training.

Smaller firms use relatively more long-term capital than short-term capital. Some 54.5% of capital comes from equity and long-term debt.

Smaller firms are innovative. They stress technological capability as well as research and development (R&D) capability. A large proportion (30%) attribute success to an R&D-based innovation strategy. An even larger proportion (55%) report having introduced an innovation recently.

Note to users

Eligible firms for this study were defined as having fewer than 500 employees and less than $100 million of assets in 1984. Eligible firms also had to have grown in employment, sales, and assets between 1984 and 1988. A four-year time period was chosen to delineate a group of firms that enjoyed long-run success.

Some 2,157 eligible firms were randomly selected from the population of eligible firms for this survey. Chartered banks, all public institutions in educational services, and provincially funded hospitals were excluded from the survey. The average sales of a responding firm were some $6.6 million as of 1989, average assets were $4.7 million, and average employment was 44 people.

In order to compare more-successful and less-successful firms, the survey sample was divided into two groups based on sales and profitability data. Firms that gained the most market share and profitability were classified as more-successful.

The study also compares the more-successful with the less-successful firms in the survey. The emphasis placed on innovative activity is the most important difference between the two groups.

The more-successful place greater emphasis on their ability to adopt technology (12% higher score) and R&D innovative capability (42% higher score).

Twice as many of the more-successful firms have an R&D unit than do the less-successful firms. The more-successful spend more than twice as much on R&D as a percentage of investment. The mean R&D-to-sales ratio is 65% higher for the more-successful firms.

The more-successful give themselves higher scores relative to the competition in the following areas: R&D spending (33% higher score), the frequency with which new products are introduced (7% higher score), and the costs of production (8% higher score).

The more-successful place greater emphasis on developing new technology (21% higher score), refining the technology of others (16% higher score), and improving their own technology (7% higher score). The more-successful place greater emphasis on just-in-time inventory control (17% higher score) and on process control (26% higher score).

The more-successful place greater emphasis on using new materials (19% higher score), on using existing materials more efficiently (14% higher score), and on reducing energy costs (15% higher score).

More-successful firms are more likely to have found sources of ideas for product innovations in: the production department (42% higher score), an R&D department (73% higher score), Canadian patents (47% higher score), or parent and affiliates (41% higher score).

Strategies for Success: A Profile of Growing Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (GSMEs) in Canada (61-523E, $15) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on the survey and its results, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588, fax: 613-951-5643), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

Sales of Natural Gas

December 1993 (Preliminary)

Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada totalled 6 455 million cubic metres, down 3.6% from December 1992. An increase in industrial sales was more than offset by declines in residential and commercial sales.

On the basis of rate structure, December sales were as follows with the percentage change from December 1992 in brackets: residential sales, 1 972 million cubic metres (-7.0%); commercial sales, 1 432 million cubic metres (-13.0%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 3 051 million cubic metres (+4.1%).

The decrease in residential sales in December was primarily due to the warmer than normal weather conditions throughout Western Canada.

On an annual basis, sales of natural gas in 1993 amounted to 59 566 million cubic metres, up 4.7% from 1992. Sales by sector were as follows with the percentage change from 1992 in brackets: residential sales, 14 902 million cubic metres (+4.7%); commercial sales, 11 506 million cubic metres (+0.4%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 33 158 million cubic metres (+6.4%).

The December 1993 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of natural gas in Canada

Rate structure	December 1992	December 1993p	December 1992 to December 1993	Year-to-date 1992	Year-to-date 1993p	Year-to-date 1992 to 1993
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total	**6 696 861**	**6 455 239**	**-3.6**	**56 865 807**	**59 566 079**	**+4.7**
Residential	2 120 317	1 972 350	-7.0	14 235 426	14 901 919	+4.7
Commercial	1 645 579	1 431 856	-13.0	11 455 709	11 506 420	+0.4
Industrial	2 251 141	2 241 576	+4.1	24 606 542	25 061 334	+6.4
Direct[1]	679 824	809 457		6 568 130	8 096 406	

Sales of natural gas by province

Rate structure	**Canada**	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
			thousands of cubic metres				
Total	**6 455 239**	**554 267**	**2 526 309**	**261 200**	**464 827**	**1 844 539**	**804 097**
Residential	**1 972 350**	76 587	913 539	109 300	131 775	476 987	264 162
Commercial	**1 431 856**	172 888	603 671	115 300	86 711	265 562	187 724
Industrial	**2 241 576**	301 520	716 253	9 900	4 348	1 101 990	107 565
Direct[1]	**809 457**	3 272	292 846	26 700	241 993	-	244 646
Degree Days[2]							
December 1992	...	688	546	1,071	1,116	951	499
December 1993	...	730	575	952	848	659	418

1 *Represents direct sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.*
2 *A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A high value indicates a cold month and a low value a warm month.*
... *Figures not applicable.*
- *Nil or zero.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
Note: *Revised figures will be available in Gas Utilities (55-002) and on CANSIM.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales Advance Release
January 1994

Department store sales including concessions for January were $654 million, down 7.9% from January 1993. Sales for the major department stores were $358 million (-10.1%), while sales for the junior category were $296 million (-5.2%).

This release is an advance indicator of data to be published in the Monthly Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area survey.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Profile of Urban and Rural Areas—Part B
1991 Census

Profile of Urban and Rural Areas—Part B (Canada, Provinces and Territories) profiles urban and rural areas based on 1991 Census data.

Each profile contains population, dwelling, household and 1990 income characteristics. Population variables include language, immigration, labour force activity, mobility and fertility.

Data on farm characteristics from the Census of Agriculture have been included also.

Profile of Urban and Rural Areas—Part B (93-340, $55) is now available. See "How to Order Publications" or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Trends in Employment by Occupation
1976-1993

Labour Force Annual Averages, 1993 features an in-depth article describing long-term employment trends by their occupational distribution. This publication also presents annual averages for the estimates that are published monthly in *The Labour Force* (71-001). As well, it contains a broader range of provincial and sub-provincial annual average estimates.

Labour Force Annual Averages, 1993 (71-220, $39) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Jean-Marc Levesque (613-951-2301), Household Surveys Division. ■

Adult Criminal Court Statistics
1992 and

Adult Criminal Court Caseload Trends
1990-91 to 1992-93

These two reports contain information from the national Adult Criminal Court Survey. Both reports highlight activities of the provincial/territorial courts in Quebec, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and the Yukon. *Adult Criminal Court Caseload Trends* contains Ontario data for the first time.

Adult Criminal Court Statistics contains the following information: the number of cases and charges heard; types of offences; age and sex of persons charged and convicted; case processing time; outcome and sentencing. This report presents data for federal offences only.

Adult Criminal Court Caseload Trends contains information on court workload and changes in workload over the two-year period. This report presents data for federal, provincial/territorial and municipal offences.

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023 or 1-800-387-2231) or contact the Courts Program (613-951-6645), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index
January 1994

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in January from December's level of 133.8. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 1.4% from January 1993 to January 1994. This was the smallest January-over-January index movement since 1985, when a 0.5% increase was recorded.

Construction Union Wage Rates and Indexes (1986 = 100) comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for cities where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033 to 2038.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

January 1994

Data for January 1994 are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Tobacco Products

January 1994

Tobacco product firms produced 3.81 billion cigarettes in January 1994, a 6.8% decrease from 4.09r (revised) billion produced in January 1993.

Domestic sales in January 1994 totalled 1.94 billion cigarettes, down 2.5% from 1.99 billion sold in January 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The January 1994 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps

January 1994

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 23,578,000 light bulbs and tubes in January 1994, a 7.2% increase from 21,999,000r (revised) units in January 1993.

The January 1994 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

December 1993

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,174.0 million in December 1993, up 2.3% from December 1992.

Operating expenses totalled $841.3 million, down 11.8% from December 1992. Net operating revenue totalled $332.7 million, a 72.7% jump from December 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The December 1993 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) will be released shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National Balance Sheet Accounts, Annual Estimates 1983-1992.
Catalogue number 13-214
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Pack of Selected Processed Fruits (excl. Apples), 1993.
Catalogue number 32-234
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16; Other Countries: US$18).

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables, 1993.
Catalogue number 32-240
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16; Other Countries: US$18).

Refined Petroleum Products, November 1993.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin, Quarter Ended December 1993.
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Strategies for Success: A Profile of Growing Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (GSMEs) in Canada.
Catalogue number 61-523E
(Canada: $15; United States: US$18; Other Countries: US$21).

The Labour Force, January 1994.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

Labour Force Annual Averages, 1993.
Catalogue number 71-220
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

Profile of Urban and Rural Areas—Part B, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-340
(Canada: $55; United States: US$66; Other Countries: US$77).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and E-STAT, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services — from seminars to consultations — are also offered. Call or write your nearest Regional Reference Centre for more information.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of February 21-25

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
February		
21	**Retail Trade**	December 1993
22	**Wholesale Trade**	December 1993
23	**Unemployment Insurance Statistics**	December 1993
24	**Canada's International Transactions in Securities**	December 1993
24	**Quarterly Financial Statistics of Enterprises**	Fourth Quarter 1993
25	**International Travel Account**	Oct.-Dec. 1993
25	**Industrial Product Price Index and Raw Materials Price Index**	January 1994

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 21, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

Census Profiles CD-ROM
1991 Census

The *Census 2A and 2B Profiles* are now available on CD-ROM. The profiles are based on data collected in the 1991 Census. They contain hundreds of cultural, demographic, housing, family and economic statistics on a single disc.

The data are available for a wide range of geographic areas such as: Canada as a whole, federal electoral districts, census divisions and subdivisions, census agglomerations, urban forward sortations areas, and individual enumeration areas.

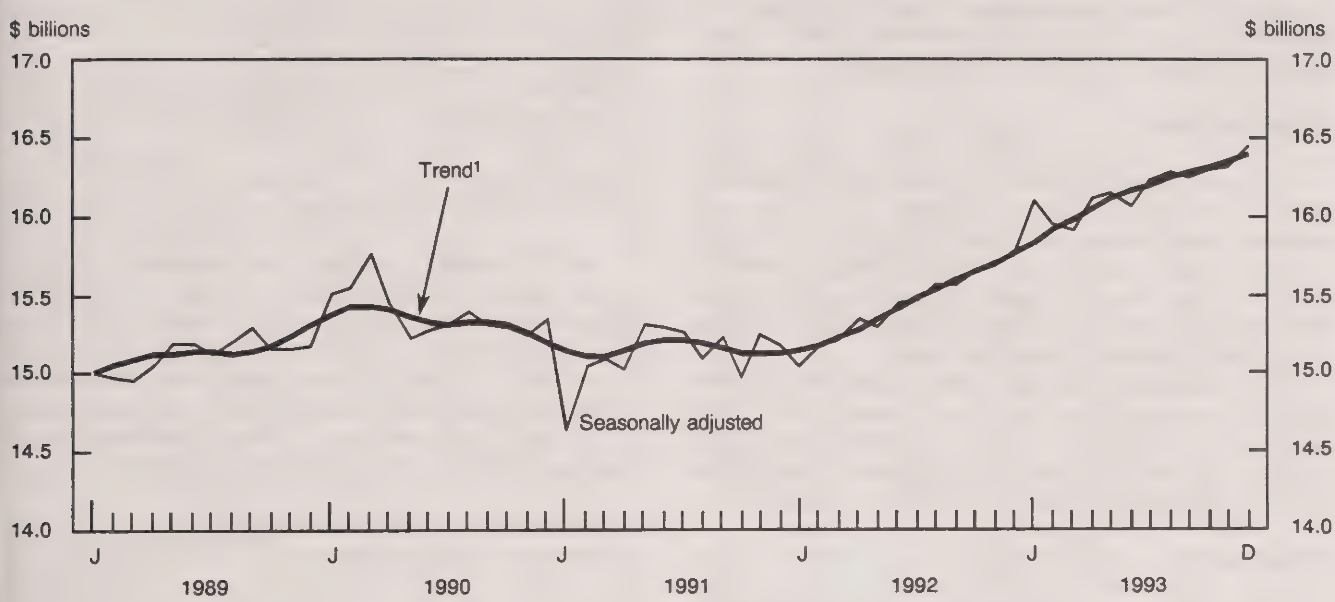
The CD-ROM includes reference materials such as the Geography Information File and the 1991 Census Dictionary.

To purchase the *1991 Census Profiles CD-ROM* or for more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Retail Sales



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

Retail Trade

December 1993 (Preliminary)

The seasonally adjusted estimate of retail sales advanced 0.9% to $16.4 billion in December after moderate monthly movements since July 1993. Five of the seven major groups, accounting for 68.2% of total retail sales, reported increases from November.

In the fourth quarter of 1993, total seasonally adjusted retail sales increased by 0.6% from the third quarter—continuing the upward movement observed in the three previous quarters.

Annual estimates for 1993 amounted to $193.8 billion, a 4.7% increase from 1992. This compares with a gain of 2.1% in 1992 and a decline of 1.8% in 1991 (after removing Federal Sales Tax from 1990 data).

Automotive sector led the strength in December

Over the past five months, the retail sales trend has decelerated from what had been steady, modest growth since March 1992.

Seasonally adjusted, the month-to-month gain in December followed a 0.1% gain in November (revised upward from -0.2%) and a 0.3% gain in October. December's largest increase was in the automotive sector, where sales rose 2.0% to $5.77 billion. This was the fourth consecutive monthly increase. This growth is attributable to a strong 4.3% rise in sales by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers—also a fourth consecutive monthly increase. The number of new motor vehicles sold rose 2.5% in December. A small dampening of this increase resulted from a 4.3% decline in gasoline service stations' sales. The trend for the automotive sector has been rising steadily since January 1992.

Also contributing to the overall increase were higher sales in the general merchandise (+1.9% to $1.75 billion) and furniture (+2.2% to $914 million) sectors. Sales were lower in the food (-0.4% to $4.25 billion) and drug (-1.5% to $986 million) sectors.

Provinces and territories

Six provinces and territories recorded month-to-month increases. The largest gains in dollar terms were in Ontario (+2.0%) and British Columbia (+1.2%). These were partly offset by decreases in New Brunswick (-2.9%) and Manitoba (-1.8%). Sales levels for Quebec remained unchanged.

Quarterly sales

Total seasonally adjusted retail sales increased by 0.6% in the fourth quarter of 1993. This gain was weaker than the growth rates of 0.9%, 0.8% and 1.8% reported during the three previous quarters. Four of the seven major groups posted sales increases. Lower sales were reported in the clothing, drug, and other retail stores sectors.

Six provinces and territories contributed to the general increase during the fourth quarter, with gains ranging from 0.6% to 4.9%. Lower sales were recorded by the four Atlantic provinces and the Yukon Territory; sales levels were unchanged in Quebec.

Unadjusted

Year-over-year, unadjusted sales in December were $1.06 billion higher than in December 1992. All groups gained sales except gasoline service stations (-3.0%). The biggest increases were posted by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (+13.6% to $3.1 billion) and household furniture and appliance stores (+9.0% to $1.0 billion).

Year-over-year, sales increased for all provinces compared with December 1992. In dollar terms, increases were led by Ontario (+5.1%), Quebec (+6.4%), British Columbia (+7.2%) and Alberta (+5.7%).

Sales continued to strengthen in 1993

All sectors posted sales increases in 1993. Three sectors (accounting for 66.5% of total sales) led the growth—in order of dollar impact: automotive (+5.5%), food (+4.2%) and drugs (+10.0%). Only marginal growth was reported by the general merchandise sector.

Retail sales by sector

	1993	1992 to 1993
	$ millions	% change
Food	50,609	4.2
Drug	11,794	10.0
Clothing	11,341	5.5
Furniture	10,579	7.6
Automotive	66,413	5.5
General merchandise	20,949	0.4
Other	22,086	3.3
Total, all stores	**193,770**	**4.7**

All provinces except Newfoundland reported higher sales in 1993 than in 1992. The largest increases in terms of dollar impact were recorded by Ontario (+3.8%), Quebec (+5.0%) and British Columbia (+7.8%). The growth in these three provinces was mainly attributable to the automotive, food, and drug sectors. The growth rate was relatively uniform among the other provinces.

Retail sales by province and territory

	1993	1992 to 1993
	$ millions	% change
Newfoundland	3,331	-0.8
Prince Edward Island	840	5.3
Nova Scotia	6,394	4.7
New Brunswick	4,985	4.7
Quebec	47,316	5.0
Ontario	71,287	3.8
Manitoba	6,647	4.0
Saskatchewan	5,712	6.2
Alberta	20,290	4.4
British Columbia	26,350	7.8
Yukon	203	2.0
Northwest Territories	414	5.7

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The December 1993 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

Trade group	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993 r	Dec. 1993p	Dec. 1992 to Dec. 1993	Dec. 1992	Sept. 1993 r	Oct. 1993 r	Nov. 1993 r	Dec. 1993p	Nov. 1993 to Dec. 1993	Dec. 1992 to Dec. 1993
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Food											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,144	3,773	4,343	4.8	3,897	3,939	3,968	3,983	3,969	-0.4	1.8
All other food stores	323	261	340	5.2	265	283	281	280	277	-1.3	4.4
Drug											
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,149	1,001	1,250	8.8	915	1,001	1,000	1,002	986	-1.5	7.8
Clothing											
Shoe stores	173	157	188	8.5	123	135	138	136	135	-0.7	9.5
Men's clothing stores	294	186	313	6.5	143	146	152	149	151	1.4	5.2
Women's clothing stores	510	338	525	3.1	317	313	318	313	322	2.9	1.6
Other clothing stores	579	408	606	4.7	335	356	353	354	352	-0.8	4.9
Furniture											
Household furniture and appliance stores	943	785	1,028	9.0	671	712	701	705	723	2.4	7.7
Household furnishings stores	219	210	237	8.4	177	186	182	189	191	1.3	8.1
Automotive											
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	2,725	3,369	3,096	13.6	3,286	3,477	3,503	3,539	3,690	4.3	12.3
Gasoline service stations	1,169	1,193	1,133	-3.0	1,180	1,202	1,180	1,196	1,145	-4.3	-3.0
Automotive parts, accessories and services	969	1,020	1,043	7.7	874	917	917	920	930	1.1	6.4
General merchandise											
General merchandise stores	3,006	2,141	3,044	1.3	1,752	1,739	1,769	1,714	1,746	1.9	-0.3
Retail stores not elsewhere classified											
Other semi-durable goods stores	885	596	912	3.0	560	555	561	566	568	0.4	1.4
Other durable goods stores	838	447	897	6.9	413	437	438	440	440	-0.1	6.5
All other retail stores n.e.c.	1,254	797	1,286	2.5	830	842	837	823	825	0.2	-0.6
Total, retail sales	**19,181**	**16,681**	**20,243**	**5.5**	**15,740**	**16,242**	**16,298**	**16,309**	**16,450**	**0.9**	**4.5**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	16,456	13,311	17,147	4.2	12,454	12,765	12,794	12,771	12,758	-0.1	2.4
Department store type merchandise	8,597	6,267	9,002	4.7	5,407	5,582	5,613	5,568	5,613	0.8	3.8
Provinces and territories											
Newfoundland	359	298	359	0.1	282	278	282	278	279	0.6	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	82	73	86	4.5	68	71	72	71	71	-0.9	4.1
Nova Scotia	635	558	665	4.8	515	543	540	540	537	-0.6	4.2
New Brunswick	486	437	497	2.2	402	422	422	419	407	-2.9	1.1
Quebec	4,335	3,961	4,613	6.4	3,773	3,950	3,957	3,986	3,985	--	5.6
Ontario	7,302	6,199	7,677	5.1	5,843	5,964	5,982	5,957	6,075	2.0	4.0
Manitoba	695	582	698	0.5	557	558	573	560	550	-1.8	-1.2
Saskatchewan	566	505	616	8.8	466	483	484	487	497	2.1	6.7
Alberta	2,046	1,780	2,162	5.7	1,657	1,686	1,708	1,733	1,742	0.5	5.1
British Columbia	2,618	2,235	2,806	7.2	2,129	2,233	2,227	2,226	2,253	1.2	5.8
Yukon	18	16	19	2.5	16	17	17	17	17	-0.5	3.0
Northwest Territories	38	37	45	17.2	32	36	36	36	37	2.6	15.2

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Education Statistics Bulletin: The Elementary-secondary Teaching Force

1991-92

In 1991-92, there were 284,170 full-time public school teachers, up 9% from 1981-82. The majority of this growth was in Ontario, due to a change in the funding of its Roman Catholic schools during this period.

Approximately 60% of elementary and secondary teachers were women in 1991-92, a 4% increase on the decade.

About 71% of school administrators were men in 1991-92, down from over 80% in 1981-82.

The average age of the teaching force was 42 years in 1991-92, compared with 38 years in 1981-82.

Only 11% of all teachers were under 30 in 1991-92, compared with 18% in 1981-82.

The Vol. 16, No. 2 issue of *Education Statistics Bulletin: The Elementary-secondary Teaching Force* (81-002, $4.90/$49) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on these data, contact Crystal Sewards (613-951-1498), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

December 1993

In December, production of construction type plywood totalled 147 876 cubic metres, a 10.6% decrease from 165 429 cubic metres in December 1992.

For January to December 1993, production totalled 1 824 004 cubic metres, a 0.8% decrease from 1 838 275 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The December 1993 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills in British Columbia

December 1993

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 754 561 cubic metres of lumber and ties in December 1993, a 0.3% increase from 2 745 299 cubic metres in December 1992.

For January to December 1993, production totalled 33 942 127 cubic metres, up 1.6% from 33 395 844 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The December 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Soft Drinks

January 1994

Data for January 1994 on soft drink production are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Fruit and Vegetable Production
February 1994 Issue

The most recent updates to data on the area, production and value of fruits and vegetables are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1395, 1397-1399, 1401-1406, 5587-5590, 5593-5610, 5614-5620, 5623, 5624 and 5627.

The February issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, $24/$72) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Gerry Mason (613-951-0573), Agriculture Division. ■

Processed Fruits and Vegetables
December 1993

Data for December 1993 on processed fruits and vegetables are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables—Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be available shortly.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Poultry Products Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the poultry products industry (SIC 1012) totalled $2,271.4 million, down 1.9% from $2,315.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5381.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Wooden Door and Window Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wooden door and window industry (SIC 2543) totalled $1,043.8 million, down 1.2% from $1,056.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5465.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $53).

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Coated and Treated Paper Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the coated and treated paper industry (SIC 2791) totalled $586.2 million, down 0.6% from $589.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5492.

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Other Rolled, Cast and Extruded Non-ferrous Metal Products Industries
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other rolled, cast and extruded non-ferrous metal products industries (SIC 2999) totalled $725.7 million, down 6.4% from $775.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5514.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Power Boiler and Heat Exchanger Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the power boiler and heat exchanger industry (SIC 3011) totalled $531.1 million, down 6.5% from $568.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5516.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Heating Equipment Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the heating equipment industry (SIC 3071) totalled $458.9 million, down 8.6% from $502.3 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5535.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Structural Concrete Products Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the structural concrete products industry (SIC 3542) totalled $215.8 million, down 26.1% from $291.9 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6853.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Refined Petroleum Products (Except Lubricating Oil and Grease) Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the refined petroleum products industry (except lubricating oil and grease) (SIC 3611) totalled $16,936.7 million, down 3.3% from $17,512.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6866.

Data for this industry will be released in *Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries* (45-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Printing Ink Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the printing ink industry (SIC 3791) totalled $279.9 million, up 11.2% from $251.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6880.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Aviation Service Bulletin, Vol. 26, No. 2.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Education Statistics Bulletin: The Elementary-secondary Teaching Force. Vol. 16, No. 2.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49; United States: US$5.90/US$59; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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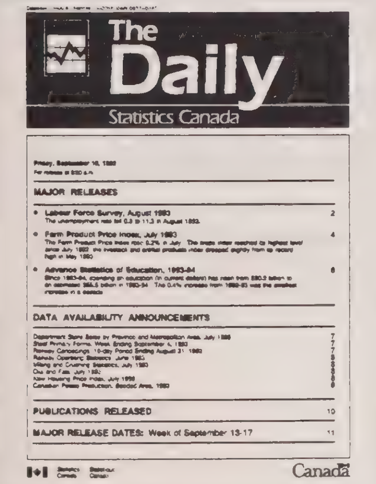

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Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale Trade

December 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted, wholesale merchants' sales have increased for eight consecutive months. In December, sales reached $18.3 billion, up 1.8% from the previous month. This followed a 1.9% increase in November and a 1.4% gain in October. For 1993, annual sales totalled $205.0 billion, up 11.6% from 1992.

Sales

In December, seven of the nine trade groups posted sales increases. The most significant monthly gain in dollar terms was recorded by suppliers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies (+20.9%). This was greatly influenced by the 1992-93 small business investment tax credit (ITC) program on new equipment purchases (allowing Canadian farmers and small businesses a 10% writedown on their income tax) that ended in December. Also recording higher sales were distributors of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (+1.8%) and wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (+1.9%). This latter group was also affected by the ITC.

Lower sales were reported by suppliers of apparel goods (-4.2%) and by distributors of household goods (-2.8%)—the second consecutive monthly decline for both of these trade groups.

Regionally, except for the Yukon and Northwest Territories, all provinces recorded higher sales in December. The highest was Saskatchewan (+10.9%), followed by Nova Scotia (+10.2%) and Prince Edward Island (+8.3%).

On an annual basis, wholesale merchants' sales increased 11.6% in 1993, totalling $205.0 billion at year-end. Except for household goods, all other trade groups recorded higher year-over-year sales. As in 1992, the largest increase in dollar terms in 1993 was by distributors of other machinery, equipment and supplies (+15.6%), which accounted for 22.2% of the total wholesale trade. Industrial, commercial and institutional users are the most important buyers, accounting for close to three-fourths of all purchases of such products (computers and related machinery and equipment, packaged sofware, industrial machinery and electronic machinery, equipment supplies, etc.).

Other significant contributors to the annual growth in 1993 were wholesalers of other products (farm and paper products, agricultural supplies, industrial and household chemicals, etc.) and suppliers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products—which recorded strong increases of 12.4% and 7.1% respectively.

Inventories

Wholesale merchants' inventories remained unchanged, totalling $26.3 billion in December.

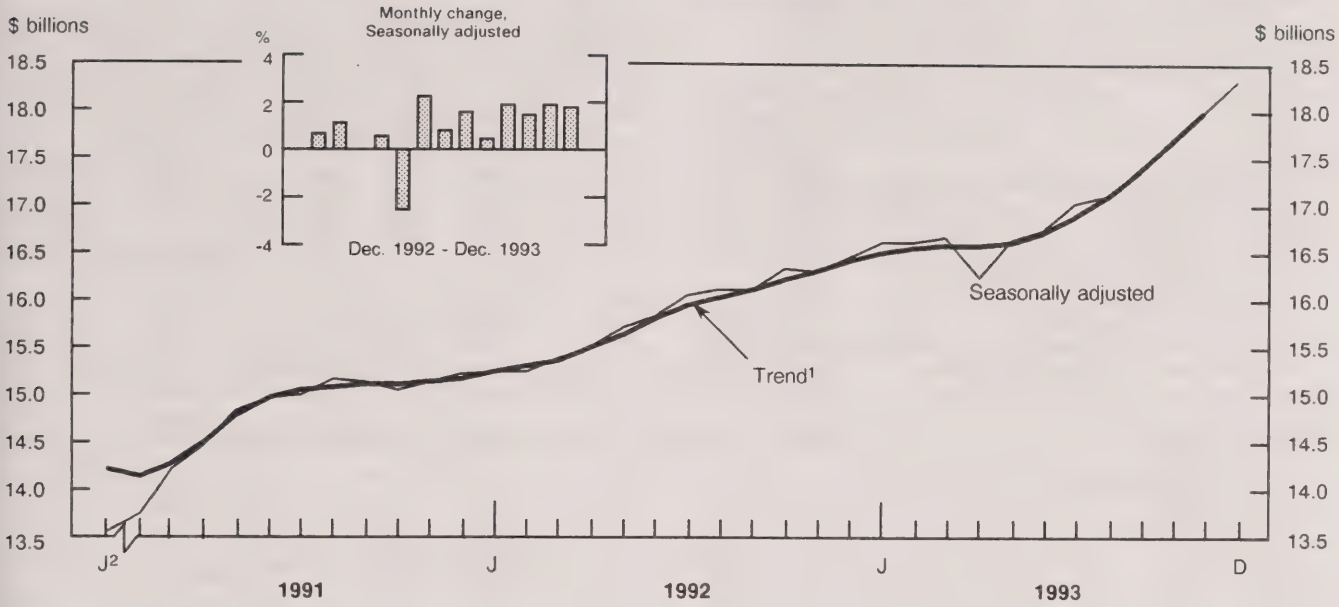
The inventories/sales ratio at the end of December was down to 1.44/1, from 1.46/1 at the end of November.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

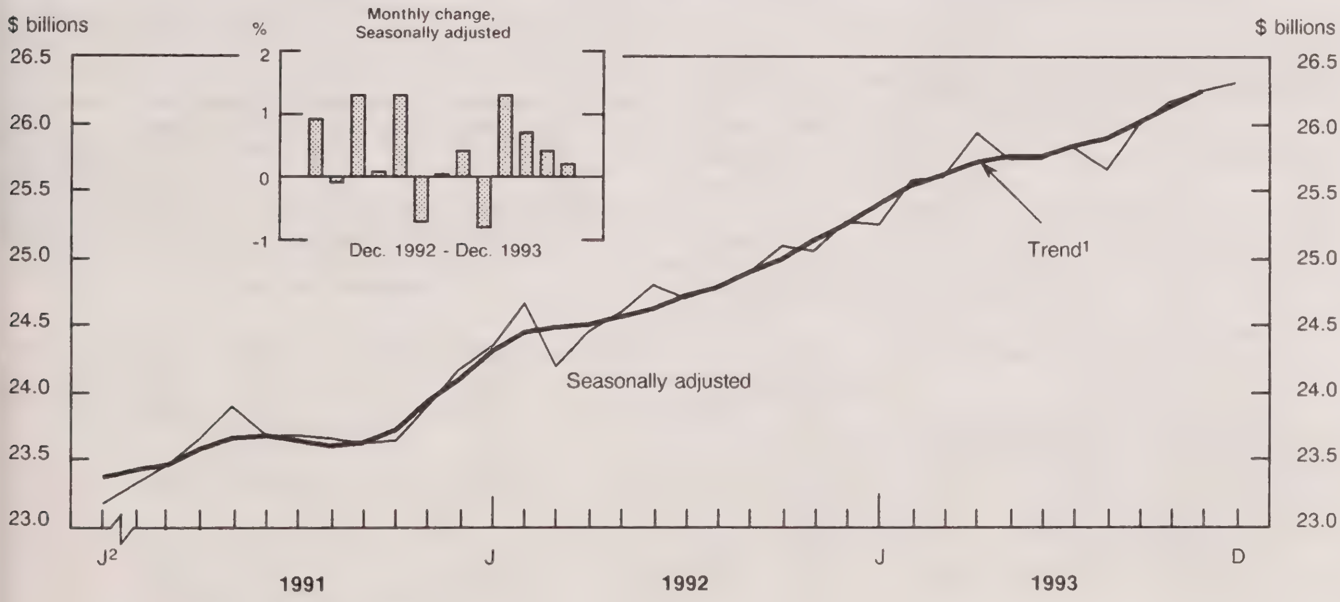
The December issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales



Wholesale merchants' inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

[2] *Prior to 1991, data include Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax, is not included in the 1991 and later data.*

Wholesale merchants' sales

Trade group	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993[r]	Dec. 1993[p]	Dec. 1992 to Dec. 1993	Dec. 1992	Sept. 1993[r]	Oct. 1993[r]	Nov. 1993[r]	Dec. 1993[p]	Nov. 1993 to Dec. 1993	Dec. 1992 to Dec. 1993
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,482	4,736	4,854	8.3	4,387	4,460	4,543	4,618	4,700	1.8	7.1
Apparel and dry goods	265	420	264	-0.7	435	459	469	462	442	-4.2	1.6
Household goods	589	763	556	-5.7	601	586	600	590	573	-2.8	-4.6
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,475	2,040	1,712	16.0	1,773	1,906	1,927	1,978	2,021	2.2	14.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	994	1,318	1,080	8.6	1,159	1,249	1,240	1,252	1,256	0.3	8.4
Lumber and building materials	1,133	1,681	1,333	17.6	1,563	1,635	1,641	1,709	1,764	3.3	12.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	315	355	498	57.8	349	390	416	441	533	20.9	52.7
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,868	4,243	4,564	18.0	3,625	3,984	4,008	4,111	4,189	1.9	15.6
Other products	2,465	2,900	2,791	13.3	2,529	2,738	2,815	2,832	2,843	0.4	12.4
Total, all trades	**15,589**	**18,456**	**17,653**	**13.2**	**16,421**	**17,408**	**17,658**	**17,992**	**18,322**	**1.8**	**11.6**
Provinces and territories											
Newfoundland	167	190	178	6.9	167	173	177	173	177	2.3	5.7
Prince Edward Island	43	35	41	-2.6	43	37	35	36	39	8.3	-8.8
Nova Scotia	360	359	416	15.5	366	386	378	377	416	10.2	13.7
New Brunswick	230	242	232	1.1	239	237	232	233	239	2.7	--
Quebec	3,639	4,488	3,995	9.8	3,978	4,123	4,192	4,267	4,318	1.2	8.6
Ontario	6,617	7,733	7,344	11.0	6,892	7,165	7,313	7,448	7,534	1.1	9.3
Manitoba	511	570	581	13.8	570	559	575	595	621	4.4	9.0
Saskatchewan	453	520	579	27.8	480	520	548	547	607	10.9	26.6
Alberta	1,413	1,746	1,763	24.8	1,472	1,636	1,669	1,736	1,783	2.7	21.1
British Columbia	2,136	2,551	2,502	17.1	2,192	2,548	2,516	2,557	2,566	0.4	17.1
Yukon and Northwest Territories	20	22	20	-0.7	23	23	23	24	23	-2.4	1.4

Wholesale merchants' inventories

Trade group	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993[r]	Dec. 1993[p]	Dec. 1992 to Dec. 1993	Dec. 1992	Sept. 1993[r]	Oct. 1993[r]	Nov. 1993[r]	Dec. 1993[p]	Nov. 1993 to Dec. 1993	Dec. 1992 to Dec. 1993
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,276	3,353	3,303	0.8	3,262	3,271	3,279	3,323	3,300	-0.7	1.1
Apparel and dry goods	882	956	1,004	13.8	948	1,071	1,036	1,061	1,067	0.6	12.5
Household goods	1,120	1,257	1,222	9.1	1,120	1,344	1,356	1,257	1,222	-2.8	9.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,566	3,311	3,287	-7.8	3,619	3,624	3,545	3,516	3,422	-2.7	-5.5
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,097	2,327	2,330	11.1	2,188	2,261	2,292	2,380	2,397	0.7	9.6
Lumber and building materials	2,310	2,543	2,684	16.2	2,483	2,722	2,780	2,786	2,872	3.1	15.7
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,207	1,149	1,196	-0.9	1,255	1,201	1,232	1,239	1,238	-0.1	-1.3
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	6,834	7,077	7,063	3.4	7,080	7,029	7,071	7,179	7,250	1.0	2.4
Other products	3,271	3,483	3,515	7.4	3,316	3,464	3,575	3,518	3,539	0.6	6.7
Total, all trades	**24,564**	**25,456**	**25,604**	**4.2**	**25,273**	**25,989**	**26,165**	**26,259**	**26,307**	**0.2**	**4.1**

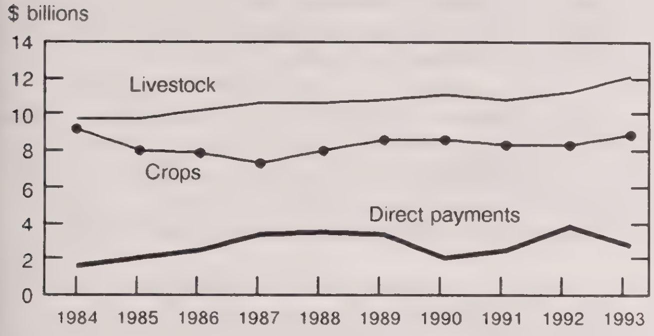
r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

Farm Cash Receipts

1993

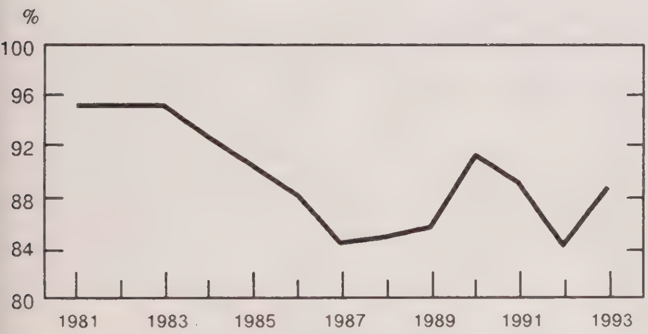
Farm cash receipts for 1993 totalled $23.7 billion, 2.2% higher than the $23.2 billion in 1992. Livestock receipts increased 8.3% to a record $12.2 billion. Crop receipts rose 7.5% to $8.9 billion, the highest level since 1984. These increases offset a 28% drop in direct payments.

Farm cash receipts



Receipts from the market—the sum of crop and livestock receipts—reached $21.0 billion in 1993. The share of total receipts from the market rose to 89%, from the record low of 84% in 1992. Despite this increase, the share of receipts from the market remained well below 95%, the average between 1971 and 1983.

Share of cash receipts from the market



Note to users

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in Agriculture Economic Statistics Supplement II *(10-603E, Issue 93-002, $21/$42).*

Livestock receipts

Livestock and animal product receipts for 1993 were a record $12.2 billion, 8.3% above the previous high of $11.2 billion in 1992. The increase was due to higher cattle, hog and chicken receipts.

Cattle receipts rose 13% to $4.6 billion in 1993, from $4.0 billion a year earlier. Prices were 14% higher as output was lower than expected in the United States and as the value of the Canadian dollar declined. Both domestic slaughter and live exports were little changed from 1992. Exports were running ahead of the year-earlier level until the end of August, when stronger domestic prices related to the expansion of the cattle herd reversed the trend.

Hog receipts reached $2.1 billion in 1993, 16% higher than $1.8 billion in 1992. The increase resulted from a 16% rise in prices, as marketings were virtually unchanged. Prices were supported by lower-than-expected U.S. marketings, losses from the summer flooding in the U.S. Midwest, and the lower value of the Canadian dollar.

Chicken receipts for 1993 totalled $1.0 billion, compared to the previous year's $927 million. Quantities marketed rose 6.6% as strong demand led to increased production quotas. Prices were up 2.1%.

Crop receipts

Crop receipts rose to $8.9 billion in 1993, a 7.5% increase from $8.2 billion in 1992. Higher Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments and record receipts for canola, soybeans and potatoes offset a decline in wheat receipts.

CWB payments were $1.0 billion in 1993, compared with $468 million a year earlier. In 1992, farmers received $15 million in final payments for the 1990/91 crop and $253 million in interim payments for the 1991/92 crop. Similar payments in 1993 totalled $431 million and $348 million, respectively, as world grain prices strengthened.

Receipts from canola, soybeans and potatoes all reached new highs in 1993. Canola receipts increased 17% to $1.2 billion as prices rose 10% despite the record Canadian crop. Marketings were up 5.7%, reflecting record domestic crush and export movement during the last five months of the year. Soybean receipts were $417 million, an increase of $107 million, as supplies in the U.S. tightened due to flooding in the Midwest. Potato receipts rose 29% to $467 million as marketings increased 22% after the harvest of a record crop in 1992.

Wheat receipts fell 19% to $1.8 billion in 1993, the lowest level since 1978. The 17% drop in marketings reflected the lower quality of the 1992 and 1993 harvests and reduced export demand from Russia and China, traditionally Canada's largest grain customers.

Direct payments

Direct program payments in 1993 totalled $2.7 billion, a 28% decrease from the year-earlier $3.7 billion. Lower other (ad hoc), tripartite, Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) and provincial stabilization payments offset higher crop insurance payments.

Other (ad hoc) payments fell to $62 million in 1993, from $647 million the previous year, as payments under the Farm Support and Adjustment Measures II program wound down. Tripartite payments were $21 million, compared with $371 million a year earlier—when low market prices for hogs and slaughter cattle triggered payments.

NISA payments dropped from $338 million to $130 million. Most of the 1993 NISA payments were from the 1991 and 1992 programs, which had fewer participants and smaller average withdrawals than the 1990 program. Provincial stabilization payments fell 39% to $263 million, as payments on corn and hogs in Quebec were much lower.

The increase in crop insurance payments, from $397 million in 1992 to $763 million in 1993, reflected the adverse growing and harvesting conditions that prevailed in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582-3592.

The January-December 1993 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, $11/$44) will be available the last week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Randy Kroeker (613-951-3154), Agriculture Division.

Total cash receipts from farming operations

	1992	1993	1992 to 1993
	$ millions		% change
Canada	**23,191.6**	**23,697.3**	**2.2**
Newfoundland	62.8	62.4	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	225.2	235.2	4.4
Nova Scotia	313.8	311.9	-0.6
New Brunswick	264.3	279.3	5.7
Quebec	3,783.5	3,772.6	-0.3
Ontario	5,882.5	5,918.7	0.6
Manitoba	2,105.2	2,285.6	8.6
Saskatchewan	4,305.9	4,467.0	3.7
Alberta	4,891.2	4,937.9	1.0
British Columbia	1,357.3	1,426.7	5.1

Note: *Totals may not add due to rounding.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Local Government Long-term Debt

January 1994

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Provincial/Territorial Government Finance: Financial Management System Basis

1988/89 to 1993/94

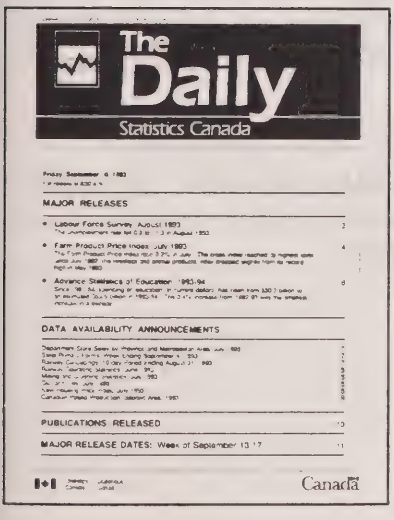
On a Financial Management System (FMS) basis total revenues for all provincial and territorial governments are expected to reach $151.4 billion in fiscal year 1993/94, while expenditures are estimated to total $172.6 billion. The resulting deficit is estimated at $21.2 billion.

Estimates for 1993/94 and revised estimates for 1991/92 and 1992/93 are now available on the finances of provincial and territorial governments. Actual data are also available for the period of 1988/89 to 1990/91.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2781-2793.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Sauvé (613-951-2924), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■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Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, December 1993.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

Industry Price Indexes, December 1993.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 23, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

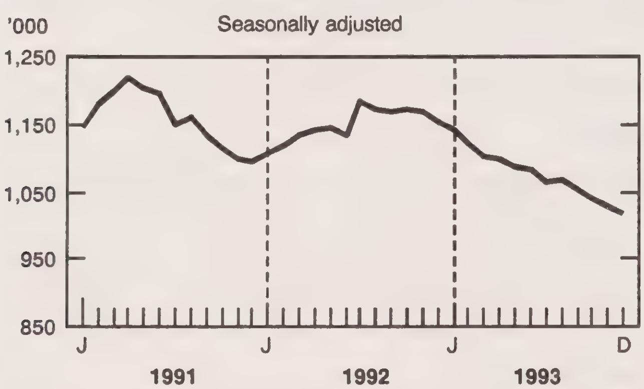
December 1993 (Preliminary)

In 1993, unemployment insurance benefits paid totalled $18.3 billion, down 5.2% from 1992. This was the first decrease since 1987, when $10.4 billion was paid to beneficiaries.

Seasonally adjusted

For the week ending December 11, 1993, the number of beneficiaries who received regular unemployment insurance benefits stood at 1,015,000, down 1.3% from a month earlier.

Beneficiaries receiving regular U. I. benefits



Between November and December 1993, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits declined in all jurisdictions except Saskatchewan and the Yukon, where slight increases were observed. Decreases exceeding 2% occurred in the Northwest Territories (-3.3%), Manitoba (-3.2%), Newfoundland (-2.8%), Alberta (-2.5%) and British Columbia (-2.4%).

Unadjusted

In December 1993, the number of beneficiaries (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was estimated at 1,264,000, down 10.7% from December 1992. Year-over-year, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 12.1% to 704,000 and the number of female beneficiaries decreased 9.0% to 560,000.

Note to users

The number of beneficiaries represents those who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

Data on benefit payments, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month and are usually final estimates. These estimates are affected by the number of working days in the reference month to process claims and pay benefits. It is common when making short-term comparisons to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Benefits shown here include payments to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries (since February 1991) and payments to claimants as self-employment assistance (since June 1992).

Beneficiaries of all types of benefits

Census metropolitan area	Beneficiaries December 1993	Dec. 1992 to Dec. 1993
		% change
St.John's	12,400	-19.1
Halifax	13,400	-4.8
Saint John	5,540	-10.1
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	11,730	-2.9
Québec	35,750	-0.7
Sherbrooke	7,250	-15.9
Trois-Rivières	9,050	-9.1
Montréal	147,060	-13.7
Hull	10,570	-2.6
Ottawa	15,860	-16.6
Oshawa	10,420	28.8
Toronto	123,770	-15.3
Hamilton	18,590	-16.1
St.Catharines-Niagara	15,280	-16.0
Kitchener	10,620	-13.0
London	9,870	-16.7
Windsor	8,510	-13.3
Sudbury	6,520	-13.6
Thunder Bay	5,290	-8.6
Winnipeg	21,760	-14.7
Regina	5,240	-10.9
Saskatoon	7,030	-10.9
Calgary	26,060	-18.6
Edmonton	30,320	-9.8
Vancouver	59,080	-12.5
Victoria	8,650	-13.2

Unemployment insurance disbursements in December 1993 totalled $1.5 billion, down 10.2% from December 1992. For 1993 as a whole, $18.3 billion was paid in benefits, down 5.2% from 1992. The decrease in benefit payments in 1993 was attributable to a decline in the number of beneficiaries and to a reduction in the benefit rate—from 60% to 57% of insurable earnings—that became effective on April 4, 1993.

Regular benefits (which represent four-fifths of total benefits paid) amounted to $14.6 billion in 1993. Next were training benefits at $1.5 billion and family-related benefits (maternity, parental, adoption) at $1.3 billion. The other special benefits totalled $0.9 billion in 1993.

A total of 350,000 claims (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in December 1993, down 9.6% from December 1992. For 1993 as a whole, 3,322,000 claims were received, a 12.7% decrease from 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The December 1993 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for October, November and December 1993, will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment insurance statistics

		December 1992	October 1993	November 1993	December 1993	November 1993 to December 1993
		seasonally adjusted				% change
Regular benefits						
Beneficiaries	'000	1,154	1,037r	1,028p	1,015p	-1.3
Amount paid	$'000	1,297,528	1,144,538	1,153,084	1,157,471	0.4
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,055	4,448	4,499	4,521	0.5
						December 1992 to December 1993
		unadjusted				% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,415	1,062r	1,128p	1,264p	-10.7
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,176	853r	916p	1,029p	-12.5
Claims received	'000	388	288	386	350	-9.6
Amount paid	$'000	1,642,919	1,146,671	1,349,944	1,475,611	-10.2
Weeks of benefits	'000	6,049	4,315	5,088	5,436	-10.1
Average weekly benefit	$	260.33	255.38	257.77	262.01	0.6
		1992		1993		1992 to 1993
						% change
Year-to-date						
Beneficiaries—average	'000	1,388		1,290p		-7.1
Claims received	'000	3,806		3,322		-12.7
Amount paid	$'000	19,308,233		18,296,646		-5.2
Weeks of benefits	'000	73,795		68,469		-7.2
Average weekly benefit	$	254.72		260.20		2.2

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers
January 1994

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 173 825 thousand square metres in January 1994, up 17.2% from 148 283r (revised) thousand square metres a year earlier.

The January 1994 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation
January 1994

Manufacturers shipped 2 177 603 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in January 1994, down 28.0% from 3 023 325 square metres a year earlier and down 17.5% from 2 640 712 square metres a month earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The January 1994 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies
December 1993

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 12.6% to 2 049 227 cubic metres in December 1993, from 1 820 352 cubic metres after revisions in December 1992.

Stocks on hand at the end of December 1993 totalled 2 656 298 cubic metres, up 8.0% from 2 460 498 cubic metres in December 1992.

At the end of December 1993, year-to-date production totalled 25 831 652 cubic metres, up 15.9% from 22 292 670 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The December 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available later.

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa
December 1993

Data for the fourth quarter of 1993 on the production and stocks of tea, coffee and cocoa are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

The December 1993 issue of *Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa* (32-025, $6.75/$27) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

School Board Revenues and Expenditures
1900-1991 and 1973-1991

Data for the 1900-1991 period and for the 1973-1991 period are now available on school board revenues and expenditures.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00590301-00590303.

For more information, contact Claudio Pagliarello (613-951-1508), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Elementary and Secondary Education Expenditures
1954-55 to 1990-91 and 1993-94

Data for the 1954-55 to 1990-91 period (by type) and for 1993-94 (by source) are now available on elementary and secondary education expenditures.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00590305 and 00590306.

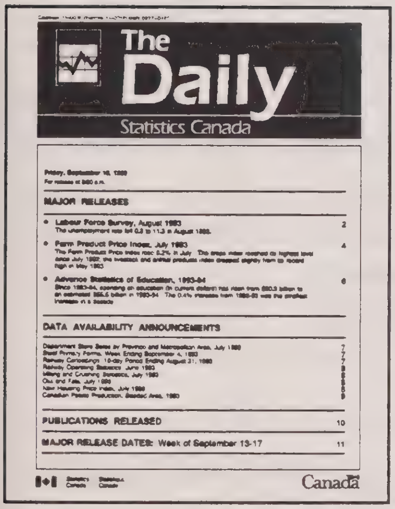
For more information, contact Claudio Pagliarello (613-951-1508), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Private School Revenues and Expenditures
1947-48 to 1991-92

Data for the 1947-48 to 1991-92 period are now available for private school revenues and expenditures.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00590401 and 00590402.

For more information, contact Claudio Pagliarello (613-951-1508), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■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Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

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Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, January 1994.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables—Monthly, December 1993.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, January 1994.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Construction Type Plywood, December 1993.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Lamps (light bulbs and tubes), January 1994.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

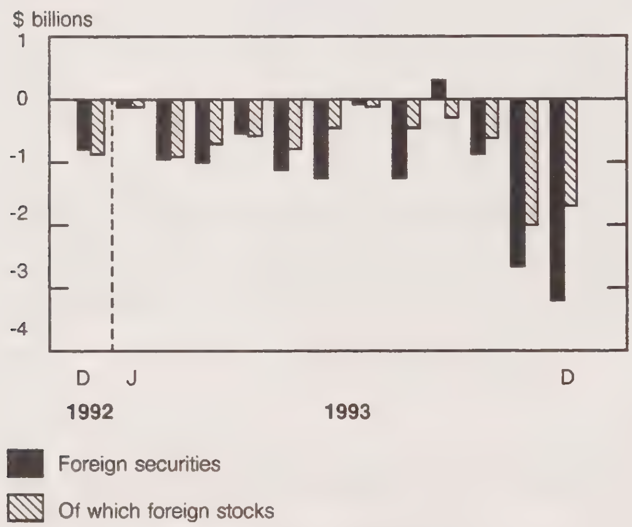
MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

December 1993

In December 1993, the net purchase of foreign securities by Canadian residents climbed to a new high of $3.2 billion, following the almost equally massive $2.7 billion in November. This brought to $12.8 billion the Canadian investment in foreign securities for the whole of 1993—double the previous record of 1992. December's net investment was roughly split between stocks and bonds. By contrast, in November, 75% of the Canadian investment went to stocks.

Canadian investment in foreign securities



As for the Canadian market, non-residents resumed their investment in Canadian securities, bringing in $2.4 billion, which more than offset the net reduction of $1.0 billion in November. The net investment in December was spread among Canadian stocks ($1.1 billion), bonds ($0.7 billion) and money market instruments ($0.6 billion).

Foreign securities

In December, some two-thirds of the $1.7 billion net investment in foreign stocks was by Canadian mutual funds. These institutions directed the bulk of their investment into overseas stocks.

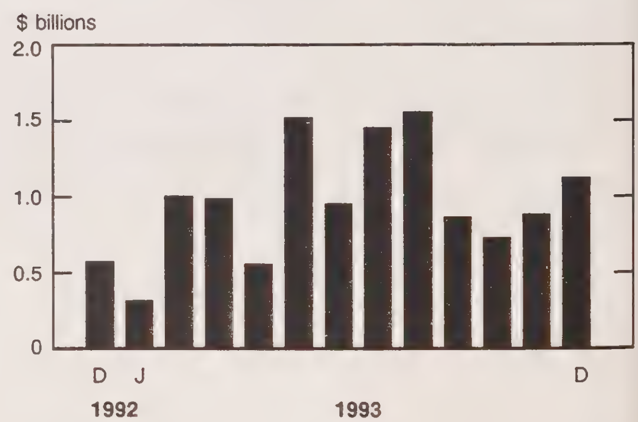
The large $1.5 billion net investment in foreign bonds in December went two-thirds into U.S. bonds (mainly U.S. treasury bonds) and one-third into overseas bonds. (December's data include a number of revisions for previous months of 1993.)

Canadian stocks

The $1.1 billion net purchase of Canadian stocks in December brought to $11.9 billion the total 1993 net investment by non-residents—nearly double the previous record of $6.6 billion in 1987. December's net investment went two-thirds into existing shares and one-third to new shares, and continued to come mostly from the United States. A marginal $0.2 billion net investment came from overseas investors.

Gross value of trading in Canadian equities with non-residents amounted to a substantial $6.7 billion, slightly lower than the record $7.0 billion of November. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Index, rose 3.4% in December and ended 1993 with a healthy 33% gain over 1992.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian stocks



Canadian bonds

The $0.7 billion net purchase of Canadian bonds by non-residents in December halted two months of net selling that totalled $6.0 billion. In December, the net investment was directed solely to net new issues ($1.7 billion). Non-residents continued to sell off existing bonds ($1.0 billion) as they have been doing generally since April 1993.

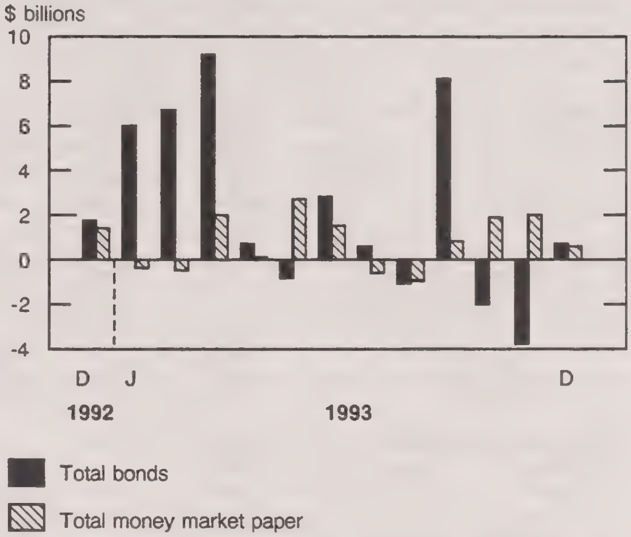
The $1.0 billion net foreign selling of existing bonds was largely in provincial direct and enterprises issues ($0.8 billion), with a small amount in federal issues ($0.2 billion). All the net selling came from Europe ($1.2 billion). Some minor net buying came from the United States ($0.2 billion). There was a marked decrease in gross trading in the secondary market to $72 billion, from $100 billion in November, as Canadian long-term rates declined while U.S. rates remained stable in December. This narrowed the differential in favour of Canada by a further 20 basis points.

The $1.7 billion investment of net new issues in December concealed sharply higher new bond issues ($4.7 billion) and retirements ($3.0 billion). The net new issues were spread over federal ($0.5 billion), corporate ($0.6 billion), federal enterprise ($0.4 billion), and provincial and provincial enterprise ($0.3 billion) issues. Some three-quarters of December's gross new issues were denominated in Canadian dollars. For 1993 as a whole, new issues were evenly split between Canadian and U.S. dollars.

Canadian money market

The $0.6 billion net investment in Canadian money market paper in December, although down sharply from the previous two months, represented the fourth consecutive monthly net investment in that market. For the first time since July, the net investment was directed to paper other than Government of Canada treasury bills. In December, non-residents reduced their holdings of Government of Canada treasury bills by $1.3 billion, but acquired $1.9 billion of other paper. Residents of the United States bought a net $2.5 billion; overseas residents sold a net $1.9 billion. Gross trading amounted to $48 billion, a high for 1993.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian bonds and money market paper



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The December 1993 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's international transactions in securities

	June 1993	July 1993	August 1993	September 1993	October 1993	November 1993	December 1993	January to December 1993	January to December 1992
					$ millions				
Canadian securities total	**5,302**	**1,378**	**-342**	**9,800**	**534**	**-1,041**	**2,381**	**48,182**	**21,729**
Bonds (net)	2,839	532	-1,005	8,066	-2,029	-3,951	714	26,998	15,794
Outstanding bonds	-1,285	-1,784	-1,585	4,105	-1,752	-4,702	-977	-549	-1,679
New Issues	5,901	4,826	1,493	6,897	2,483	2,716	4,747	54,008	42,590
Retirements	-1,777	-2,509	-913	-2,936	-2,760	-1,965	-3,056	-26,461	-25,117
Money market paper (net)	1,515	-603	-883	871	1,844	2,039	551	9,297	4,898
Government of Canada	603	-749	136	2,300	1,976	1,970	-1,292	10,940	1,915
Other money market paper	912	145	-1,019	-1,430	-132	69	1,843	-1,643	2,983
Stocks (net)	947	1,449	1,545	863	719	871	1,116	11,887	1,036
Outstanding stocks (net)	803	1,231	1,276	683	670	674	753	10,134	307
New issues (net)	145	217	269	180	49	197	363	1,753	729
Foreign securities total	**-1,254**	**-100**	**-1,246**	**272**	**-855**	**-2,667**	**-3,219**	**-12,759**	**-6,771**
Bonds (net)	-785	24	-785	555	-242	-679	-1,496	-4,016	-548
Stocks (net)	-468	-124	-461	-282	-613	-1,988	-1,723	-8,743	-6,223

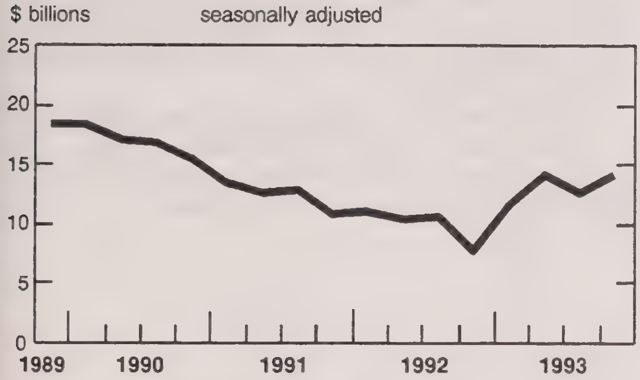
Note: Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents.
A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada. ■

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises

Fourth Quarter 1993

In the fourth quarter of 1993, seasonally adjusted operating profits of enterprises increased by 11.4% to $14.0 billion. This followed a 10.2% decline in the third quarter. These two offsetting movements returned profits in the fourth quarter to the second-quarter level. However, with the strong gains recorded in the first two quarters of 1993, fourth-quarter profit levels were almost double those attained in the fourth quarter of 1992.

Operating profits



The non-financial industries' operating profits rebounded 18.4% to $11.3 billion. This followed a decline of 5.5% in the third quarter. First-, second- and fourth-quarter increases raised profits in 1993 to their highest level since 1990, 67% above the fourth quarter of 1992. The resource-based industries—including petroleum and natural gas, wood and paper, and non-ferrous metals—led the fourth-quarter profit recovery. Strong gains were also registered in motor vehicles and transportation services.

In contrast to the non-financial industries, the financial industries' profits slumped 11.3% to $2.6 billion in the fourth quarter. Over the first three quarters of 1993, profits averaged $3.0 billion. Although profits declined in the fourth quarter of 1993, they were almost four times the $0.7 billion quarterly profits of the final quarter of 1992. Chartered banks posted the largest decline in the fourth quarter.

Non-financial industries

Motor vehicles, parts and accessories and tires: operating profits recovered to $1.0 billion in the fourth quarter after slipping to $0.6 billion in the third quarter. Profits averaged $0.9 billion over the first two quarters of 1993. Strong sales of new motor vehicles in the domestic and export markets contributed to the results. Low interest rates have been cited as a primary reason for the increased demand.

Petroleum and natural gas: fourth-quarter operating profits were $2.3 billion, up from $1.9 billion in the third quarter and unchanged from $2.3 billion in the second quarter. The results within the industry were mixed. The natural gas industry enjoyed improved results because of strong demand and prices. The petroleum industry was less profitable due to weaker oil prices.

Transportation services: operating profits improved for the fifth consecutive quarter, rising to $0.5 billion from $0.2 billion in the third quarter. In the third quarter of 1992, operating losses exceeded $200 million.

Wood and paper: operating profits increased to $0.4 billion in the fourth quarter, from $0.1 billion in the third quarter. The fourth-quarter levels were slightly better than those achieved in the first two quarters of 1993. Operating losses were registered in three of the four quarters in 1992. Profits benefited from improved prices for lumber products.

Financial industries

Chartered banks (booked-in-Canada) and other deposit-accepting intermediaries: fourth-quarter operating profits declined to $0.4 billion, from $0.8 billion in the third quarter. The profit decrease was attributable to higher provisions for future loan losses and restructuring costs. Quarterly profits were $1.6 billion in the second quarter of 1993 and $0.3 billion in the first quarter. In 1992, profits ranged from a loss of $0.3 billion to a profit of $1.1 billion. Quarterly operating profits averaged $1.2 billion throughout the 1988-1991 period.

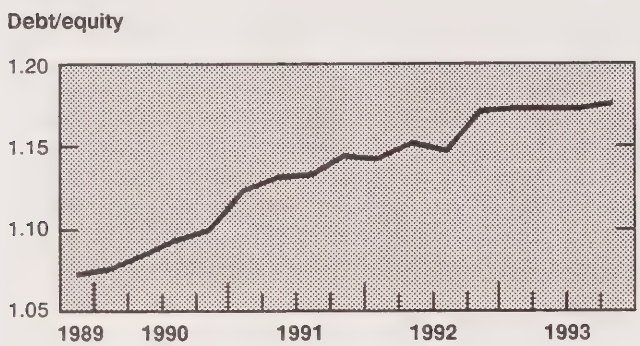
Property and casualty insurers: operating profits in the fourth quarter of 1993 remained unchanged at $0.3 billion. Operating profits averaged $0.4 billion over the first two quarters of 1993 and $0.2 billion in 1992.

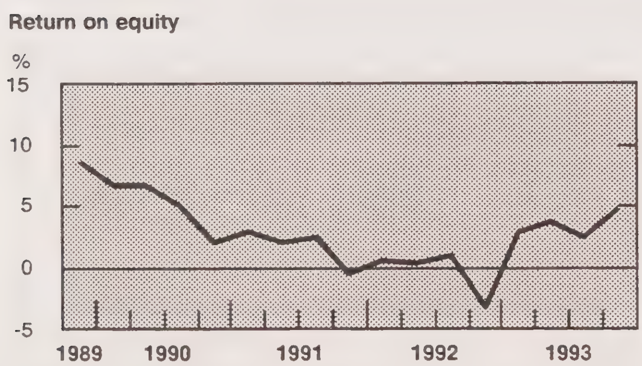
Financial ratios (all industries)

Return on equity: the rate of return on shareholders' equity—a measure of profitability—improved to 5.3% in the fourth quarter, from 3.0% in the third quarter and 4.2% in the second quarter. In the fourth quarter of 1992, asset writedowns had reduced this ratio to a low of -2.9%. In 1988, before the recession, this ratio averaged 13.5%. The most recent improvement in this indicator was due to an increase in after-tax profits to $5.6 billion in the fourth quarter, from $3.2 billion in the third quarter.

Debt to equity: this solvency indicator edged upward to 1.18 in the fourth quarter, from 1.17 over the previous four quarters. The debt to equity ratio hit bottom at 0.95 in 1987.

Financial ratios (all industries)





Summary for 1993

Annual operating profits for 1993 were $51.8 billion, compared with $39.4 billion in 1992. This marked the first annual increase in operating profits since 1988, when profits reached $82.7 billion. After-tax profits also increased for the first time in five years, rising to $16.3 billion from $0.5 billion in 1992. After-tax profits peaked in 1988 at $49.3 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3914-3971, 3974-3981.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008, $23/$92) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter for non-financial industries data (613-951-9843) or Robert Moreau for financial industries data (613-951-2512), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Detailed industry statistics are now available on an annual basis for the 1988-1992 period. For information, contact Roy St-Germain (613-951-2649), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. □

Selected financial statistics for enterprises

	First Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1993	Third Quarter 1993	Fourth Quarter 1993
	$ billions			
	unadjusted			
Balance sheet				
Cash and deposits	82.1	83.3	86.9	87.7
Accounts receivable	139.7	149.8	153.7	156.1
Inventories	120.7	121.1	121.7	122.1
Investments	434.3	449.4	460.4	466.0
Loans	634.0	627.3	635.8	643.3
Capital assets	440.0	442.2	448.6	448.8
All other assets	110.6	116.5	122.1	125.9
Total assets	**1,961.4**	**1,989.6**	**2,029.2**	**2,049.9**
Deposits (financial institutions)	612.9	615.0	617.9	628.2
Accounts payable	194.0	200.3	210.1	213.6
Borrowing	481.4	484.8	493.3	492.9
All other liabilities	262.2	276.1	287.2	296.2
Total liabilities	**1,550.5**	**1,576.2**	**1,608.5**	**1,630.9**
Share capital	223.1	223.8	230.2	231.4
Retained earnings (including surplus)	187.8	189.6	190.5	187.6
Total equity	**410.9**	**413.4**	**420.7**	**419.0**

	Fourth Quarter 1992	Third Quarter 1993	Fourth Quarter 1993	Third Quarter 1993 to Fourth Quarter 1993
	$ billions			% change
	seasonally adjusted			
Income statement				
Operating revenue	275.3	286.3	291.7	+ 1.9
Operating profit	7.5	12.5	14.0	+ 11.4
Profit before extraordinary gains	-2.9	3.2	5.6	+ 75.3
Net profit	**-3.2**	**3.2**	**5.5**	**+ 75.6**

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending February 19, 1994 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending February 19, 1994 totalled 258 299 tonnes, up 5.0% from the week-earlier 246 071 tonnes but down 8.8% from the year-earlier 283 104 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 1 774 354 tonnes, an 8.8% decrease from 1 914 449 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Crushing Statistics

January 1994

Oilseed processors crushed 193 thousand tonnes of canola in January 1994, a 22% increase from January 1993 (159 thousand tonnes) but a 2% decrease from December 1993. The domestic crush for the current crop year (from August 1, 1993 to July 31, 1994) continued at a record level: 1.1 million tonnes of canola had been crushed by the end of January 1994.

Canola oil production totalled 80 thousand tonnes, up 23% from 66 thousand tonnes in January 1993. Canola meal production was also substantial at 119 thousand tonnes, up from 97 thousand tonnes in January 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The January 1994 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) will be released in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

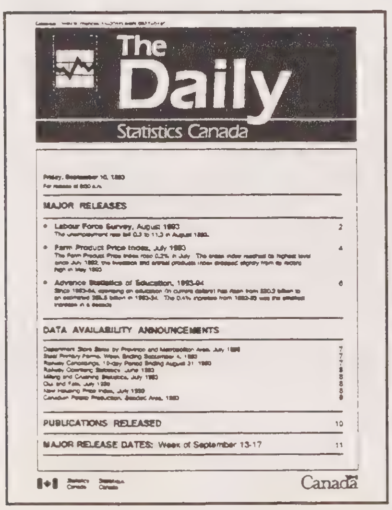
Canadian Telecommunications Plant Price Indexes

1992 (Revised)

There was a special revision of the Canadian Telecommunications Plant Price Indexes total and of the index for central office equipment. After revision, the total index declined 3.2% in 1992, mostly due to central office equipment (-6.6%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2021.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■



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Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter Ended December 1993.
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, December 1993.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 1.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75; United States: US$11.25/US$90; Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105).

Farm Product Price Index, December 1993.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Service Industries Service Bulletin, Advance Information, 1992. Vol. 5, No. 3.
Catalogue number 63-015
(Canada: $7.20/$43; United States: US$8.65/US$52; Other Countries: US$10/US$60).

Building Permits, December 1993.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

Film and Video, 1991-92.
Catalogue number 87-204
(Canada: $24; United States: US$29; Other Countries: US$34).

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Statistics Canada

Friday, February 25, 1994
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

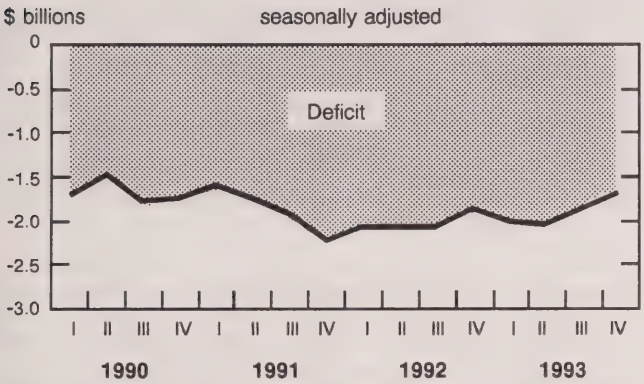
MAJOR RELEASES

International Travel Account

1993 Annual and Fourth Quarter 1993 (Preliminary)

The travel account deficit for 1993 was $7.7 billion, a 5.8% improvement from 1992's record $8.2 billion deficit. Seasonally adjusted, the deficit amounted to $1.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 1993, down 10.0% from the third quarter and the lowest level since the first quarter of 1991.

Travel account balance



1993 annual

Total payments and total receipts reached record levels in 1993. However, the strong rise in receipts from visitors to Canada helped to improve the international travel account deficit, which amounted to $7.7 billion, down 5.8% from the record $8.2 billion deficit in 1992.

Total payments increased 1.1% to $16.4 billion in 1993. Expenditures by Canadian residents in the United States decreased 3.5% to $10.6 billion. Meanwhile, payments to all other countries increased 10.8% to a record $5.8 billion.

In 1993, total receipts increased 8.0% to $8.7 billion. Receipts from the United States increased 9.5% to a record $5.0 billion. Receipts from all other countries also peaked, rising 6.1% to $3.7 billion.

Fourth quarter 1993

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight trends, show that international travel transactions produced a current-dollar deficit of $1.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 1993, down 10.0% from the third quarter. This was the second consecutive quarterly improvement and the smallest quarterly deficit since the first quarter of 1991 ($1.6 billion).

Total receipts dropped 4.1% during the fourth quarter, to $2.2 billion. Receipts from the United States decreased 4.0% from the third quarter, to $1.3 billion. Receipts from all other countries decreased 4.2% to $934 million.

Total payments decreased for the second consecutive quarter, down 6.8% to $3.9 billion. Expenditures in the United States by Canadian residents dropped 8.2% to $2.5 billion and payments to all other countries decreased 4.3% to $1.4 billion.

The October-December 1993 issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, $38.50/$154) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International travel receipts and payments

	First Quarter 1992	Second Quarter 1992	Third Quarter 1992	Fourth Quarter 1992	Total	First Quarter 1993[r]	Second Quarter 1993[r]	Third Quarter 1993[r]	Fourth Quarter 1993[p]	Total
	$ millions									
	seasonally adjusted*									
United States										
Receipts	1,159	1,152	1,099	1,141	4,550	1,180	1,223	1,315	1,262	4,980
Payments	2,857	2,805	2,766	2,590	11,018	2,663	2,804	2,692	2,472	10,631
Balance	-1,698	-1,653	-1,667	-1,449	-6,468	-1,483	-1,581	-1,377	-1,209	-5,651
All other countries										
Receipts	842	898	903	865	3,509	869	946	975	934	3,723
Payments	1,248	1,322	1,327	1,300	5,197	1,417	1,440	1,482	1,419	5,758
Balance	-406	-423	-423	-435	-1,688	-548	-494	-507	-486	-2,035
Total, all countries										
Receipts	2,001	2,050	2,002	2,006	8,059	2,049	2,168	2,290	2,196	8,703
Payments	4,105	4,127	4,092	3,890	16,215	4,081	4,243	4,174	3,891	16,389
Balance	-2,105	-2,077	-2,090	-1,884	-8,156	-2,032	-2,075	-1,884	-1,695	-7,686

	First Quarter 1992	Second Quarter 1992	Third Quarter 1992	Fourth Quarter 1992	Total	First Quarter 1993[r]	Second Quarter 1993[r]	Third Quarter 1993[r]	Fourth Quarter 1993[p]	Total
	unadjusted									
United States										
Receipts	577	1,229	2,009	735	4,550	585	1,268	2,351	776	4,980
Payments	3,156	2,971	2,778	2,113	11,018	2,889	3,003	2,757	1,982	10,631
Balance	-2,579	-1,742	-769	-1,378	-6,468	-2,304	-1,735	-406	-1,206	-5,651
All other countries										
Receipts	447	951	1,590	521	3,509	445	997	1,734	547	3,723
Payments	1,334	1,224	1,510	1,129	5,197	1,530	1,330	1,703	1,195	5,758
Balance	-887	-273	80	-608	-1,688	-1,085	-333	31	-648	-2,035
Total, all countries										
Receipts	1,024	2,180	3,599	1,256	8,059	1,030	2,265	4,085	1,323	8,703
Payments	4,490	4,195	4,288	3,242	16,215	4,419	4,333	4,460	3,177	16,389
Balance	-3,466	-2,015	-689	-1,986	-8,156	-3,389	-2,068	-375	-1,854	-7,686

* *Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.*

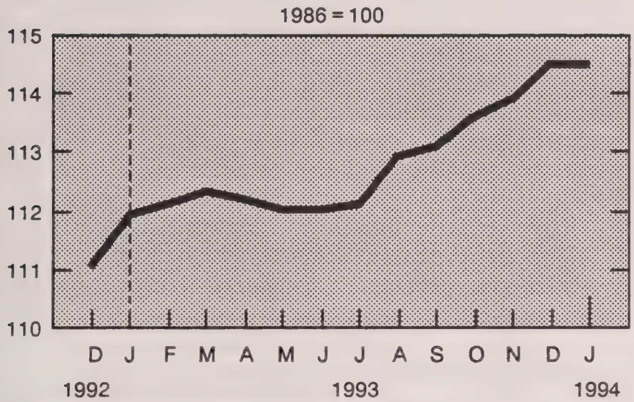
p *Preliminary figures.*

Industrial Product Price Index

January 1994 (Preliminary)

In January 1994, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) was unchanged from December's revised level of 114.5. However, the year-over-year change in the IPPI decelerated from +3.2% to +2.3%, the lowest value since September 1992.

Industrial product price index

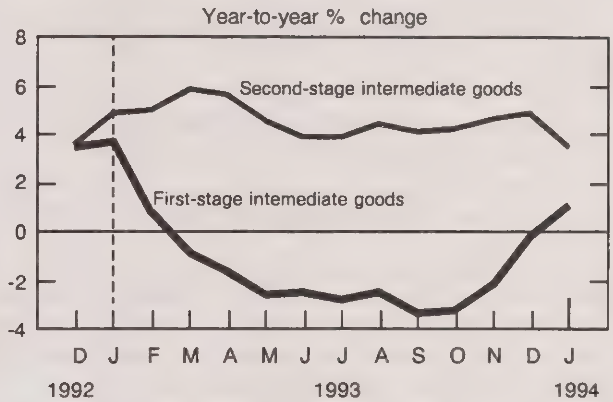


In January, indexes for 11 of the 21 major groups of products increased, three remained unchanged and seven decreased. The most significant price increases were for primary metal products (+2.2%) and for fruit, vegetable, feed, and miscellaneous food products (+0.8%). These increases were offset by decreases in the indexes for autos, trucks and other transport equipment (-0.4%), petroleum and coal products (-0.9%) and chemicals and chemical products (-0.5%).

Between mid-December 1993 and mid-January 1994, the value of the U.S. dollar declined 0.9% against the Canadian dollar, decreasing the value of export prices quoted in U.S. dollars. This particularly affected the following indexes: automobiles, trucks and other transport equipment; paper and paper products; and, to a lesser extent, lumber, sawmill and other wood products. In January 1994, the U.S. dollar was 3.0% higher against the Canadian dollar than in January 1993.

The overall decline in the year-over-year change in the IPPI resulted from declines in the year-over-year changes for second-stage intermediate goods, finished foods and feeds, capital equipment, and other finished goods. In all four cases, the change was less than in any month of 1993. The only category to show a year-over-year increase in prices was first-stage intermediate goods.

Intermediate goods price indexes

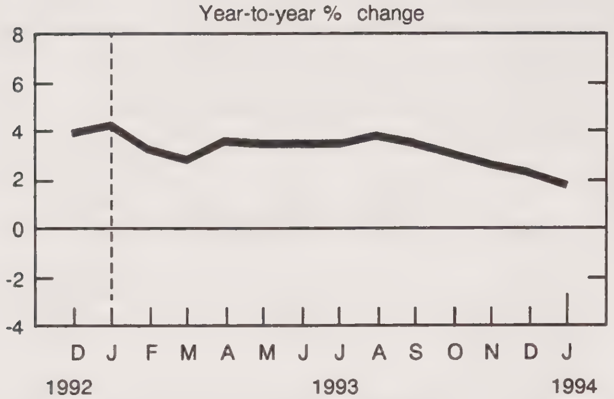


The index for first-stage intermediate goods continued to increase in January, rising by 1.2% after December's increase of 1.8%. The result was that the January year-over-year change for first-stage intermediate goods' prices went from -0.3% to +1.0%. The most important contributors were the non-ferrous primary metals. Pulp prices also contributed, rising by 1.7%.

The year-over-year change in second-stage intermediate goods, however, continued to decline, falling from +4.8% to +3.4%. The month-to-month change in the index declined to -0.1%, from +0.6% in December and +0.9% in November.

For finished goods, the year-over-year change in prices also continued to decline in January, falling to +1.7%. The year-over-year change in all three major finished goods categories has been declining for some time—foods and feeds since October 1993 and capital equipment and other finished goods since August 1993. The year-over-year change in the foods and feeds index fell from +1.5% in December to +1.4% in January, the same value as in August 1992. The change in the capital equipment index fell from +3.5% to +2.6%, and the change in other finished goods fell from +1.8% to +1.3%.

Finished goods price index



In January, the month-to-month change in the finished goods index was -0.2%. Although the foods and feeds index rose by 0.2% in January, the gain was more than offset by declines in capital equipment (-0.3%) and other finished goods (-0.2%).

Primary metal products and automobiles

The primary metal products price index rose 2.2% in January. This rise was primarily due to price increases for primary aluminum products (+4.3%), primary copper products (+6.2%) and primary nickel products (+9.7%). The price increases in primary aluminum and nickel products coincided with producers' current and planned reductions in output. Cobalt also contributed to the increase in primary non-ferrous metal prices, jumping 48.6%—the result of unrest in Zaire, one of the main producing areas.

The automobiles, trucks, and other transport equipment price index declined 0.4% in January. The decline was almost completely attributable to the increase in the value of the Canadian dollar as the export automobiles index declined 0.7%. This effect was partly offset by domestic automobile prices, which rose 0.8%.

The 0.8% increase in the fruit, vegetable, feed and miscellaneous food index resulted from price increases in bakery goods, feeds, and vegetable oils—following increases in raw material input prices.

The petroleum and coal products price index continued to decline, falling 0.9% as the gasoline and fuel oil price index fell 1.3%. The petroleum and coal products price index was 9.1% below a year earlier, while the gasoline and fuel oil price index was down 9.8%.

The 0.5% decline in the chemicals and chemical products index primarily resulted from a 6.8% decline in ethylene prices. Ethylene prices, however, remained 36.3% higher than in January 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The January 1994 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Gail Logan (613-951-9607, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division.

□

Industrial product price indexes

	Relative Importance[1]	January 1993	December 1993[r]	January 1994[p]	January 1993 to January 1994	December 1993 to January 1994
					% change*	
Industrial product price index - total	**100.0**	**111.9**	**114.5**	**114.5**	**2.3**	**0.0**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	113.2	116.5	116.6	3.0	0.1
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**110.0**	**113.0**	**113.2**	**2.9**	**0.2**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	104.3	104.1	105.3	1.0	1.2
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	111.6	115.5	115.4	3.4	-0.1
Finished goods	**39.6**	**114.6**	**116.7**	**116.5**	**1.7**	**-0.2**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	117.3	118.8	119.0	1.4	0.2
Capital equipment	10.4	115.5	118.8	118.5	2.6	-0.3
All other finished goods	19.3	112.7	114.4	114.2	1.3	-0.2
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	113.5	115.6	115.3	1.6	-0.3
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	115.3	119.0	119.9	4.0	0.8
Beverages	2.0	123.5	124.6	124.4	0.7	-0.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	154.6	164.0	164.1	6.1	0.1
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.4	114.6	114.9	1.3	0.3
Textile products	2.2	109.5	110.2	110.1	0.5	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.0	114.5	114.7	0.6	0.2
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	134.8	156.4	156.4	16.0	0.0
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.9	119.8	119.8	0.8	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	105.5	104.1	104.0	-1.4	-0.1
Printing and publishing	2.7	129.7	136.2	136.4	5.2	0.1
Primary metal products	7.7	101.1	101.7	103.9	2.8	2.2
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.4	115.3	115.5	2.8	0.2
Machinery and equipment	4.2	118.2	120.1	120.1	1.6	0.0
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	109.2	113.5	113.1	3.6	-0.4
Electrical and communications products	5.1	112.6	112.5	112.6	0.0	0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.5	111.4	111.5	0.9	0.1
Petroleum and coal products[2]	6.4	92.7	85.1	84.3	-9.1	-0.9
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	115.0	119.1	118.5	3.0	-0.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	112.9	115.6	115.9	2.7	0.3
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	77.8	79.9	80.7	3.7	1.0

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
* *Figures are rounded.*

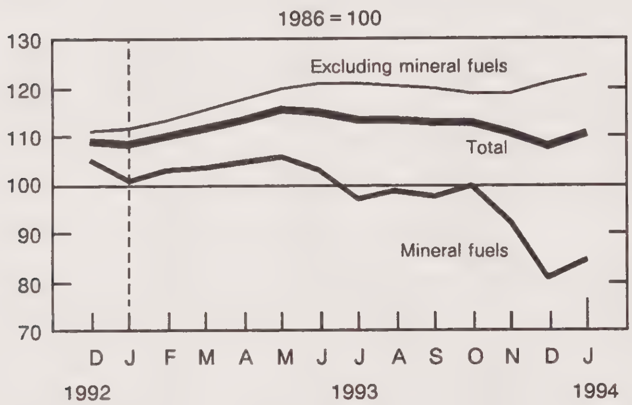
■

Raw Materials Price Index

January 1994 (Preliminary)

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986=100) rose 2.3% in January 1994 to a preliminary 110.2. This increase followed three months of declines and marked the highest monthly increase since June 1992. Major contributors to this change were price increases of 4.9% for mineral fuels, 1.9% for animals and animal products, and 3.4% for non-ferrous metals. There were no decreases in any other components. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased 1.6%.

Raw materials price index



In January, the RMPI rose 1.8% from January 1993. The higher index was due to increases in five of the seven components, significantly offset by a decline in mineral fuel prices (-16.6%). The main price increases were in wood (+25.0%), vegetable products (+12.4%) and ferrous materials (+20.6%). In January, the RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component was up 9.6% from January 1993.

The mineral fuels index was up 4.9% in January, reflecting the 5.8% increase in crude oil prices. This increase was slightly offset by lower coal prices (-5.2%). Despite the increase, the mineral fuels index was 16.6% lower than in January 1993 as crude oil prices were 18.3% lower than a year earlier. However, natural gas prices were 15.6% higher.

The non-ferrous metals index increased 3.4% in January after a 5% increase in December. Major price increases were noted in nickel concentrates (+10.0%), copper concentrates (+6.7%) and aluminum materials (+5.9%). This increase in aluminum prices reflected a tentative agreement among North American, European, and Commonwealth of Independent States' producers to limit production in the coming year.

The non-ferrous metals index showed no change from a year earlier, due mainly to offsetting price changes for gold (+23.1%) and copper concentrates (-10.3%). Wood prices edged up again in January (+0.6%) after increasing by a total of 2.6% in November and December 1993. Year-to-year price increases for wood have been decelerating in general since May 1993 (+43.4%), to their present level in January 1994 (+25.0%). Price increases for softwood logs (+31.7%) were major contributors to the movement in wood prices.

Vegetable product prices increased in January (+0.9%), primarily due to higher prices for canola (+13.3%) and corn (+3.0%). Year-over-year vegetable product prices were up 12.4%. Major price increases were noted in wheat (+26.9%), canola (+21.4%), corn (+21.8%) and soybeans (+21.9%). Significantly higher prices for canola and soybeans were caused by lower inventories and strong global demand for vegetable oils.

The animals and animal products index increased by 1.9% in January, the largest monthly increase since December 1992. Higher prices for hogs (+8.8%) and cattle for slaughter (+1.7%) were mostly responsible for the overall increase. The year-over-year change in the index (+1.3%) resulted from contrasting price changes. Hog prices were up 13.7%, whereas cattle-for-slaughter prices declined 4.8% from a year earlier.

Ferrous material prices have risen since December 1992, increasing 1.0% in January, and were up 20.6% from a year earlier. Price increases for iron and steel scrap have been mainly responsible for the changes in the ferrous materials index. Iron and steel scrap prices were up 2.5% in January and, compared with a year earlier, were almost 40% higher.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The January 1994 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, ($18.20/$182) will be available at the end of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Gail Logan (613-951-9607, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. □

Raw materials price index

	Relative Importance[1]	January 1993	December 1993[r]	January 1994[p]	January 1993 to January 1994	December 1993 to January 1994
					% change	
Raw materials total	**100**	**108.3**	**107.7**	**110.2**	**1.8**	**2.3**
Mineral fuels	32	100.8	80.2	84.1	-16.6	4.9
Vegetable products	10	95.6	106.5	107.5	12.4	0.9
Animals and animal products	26	107.9	107.3	109.3	1.3	1.9
Wood	13	151.8	188.6	189.8	25.0	0.6
Ferrous materials	4	96.3	114.9	116.1	20.6	1.0
Non-ferrous metals	13	98.7	95.3	98.5	-0.2	3.4
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.1	99.3	99.3	0.2	0.0
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	111.7	120.5	122.4	9.6	1.6

[1] *Rounded figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Characteristics of International Travellers

Third Quarter 1993

Data on the characteristics (age groups, purpose of trip, etc.) of Canadians who travel abroad, as well as data on residents of the United States and other countries who travel to Canada, are now available for the third quarter of 1993.

For further information, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Business cycle indicators: Revision of the U.S. Composite Indexes

The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis publishes indexes of business cycle indicators that are available on CANSIM. A few series identifiers have been changed to reflect the shift to a 1987 base-year for constant-dollar and prices measures. There are also new series for the leading and coincident composite indexes because of improved methodology for calculating composite indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 192.

For further information, call Francine Roy (613-951-3627) or Lucie Bisson (613-951-1640), Current Economic Analysis Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending February 14, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period decreased by 7.5% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded decreased by 10.1% to 4.0 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 9.3% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of February 14, 1994 decreased by 1.6% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 have been revised.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

Fourth Quarter 1993

For the fourth quarter of 1993, shipments of office furniture products totalled $178.4 million, down 6.5% from $190.9 million for the fourth quarter of 1992.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the fourth quarter of 1993 are now available. Data for province of destination, as well as data on exports, are also available.

The December 1993 issue of *Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

February 1, 1994

Frozen meat in cold storage as of February 1, 1994, amounted to 32 070 tonnes, compared to 32 060 tonnes a month earlier and 27 640 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

Plastic Pipe and Pipe Fittings Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic pipe and pipe fittings industry (SIC 1621) totalled $491.9 million, down 3.9% from $511.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5415.

Data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastics Products Industries* (33-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Other Millwork Industries
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other millwork industries (SIC 2549) totalled $775.4 million, up 3.2% from $751.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5466.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $53).

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Wooden Box and Pallet Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wooden box and pallet industry (SIC 2561) totalled $218.6 million, down 6.7% from $234.2 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5467.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $53).

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Upholstered Household Furniture Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the upholstered household furniture industry (SIC 2612) totalled $482.9 million, down 8.1% from $525.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5475.

Data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Concrete Pipe Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the concrete pipe industry (SIC 3541) totalled $155.0 million, down 10.3% from $172.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6852.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Other Concrete Products Industries
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other concrete products industries (SIC 3549) totalled $429.9 million, down 11.7% from $486.7 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6854.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Refractories Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the refractories industry (SIC 3591) totalled $185.4 million, down 6.2% from $197.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6860.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Mixed Fertilizer Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the mixed fertilizer industry (SIC 3722) totalled $347.2 million, up 2.6% from $338.3 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6873.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Soap and Cleaning Compounds Industry

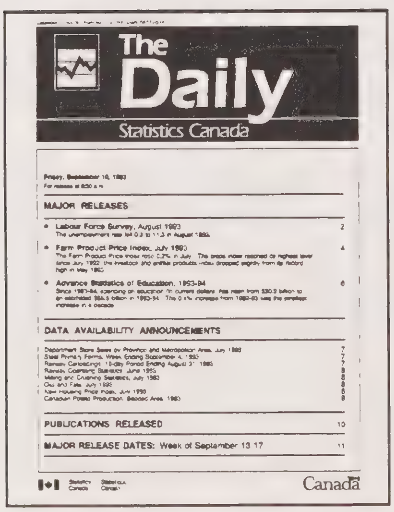
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the soap and cleaning compounds industry (SIC 3761) totalled $1,651.3 million, down 2.5% from $1,693.9 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6878.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■


The Daily
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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
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Fruit and Vegetable Production, February 1994.
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(Canada: $24/$72; United States: US$28.80/US$86; Other Countries: US$33.60/US$101).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, January 1994.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, December 1993.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of February 28 to March 3

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
February		
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	December 1993
28	Residential Building Permits	January 1994
28	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	January 1994
March		
1	Financial Flow Accounts	Oct.-Dec. 1993
1	Balance of International Payments	Oct.-Dec. 1993
1	Real Gross Domestic Product By Industry at Factor Cost	December 1993
1	Income and Expenditure Accounts	Oct.-Dec. 1993
2	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	December 1993
3	Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates	Oct.-Dec. 1993

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 28, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

MAJOR RELEASES

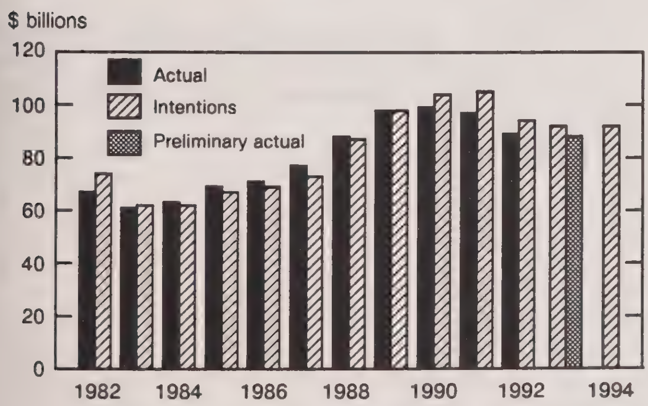
Private and Public Investment,
1994 Intentions

Business and government plan to spend $126.3 billion on construction and machinery and equipment in 1994, a 4.2% increase over 1993 spending of $121.1 billion. This is the first increase after three consecutive annual declines. (Investment in 1993 showed a 0.9% decline from 1992, a reversal from mid-year intentions released in August, when a 1.6% increase was expected.)

Leading the anticipated gain in 1994 is investment in goods-producing industries (+6.3%). The major turnaround is in manufacturing, where capital spending is expected to rise 10.4% to $15.0 billion—its first increase in five years, but still well below the peak of $21.2 billion spent in 1989. In Ontario, where manufacturing has been particularly hard hit by the recession, investment is anticipated to rise by $1.2 billion (+16.6%), part of an overall 8.6% investment increase in the province.

Public investment (comprising government departments, crown corporations, education, and health) expects an increase of 3.9% to $30.4 billion. But this is incomplete because actual expenditures in 1994 will likely show larger increases due to the Infrastructure Program. Investment plans relating to this program were not available when the intentions were being collected.

Capital expenditures excluding housing



Note to users

Today's release shows spending intentions for 1994, a preliminary estimate of last year's actual investment, and final figures for 1992. Data in this release are in current dollars. Related price indexes for capital intentions are not yet available.

The panel of businesses is made up of respondents who reported in each of the three reference years. The panel does not include agriculture, fishing and trapping, construction, governments, health and social services, education or housing. "Small" is defined as those respondents never having investments greater than $25 million, and "large" is defined as those respondents with greater than $25 million in any one of the reference years.

Spending intentions are based on a survey conducted between November 1993 and early February 1994, using a sample of 25,000 businesses, governments and institutions.

Goods-producing industries

The goods-producing industries (agriculture, mining, manufacturing and construction) expect capital spending of $41.0 billion in 1994, up 6.3% from 1993. The mining, quarrying and oil well industries plan spending of $9.7 billion (+20.9%), the largest part of this gain coming from planned investment in crude petroleum and natural gas. In manufacturing, outlays are expected to increase 10.4% to $15.0 billion, with 18 of 22 major groups showing increases.

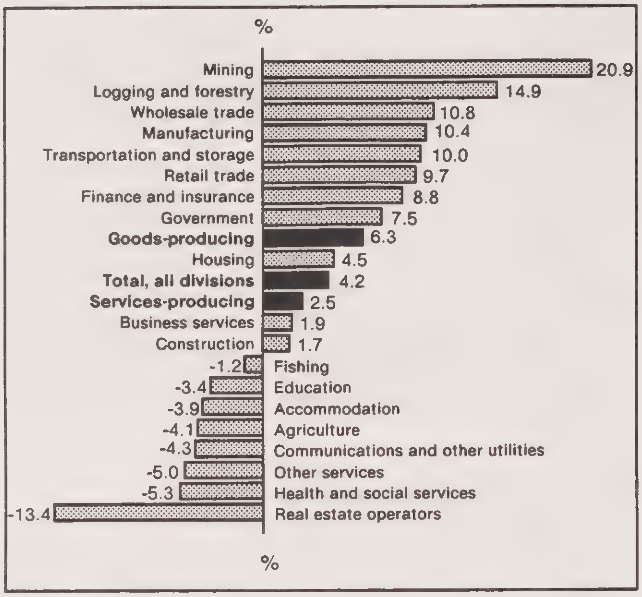
Services-producing industries

Investment in the services-producing industries is expected to be $50.9 billion, up 2.5% from 1993. The wholesale trade industries plan spending increases of 10.8%, followed closely by the transportation and storage industries (+10.0%) and the retail trade industries (+9.7%). The largest declines are from the real estate operator industries, (-13.4%) and health and social service industries (-5.3%).

Housing

Housing investment is expected to reach $34.4 billion in 1994, up 4.5% over last year. Since reaching a peak in 1989 ($38.6 billion), investment in housing has been fluctuating. The current increase is led by Ontario (+9.0%). Actual housing expenditures in 1993 were down 2.3% from 1992.

Percentage change in capital spending intentions, 1993 to 1994



Provincial/territorial data

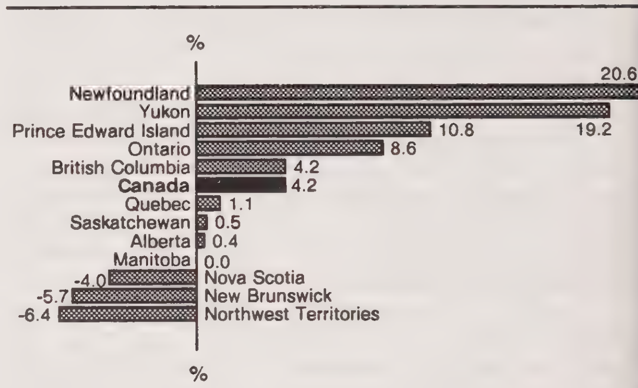
Spending intentions for 1994 are up in most provinces, notably in Newfoundland (+20.6%) as a result of spending on Hibernia, in Prince Edward Island (+10.8%) with the start of the Fixed Link Bridge project, and in Ontario (+8.6%), largely due to an increase in manufacturing—where transportation equipment industries expect a 19.3% increase.

Declines are expected for the Northwest Territories (-6.4%), New Brunswick (-5.7%), and Nova Scotia (-4.0%).

Investment pattern for a panel of business respondents

The investment pattern for a panel of business respondents indicates that spending strength emanates from small businesses, which expect increases of $1.8 billion (+14.8%). Spending by large businesses is expected to increase in 1994 by $1.2 billion (+3.3%).

Percentage change in capital spending intentions for the provinces/territories, 1993 to 1994



Available on CANSIM: matrices 3101-3133.

Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1994 (61-205 , $33) will be available in March. This publication will include a feature article "Public Investment in Canada". See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact John Foley (613-951-2591) or Susan Horsley (613-951-2209), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ◻

Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations

	Actual 1992	Preliminary Actual 1993	Intentions 1994	Preliminary Actual 1993 to Intentions 1994	Actual 1992 to Preliminary Actual 1993
		$ billions		% change	
Grand total	**122.2**	**121.1**	**126.3**	**4.2**	**-0.9**
Housing	33.7	32.9	34.4	4.5	-2.3
Goods-producing industries	37.8	38.6	41.0	6.3	2.1
Services-producing industries	50.7	49.7	50.9	2.5	-2.1
Divisions					
Agriculture	2.7	3.0	2.9	-4.1	12.1
Fishing and trapping	0.1	0.1	0.1	-1.2	-1.9
Logging and forestry	0.1	0.2	0.2	14.9	33.8
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	6.1	8.0	9.7	20.9	31.1
Manufacturing	14.1	13.6	15.0	10.4	-3.9
Construction	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	8.2
Transportation and storage	5.5	5.0	5.5	10.0	-8.6
Communications and other utilities	19.1	17.2	16.5	-4.3	-9.8
Wholesale trade	2.0	1.8	2.0	10.8	-8.2
Retail Trade	2.7	3.0	3.3	9.7	9.6
Finance and insurance	5.0	5.4	5.9	8.8	8.5
Real estate operators	5.1	4.4	3.8	-13.4	-13.5
Business services	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.9	-14.6
Government	12.9	12.9	13.9	7.5	0.4
Educational	3.2	3.2	3.1	-3.4	1.7
Health and social	1.9	2.0	1.9	-5.3	5.7
Accommodation, food and beverage	1.2	1.1	1.1	-3.9	-3.6
Other services	3.5	3.9	3.7	-5.0	11.7

Note: *Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.*

Investment pattern for panel of respondents

	Business sector						
	Large			Small			
	$ millions						
Period of investment[1]							
1992	38,749			11,724			
1993	36,211			11,973			
1994	37,418			13,750			
		number			number		
	$	up	down	$	up	down	no change
Year-over-year change							
1992 to 1993	-2,538	251	211	250	4,205	4,374	2,332
1993 to 1994	1,207	269	187	1,776	4,124	3,517	3,270

[1] *Actual Expenditures 1992, Preliminary Actual 1993, Intentions 1994.*

Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations[1]

Province/territory		Capital expenditures: Construction	Machinery and Equipment	Total	Preliminary Actual 1993 to Intentions 1994	Actual 1992 to Preliminary Actual 1993
		$ billions			% change	
Canada	**1992**	**76.4**	**45.8**	**122.2**		
	1993	**74.5**	**46.6**	**121.1**		
	1994	**77.9**	**48.4**	**126.3**	**4.2**	**0.9**
Newfoundland	1992	1.6	0.5	2.1		
	1993	1.9	0.4	2.4		
	1994	2.4	0.5	2.9	20.6	14.0
Prince Edward Island	1992	0.3	0.1	0.4		
	1993	0.3	0.1	0.4		
	1994	0.3	0.2	0.4	10.8	3.2
Nova Scotia	1992	1.9	0.9	2.8		
	1993	1.7	1.1	2.8		
	1994	1.6	1.1	2.7	-4.0	0.0
New Brunswick	1992	1.4	1.1	2.5		
	1993	1.4	0.9	2.3		
	1994	1.4	0.8	2.2	-5.7	-6.7
Quebec	1992	15.9	10.6	26.4		
	1993	16.4	9.8	26.2		
	1994	16.3	10.1	26.4	1.1	-0.9
Ontario	1992	27.3	19.4	46.7		
	1993	22.5	20.7	43.2		
	1994	24.5	22.4	46.9	8.6	-7.4
Manitoba	1992	2.0	1.3	3.3		
	1993	1.9	1.5	3.4		
	1994	1.9	1.5	3.4	0.0	2.4
Saskatchewan	1992	2.3	1.7	4.0		
	1993	2.3	1.5	3.8		
	1994	2.4	1.4	3.8	0.5	-6.4
Alberta	1992	10.9	5.0	15.9		
	1993	12.0	5.2	17.2		
	1994	12.4	4.8	17.2	0.4	8.0
British Columbia	1992	12.4	4.9	17.4		
	1993	13.6	5.3	18.8		
	1994	14.1	5.5	19.6	4.2	8.4
Yukon	1992	0.2	0.0	0.2		
	1993	0.2	0.0	0.2		
	1994	0.2	0.0	0.2	19.2	-24.2
Northwest Territories	1992	0.3	0.1	0.4		
	1993	0.3	0.1	0.4		
	1994	0.3	0.1	0.4	-6.4	1.3

[1] Actual 1992, followed by Preliminary Actual 1993, and then Intentions 1994.
***Note**: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.*

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Employment, Earnings and Hours

December 1993 (Preliminary) and
1993 Year-end Review

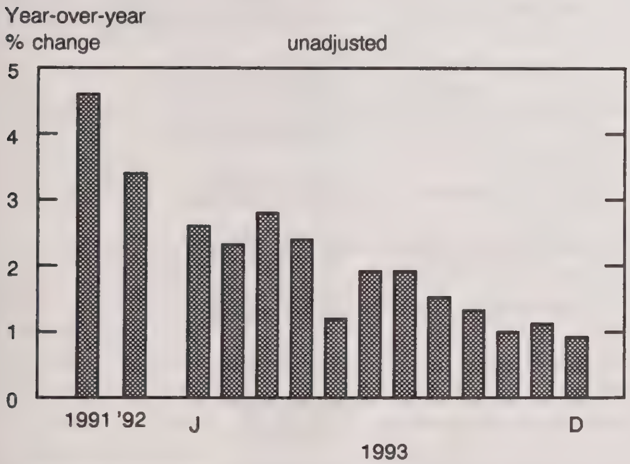
Seasonally adjusted, payroll employment increased by 8,000 from January 1993, reflecting the slow pace of employment recovery in Canada. The employment growth was concentrated in firms with less than 200 employees.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours covers all industries except agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and defence services.*
>
> *Year-over-year changes refer to unadjusted data.*

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings stood at $560.51 in December, up 0.9% from December 1992. The year-over-year increases decelerated rapidly throughout 1993, rising at an average rate of 2.4% over the first seven months and only 1.2% over the last five months.

Average weekly earnings



Average weekly earnings actually declined in four major industry groups: public administration (-1.1%), accommodation, food and beverage services (-0.3%), retail trade (-0.2%) and health and social services (-0.1%). Lower average weekly earnings were also observed in more than one-third of the industries covered by the survey.

The year-over-year drop in average weekly earnings in public administration was the result of unpaid leave in provincial administration in some provinces in December.

The decline in average weekly earnings for accommodation, food and beverage services was the result of lower earnings in food and beverage services (-0.4%) and a shift in employment toward the relatively lower-paying industries.

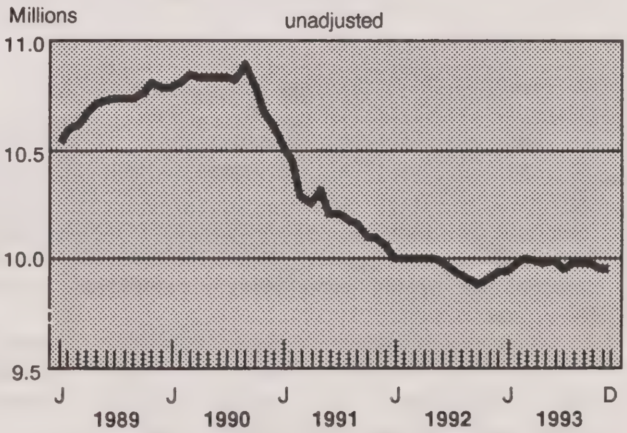
Average weekly earnings in retail trade fell in December, due in part to a decrease in average hourly earnings. Decreases in average weekly earnings were reported in numerous retail trade industries.

Health and social services, which had employment of 1,111,000 in December, recorded average weekly earnings of $495.10, a decrease of 0.1% from December 1992. Earnings growth has dropped dramatically from a peak of 8.3% in October 1991 as budgetary restrictions continue to affect the industry. Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings for hospitals rose by a marginal 0.2% in December; earnings in other institutional health and social services actually fell 2.5% after two months of no change.

Employment

Seasonally adjusted payroll employment remained virtually unchanged at 9,945,000 in December. The January to December 1993 increase of only 8,000 employees (+0.1%) reflected the slow employment recovery in Canada.

Employment



Although overall employment was little changed in December, employment gains were recorded in manufacturing and in mining, quarrying and oil wells. The recent strengthening of American demand for export-oriented products—such as forestry products and machinery and equipment—was reflected in an employment upturn in the Canadian primary industries during the fourth quarter of 1993.

In contrast, retail trade employment declined for the fourth consecutive month. This decrease followed employment advances in seven of the first eight months in 1993.

Employment in transportation, communication and other utilities continued to weaken in December, the result of downsizing by large companies in communications and utilities, air and railway transportation and related service industries. Employment has declined by 27,000 since January 1993. This level of employment was last observed in February 1987.

1993 Year-end review

Average weekly earnings continued to increase in 1993, but by slightly less than the rate of inflation (which was 1.8%) so workers saw no real earnings growth.

Overall payroll employment in Canada last year remained virtually flat following two years of substantial declines. However, employment patterns shifted noticeably in 1993.

Although total payroll employment was virtually unchanged in 1993, there was job growth in small firms (those with fewer than 200 employees).

In 1993, the number of employees paid by the hour increased as the number of salaried workers tumbled.

Overtime hours for hourly paid employees, particularly in manufacturing, increased for the first time since 1988.

No real growth in average weekly earnings

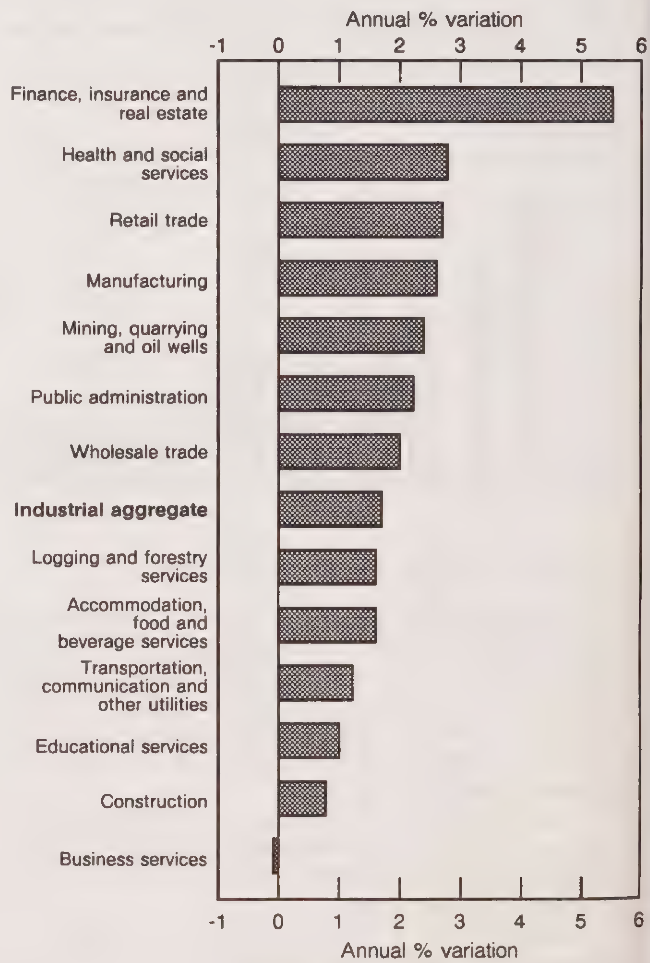
Last year, average weekly earnings increased 1.7% to $559.24. This gain was slightly lower than the rate of inflation (+1.8%), so workers saw no real growth in earnings. Lower wage settlements, payroll cuts, high unemployment and a shift in employment toward lower-paying industries all contributed to the lower growth rate.

Increases in earnings decelerated from a peak of 5.1% in 1989. In 1993—except for construction, retail trade and finance and insurance—most industrial components showed lower growth rates.

A decrease in earnings in business services in 1993 followed an increase of 5.2% in the previous year. This resulted from a decline in average weekly earnings in accounting and bookkeeping services and in computer and related services as well as from increased employment in employment agencies and personel suppliers (+28.7%).

In contrast, higher commissions, due in part to increased activity in securities markets, contributed to the strong earnings growth in finance and insurance (+6.9%) in 1993. Strength in earnings in retail trade resulted from increases in both total paid hours (+4.2%) and employment (+2.6%) for employees paid by the hour. Retail sales rose 4.6% in 1993.

Average weekly earnings, 1992 to 1993



Employment: small firms outperformed large firms

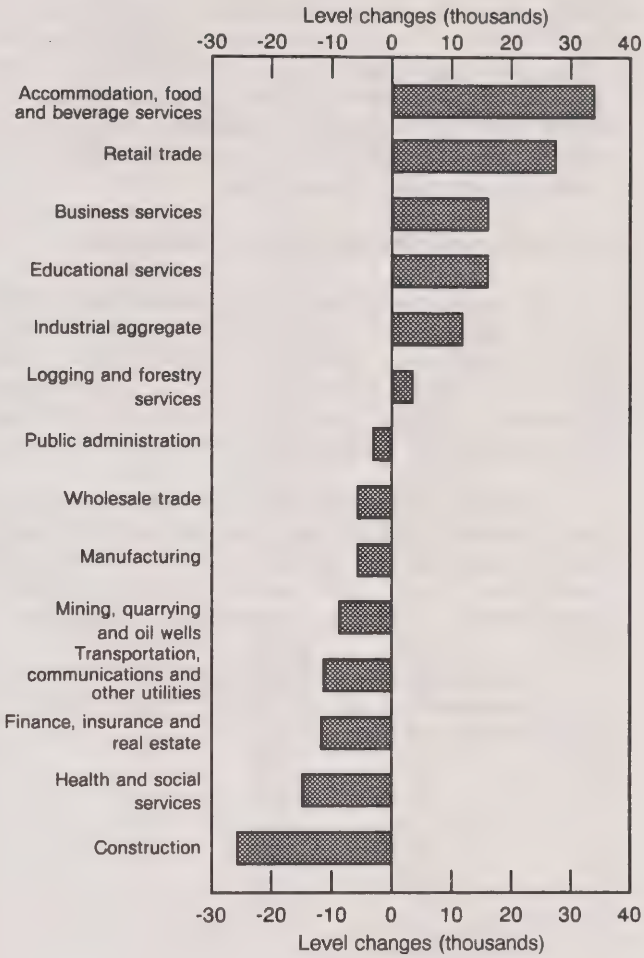
Average payroll employment in Canada last year was estimated at 9,964,000, only 12,000 more than in 1992. That small gain followed declines of 280,000 in 1992 and 564,000 in 1991. The 1993 level was 6.6% below the pre-recession peak of 10,673,000 recorded in March 1990.

Employment

Among small firms, employment increased by 58,000 to 4,487,000 last year. Sizeable employment gains were observed in traditionally lower-paying industries—such as accommodation, food and beverage services, retail trade—and within business services in employment agencies and personnel suppliers. These industries have lower average weekly earnings and lower average weekly hours than do all industries. This increase in the number of employees with lower paid hours was also evident in the Labour Force Survey, which indicated that part-time employment rose 4.1% in 1993. Employment gains in these lower-paying industries was also a factor contributing to the small earnings increase in 1993.

In contrast, employment dropped by 46,000 to 5,477,000 among larger firms. This loss was the result of downsizing of large businesses. At 1993 year-end, large firms had 250,000 fewer employeea than in March 1990.

Changes in employment levels, 1992 to 1993



Salaried job losses continued

Hourly paid employment rose by 64,000 in 1993, reversing two years of decline. However, the number of salaried workers dropped by 66,000 last year, prolonging a slide that began in 1990. Total paid hours followed a similar pattern, rising 1.6% for hourly workers and dropping 1.5% for salaried workers.

Gains in the number of hourly paid workers were concentrated in accommodation, food and beverage services and in retail trade. These industries recorded employment increases for the first time since 1989. The employment level for salaried workers was at its lowest since 1987. Declines were widespread across most major industries affected by payroll cuts and business downsizing, especially in manufacturing, health and social services, and communications and other utilities.

Manufacturing showed signs of recovery

The employment drop in manufacturing in 1993 (-6,000) was markedly lower than in the previous two years, when the cumulative decline was about 283,000. About 50% of the 83 manufacturing industries actually increased their employment compared with 27 industries in 1992 and only nine in 1991.

Sizeable employment gains in 1993 occurred in motor vehicles including parts and accessories, textile and clothing, printing, publishing and allied industries, plastic and resin and wood product industries. Employment in all these industries had declined in 1992.

In manufacturing, overtime hours in 1993 surged 16.4% relative to a drop of 32% observed over the 1988-1992 period.

Provinces and territories

Last year, average weekly earnings increased—but at slower rates—in all provinces and territories except Newfoundland, where they rose 3.2% due to activity on the Hibernia project. The Northwest Territories recorded the only drop in average weekly earnings in 1993.

British Columbia reported the largest employment increase (+60,000); Ontario registered the largest decline (-44,000). Elsewhere, there were only small changes in employment levels. British Columbia gained jobs in accommodation, food and beverage services and retail trade. Ontario lost jobs in construction, wholesale trade, real estate operators and insurance agencies, and in transportation, communications and other utilities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452 and 9639-9911.

Industry data and other labour market indicators are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $28.50/$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Average weekly earnings*

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	November 1993 r	December 1993 p	November 1993 to December 1993	December 1992	December 1993 p	December 1992 to December 1993
	dollars		% change	dollars		% change
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
Industrial aggregate	**561.77**	**562.04**	**0.0**	**555.56**	**560.51**	**0.9**
Logging and forestry	720.08	726.83	0.9	680.83	704.22	3.4
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	975.85	967.36	-0.9	952.63	969.02	1.7
Manufacturing	676.15	676.30	0.0	662.58	671.62	1.4
Construction	658.11	648.88	-1.4	612.92	624.54	1.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	718.57	721.08	0.3	706.66	720.78	2.0
Trade	409.82	411.52	0.4	410.82	413.19	0.6
Wholesale trade	598.20	606.14	1.3	593.32	607.28	2.4
Retail trade	327.76	326.31	-0.4	333.11	332.52	-0.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	640.58	647.02	1.0	610.54	644.87	5.6
Business services	588.95	596.26	1.2	583.63	596.26	2.2
Education-related services	674.96	674.92	0.0	677.33	682.85	0.8
Health and social services	501.40	498.33	-0.6	495.73	495.10	-0.1
Accommodation, food and beverage services	214.02	216.17	1.0	217.40	216.78	-0.3
Public administration	742.44	727.15	-2.1	742.63	734.59	-1.1
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland	533.50	535.69	0.4	520.35	536.57	3.1
Prince Edward Island	455.50	454.62	-0.2	458.36	458.93	0.1
Nova Scotia	497.12	495.63	-0.3	487.69	495.63	1.6
New Brunswick	503.51	507.48	0.8	502.15	507.48	1.1
Quebec	544.07	538.53	-1.0	546.91	538.53	-1.5
Ontario	594.75	596.73	0.3	582.37	593.77	2.0
Manitoba	495.23	497.05	0.4	495.71	498.87	0.6
Saskatchewan	474.93	476.11	0.2	475.46	479.05	0.8
Alberta	555.78	555.33	-0.1	552.09	553.29	0.2
British Columbia	564.61	566.67	0.4	553.25	566.74	2.4
Yukon	694.42	692.09	-0.3	671.71	692.09	3.0
Northwest Territories	700.36	703.20	0.4	708.16	704.39	-0.5

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

Number of employees

Industry Group (1980 S.I.C.)	November 1993 r	December 1993p	November 1993 to December 1993	December 1992	December 1993p	December 1992 to December 1993
	thousands		% change	thousands		% change
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
Industrial aggregate	**9,944**	**9,945**	**0.0**	**9,773**	**9,804**	**0.3**
Logging and forestry	60	60	0.0	52	55	5.8
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	122	124	1.6	119	120	0.8
Manufacturing	1,586	1,589	0.2	1,542	1,553	0.7
Construction	392	388	-1.0	350	344	-1.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	793	788	-0.6	812	781	-3.8
Trade	1,878	1,883	0.3	1,888	1,910	1.2
Wholesale trade	567	572	0.9	564	561	-0.5
Retail trade	1,311	1,304	-0.5	1,324	1,349	1.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	633	635	0.3	654	632	-3.4
Business services	513	519	1.2	478	505	5.6
Education-related services	926	923	-0.3	919	914	-0.5
Health and social services	1,107	1,120	1.2	1,114	1,111	-0.3
Accommodation, food and beverage services	703	697	-0.9	666	677	1.7
Public administration	712	715	0.4	696	696	0.0
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland	138	140	1.4	131	135	3.1
Prince Edward Island	39	39	0.0	37	37	0.0
Nova Scotia	282	280	-0.7	275	274	-0.4
New Brunswick	227	228	0.4	215	218	1.4
Quebec	2,415	2,421	0.2	2,319	2,355	1.6
Ontario	3,912	3,919	0.2	3,940	3,888	-1.3
Manitoba	369	368	-0.3	370	365	-1.4
Saskatchewan	298	300	0.7	290	295	1.7
Alberta	959	958	-0.1	952	944	-0.8
British Columbia	1,269	1,270	0.1	1,212	1,261	4.0
Yukon	11	11	0.0	11	11	0.0
Northwest Territories	21	21	0.0	19	20	5.3

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

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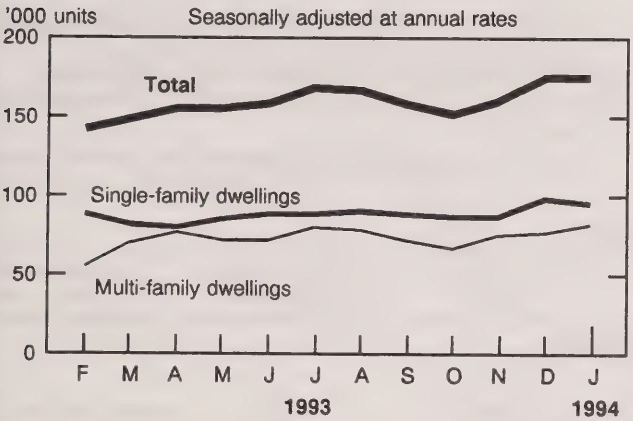
Residential Building Permits

January 1994 (Advance Estimate)

Municipalities issued residential building permits at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 174,400 units in January, edging up 0.1% from December's revised rate of 174,300 units.

This was the third consecutive monthly increase in residential building intentions, reaching a level not seen since May 1992—when the national estimate of dwelling units authorized reached 176,500 at an annual rate. The multi-family dwelling component (+5.0% to 80,000 units) was entirely responsible for this modest but continued advance.

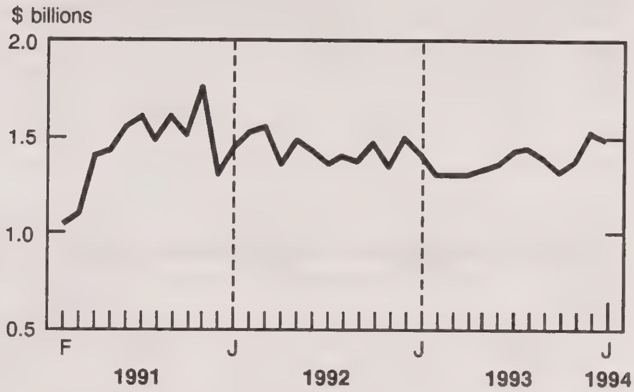
Dwelling units authorized



Regionally, the number of authorized dwelling units rose only in Ontario (+16.4%) and British Columbia (+12.9%) due to the strong performance of the multi-family dwelling sector. The increase in Ontario brought its number of units close to the level of early 1992. All other regions reported decreases in both single-family and multi-family dwelling units.

The value of residential building permits in January decreased to $1,479 million, off 2.8% from December's revised level of $1,522 million. The drop in value was evident in both the single-family (-2.3%) and multi-family (-3.8%) components of the residential sector. A decrease of 8.4% in the January average value of multi-family units accounted for the decrease in their total value, even though the total number of units issued increased.

Value of residential building permits



January's decline in residential value was attributable to the Atlantic (-22.0%) and Prairie (-19.2%) regions. Both regions had recorded unusually high values in December.

Residential building permits index

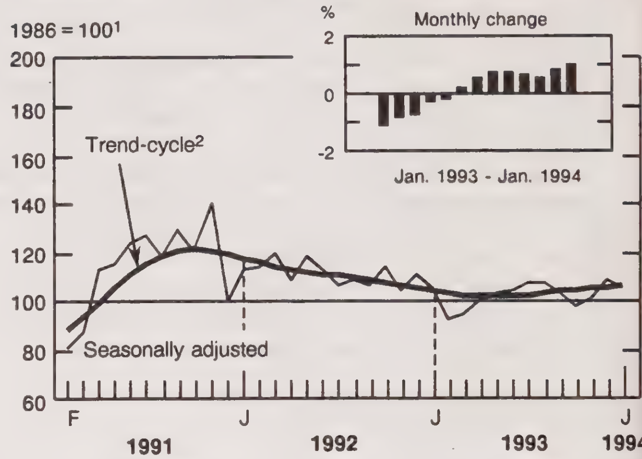
In January 1994, the short-term trend index for residential permits (which smooths irregular month-to-month movements not sustained over a longer period) went up 1.0% to 106.1, continuing the progression started during the second half of 1993. Over the same period, the index grew on average by 0.6% per month.

The residential building permits advance estimate is based on results from over 90.0% of the municipalities surveyed.

The residential and non-residential building permits preliminary estimate for January 1994 will be released on March 15.

For further information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Residential building permits indexes



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.*

[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can affect the short-term trend.*

Value of residential building permits (advance estimate)

	December 1993 [r]	January 1994 [a]	December 1993[r] to January 1994[a]	January 1993 to January 1994[a]
	$ thousands		% change	
Canada				
Seasonally adjusted	1,521,608	1,479,234	-2.8	4.9
Unadjusted	903,946	683,039	-24.4	2.9

Number of dwelling units authorized (advance estimate)

	December 1993 [r]	January 1994 [a]	December 1993[r] to January 1994[a]	January 1993 to January 1994[a]
	units at an annual rate		% change	
Canada				
Seasonally adjusted	174,300	174,400	0.1	5.1
Unadjusted	112,164	81,024	-27.8	4.5

[a] *Advance figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

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Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

January 1994 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products increased 5.2% in January 1994, to 7.0 million cubic metres. This followed declines of 1.8% in December and 0.9% in November.

Sales volumes for four of the seven product groups (which account for 82% of total sales) increased in January.

Sales of light fuel oil increased 29.2% in January, following decreases in five of the six previous months. Heavy fuel oil sales increased 21.8% in January after an 11.5% decline in December and a 1.1% decline in November. Sales of diesel fuel oil rose 14.0%, following two consecutive monthly decreases.

Unadjusted

Sales of refined petroleum products increased 6.8% from January 1993, to 6.7 million cubic metres. Sales of three of the seven product groups (which account for 74% of total sales) increased from January 1993.

The largest sales increases were recorded by light fuel oil (+32.7%) and diesel fuel oil (+20.4%). Sales of light fuel oil are influenced by weather conditions. The increased sales (primarily in Quebec and Ontario) reflected the much colder temperatures in January 1994 compared with the previous year.

The light fuel oil and heavy fuel oil components of refined petroleum products are subject to significant month-to-month variation and revision.

Available on CANSIM, matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The January 1994 ssue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182), will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	January 1993	October 1993r	November 1993r	December 1993r	January 1994p	December 1993 to January 1994
	thousands of cubic metres					% change
	seasonally adjusted					
Total, all products	**6 736.0**	**6 816.0**	**6 752.1**	**6 633.7**	**6 981.3**	**5.2**
Motor gasoline	2 790.3	2 868.2	2 877.7	2 886.5	2 907.7	0.7
Diesel fuel oil	1 338.4	1 462.7	1 449.5	1 387.6	1 582.2	14.0
Light fuel oil	458.8	488.6	489.9	479.3	619.1	29.2
Heavy fuel oil	651.9	584.0	577.4	511.0	622.4	21.8
Aviation turbo fuels	378.9	352.3	360.7	380.4	365.9	-3.8
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	328.4	329.2	325.4	311.8	284.3	-8.8
All other refined products	789.3	731.0	671.5	677.1	599.7	-11.4

	January 1992	January 1993	January 1994p	January 1992 to January 1993	January 1993 to January 1994p
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
	unadjusted				
Total, all products	**6 646.8**	**6 278.1**	**6 702.1**	**-5.5**	**6.8**
Motor gasoline	2 558.9	2 441.3	2 576.6	-4.6	5.5
Diesel fuel oil	1 092.2	1 067.7	1 285.4	-2.2	20.4
Light fuel oil	920.8	822.8	1 092.1	-10.6	32.7
Heavy fuel oil	891.3	707.6	678.6	-20.6	-4.1
Aviation turbo fuels	327.6	324.1	321.2	-1.1	-0.9
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	333.6	343.3	299.2	2.9	-12.8
All other refined products	522.4	571.3	449.0	9.4	-21.4

1 *Materials produced by refineries used as input by the petrochemical industry.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Legal Aid: Resource and Caseload Statistics

1992/93

Legal Aid Plans' expenditures in 1992/93 were $603.4 million, a 17% increase over the previous year and more than double the $300.3 million spent in 1988/89. Expenditures in constant dollars have increased 16% over 1991/92 and have risen 71% over 1988/89. Net per capita expenditure was $20.90 in 1992/93, ranging from $4.31 in Prince Edward Island to $29.74 in Ontario.

In 1992/93, nearly 1.2 million written applications for legal aid services were received, an increase of 5% over 1991/92. Since 1989/90, applications have increased an average of 8% per year.

Governments were the major funding source for the Legal Aid Plans in 1992/93, contributing 89% of total revenues. Other sources of revenue were: contributions from the legal profession and societies (2%); from clients (3%); and, from other sources such as publication sales, interest income, Law Foundations and provincial/federal grants (5%).

This report describes legal aid services for the 1992/93 fiscal year. Information is presented on revenues, expenditures, caseloads and personnel involved in the delivery and the administration of legal aid services. A 10-year time series is provided, where possible.

Legal Aid in Canada: Resource and Caseload Statistics, 1992/93 is an uncatalogued report available from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

For information, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023 or toll-free in Canada 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of Census Families, Canada, Provinces and Territories

July 1, 1986 to 1993

The intercensal (July 1, 1986 to 1991) and postcensal (1992 and 1993) estimates of the number of census families are now available.

Only estimates for the years 1992 and 1993 take into account net undercoverage from the most recent Census.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6513 and 6342.

These intercensal and postcensal estimates of families were distributed by the following characteristics: size and structure (husband-wife and lone-parent); structure and age group of children; age of husband and age of wife; lone-parent families by family size, sex and age group of parent; and lone-parent families by number of persons in families and average family size by sex of parent.

These data will be published in April 1994 in the following publications: *Revised Intercensal Estimates of Population and Families*, July 1, 1971-1991 (91-537) and *Annual Demographic Statistics*, 1993 (91-213).

For information about methodology on estimates of families, contact Margaret Michalowski (613-951-2328) or Ronald Raby (613-951-9582), and contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320) about other demographic estimates. You may also contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Family Food Expenditure

1992

Family Food Expenditure in Canada summarizes the results of the 1992 Food Expenditure Survey, which was conducted in the 10 provinces and in Whitehorse and Yellowknife. This was the first national survey of food expenditures since 1986.

The publication presents a synopsis of differences in food expenditure patterns between 1982, 1986 and 1992, and between household groups and areas. It provides, for 1992, detailed dollar expenditures and quantities purchased for over 200 food categories. It also offers an interesting menu of comprehensive data tabulations, presenting selected categories of food expenditures, classified by various household characteristics—such as household income, size and type, and by various geographical areas.

Family Food Expenditure in Canada, 1992 (62-554, $50), a unique source of information about the food expenditure patterns of households, is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on the publication or the range of products available from the Food Expenditure Survey, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-4643, fax: 613-951-3012), Household Surveys Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics
December 1993

Coal production totalled 6 224 kilotonnes in December 1993, up 17.2% from December 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of December 1993 stood at 69 016 kilotonnes, up 5.2% from the previous year.

Exports in December fell to 2 655 kilotonnes, down 4.2% from December 1992; imports decreased 22.3% to 904 kilotonnes. For January to December 1993, exports totalled 28 254 kilotonnes, 0.3% above the previous year.

Coke production in December 1993 decreased to 303 kilotonnes, down 3.8% from December 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The December 1993 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics
December 1993

Net generation of electric energy in December 1993 decreased to 49 019 gigawatt hours (GW.h), down 0.04% from December 1992. Exports in December decreased 1.3% to 2 990 GW.h; imports decreased from 676 GW.h to 290 GW.h.

Electric energy generation by type was as follows in December 1993: hydro 31 312 GW.h (-0.7%), nuclear 8 459 GW.h (+14.7%), and thermal conventional 9 248 GW.h (-8.7%)

Year-to-date net generation at the end of December 1993 totalled 511 088 GW.h, up 1.9% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (34 848 GW.h) rose 10.5% and year-to-date imports (7 370 GW.h) rose 13.8% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The December 1993 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Family Incomes, Census Families, 1992.
Catalogue number 13-208
(Canada: $19; United States: US$23;
Other Countries: US$27).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, January 1994.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gas Utilities, November 1993.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/
US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Family Food Expenditure in Canada, 1992.
Catalogue number 62-554
(Canada: $50; United States: US$60;
Other Countries: US$70).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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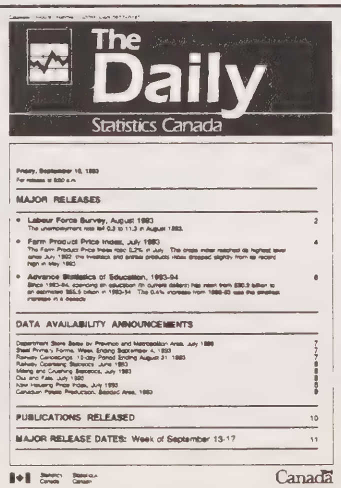

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

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Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: MARCH 1994

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
March		
1	Financial Flow Accounts	Oct.-Dec. 1993
1	Balance of International Payments	Oct.-Dec. 1993
1	Real Gross Domestic Product By Industry at Factor Cost	December 1993
1	Income and Expenditure Accounts	Oct.-Dec. 1993
2	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	December 1993
3	Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates	Oct.-Dec. 1993
8	Estimates of Labour Income	December 1993
8	Short-term Expectations Survey	
10	Farm Product Price Index	January 1994
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	January 1994
10	Help-wanted Index	February 1994
11	Labour Force Survey	February 1994
11	New Housing Price Index	January 1994
11	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	January 1994
11	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	January 1994
15	Building Permits	January 1994
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	January 1994
17	Composite Index	February 1994
17	Consumer Price Index (CPI)	February 1994
18	Department Store Sales Advance Release	February 1994
18	Sales of Natural Gas	January 1994
21	Retail Trade	January 1994
22	Canadian International Trade	January 1994
22	Wholesale Trade	January 1994
24	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	January 1994
25	Aboriginal Peoples Survey: Housing and Disability	
28	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	February 1994
29	Industrial Product Price Index and Raw Materials Price Index	February 1994
30	Employment, Earnings and Hours	January 1994
30	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1994
30	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	January 1994
31	Real Gross Domestic Product By Industry at Factor Cost	January 1994
31	MAJOR RELEASE DATES	April 1994

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

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Statistics Canada

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For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

National Income and Expenditure Accounts

Fourth Quarter 1993

Gross domestic product at market prices grew 1.1% in the fourth quarter of 1993 to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $721 billion. GDP at 1986 prices rose 0.9% (equivalent to a compound annual rate of 3.8%), while the implicit price index increased 0.2% (see Charts 1 and 2). In calendar year 1993, real GDP grew 2.4%.

Chart 1

GDP at 1986 prices

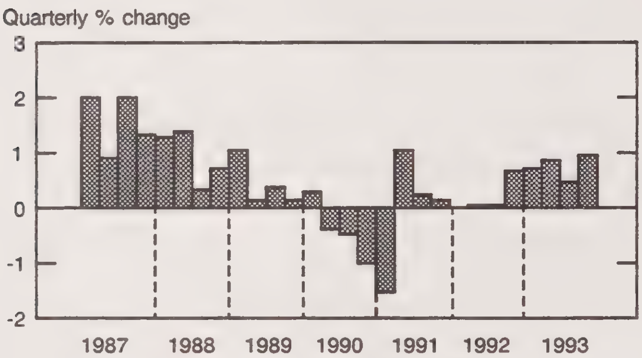
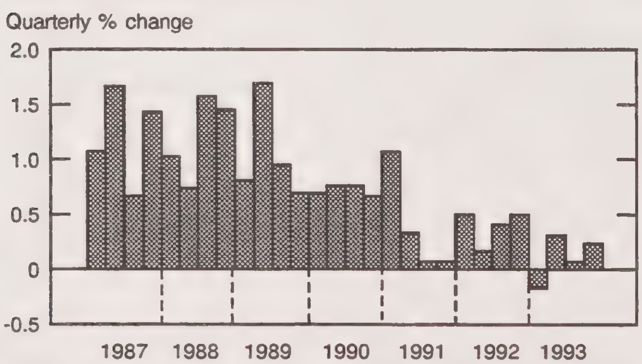


Chart 2

GDP implicit price index



The growth rate in the final quarter of 1993 was double that of the previous quarter. Large increases in merchandise exports, business plant and equipment investment and non-farm inventories accounted for most of the advance. Residential construction grew 1.2% and consumer spending rose a more modest 0.4%. Government current expenditure on goods and services fell in real terms to its lowest level in 11 quarters. Corporate profits surged 14.7% while labour income edged up 0.4%.

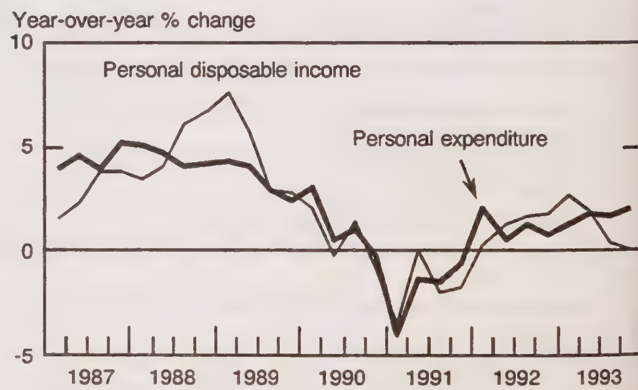
The tempo of the economic recovery picked up in calendar year 1993 as real GDP grew 2.4% (see Chart 7). Merchandise exports were the principal driving force, jumping 10.2% in volume. In addition, personal expenditure on consumer goods and services rose 1.6% and business plant and equipment spending increased 2.3%. The rate of inflation, as measured by the GDP implicit price index, dropped to just 0.8%, the lowest annual rate since 1961.

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services

Personal expenditure grew 0.4% in volume during the fourth quarter as expenditure on services increased 0.5% and demand for goods rose 0.4%. Consumers continued to spend more despite weak personal disposable income (see Chart 3). As a result, the personal saving rate fell to 8.9%, the

Chart 3

Personal expenditure and disposable income at 1986 prices



lowest in 3½ years. Financial services, particularly commissions on stocks, bonds and mutual funds, accounted for a substantial part of the increase in expenditure on services. A pickup in spending on motor vehicles, parts and repairs was the source for most of the gain in outlays on goods. Net expenditure abroad decreased for the third consecutive quarter, reflecting the continuing decline in the value of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar. The number of travellers returning to Canada from outside the country dropped 3.0% in the quarter to 16.8 million while the count of non-residents entering Canada rose 0.6% to 9.2 million. For 1993 as a whole, real consumer spending on goods increased 2.4% and expenditure on services grew 0.9%.

Expenditure components of GDP at constant 1986 prices

	Fourth Quarter 1993		Year 1993	
	$ change *	% change	$ change *	% change
Final domestic demand	4,584	0.8	6,187	1.1
Personal expenditure	1,524	0.4	5,486	1.6
Durable goods	728	1.5	1,532	3.2
Semi-durable goods	-160	-0.5	848	2.9
Non-durable goods	40	0.0	1,508	1.7
Services	916	0.5	1,598	0.9
Government expenditure	-332	-0.2	274	0.2
Current goods and services	-620	-0.5	-113	-0.1
Investment	288	1.7	387	2.3
Business investment	3,392	3.2	427	0.4
Residential construction	368	1.2	-1,250	-3.8
Plant and equipment	3,024	4.0	1,677	2.3
Non-residential construction	500	2.2	-2,349	-9.2
Machinery and equipment	2,524	4.8	4,026	8.5
Inventory change	2,180	...	3,788	...
Government	16	...	32	...
Business non-farm	2,532	...	1,539	...
Farm	-368	...	2,217	...
Balance of trade on goods and services	-848	...	2,910	...
Exports of goods and services	6,620	3.4	17,227	9.6
Merchandise	6,720	3.8	16,118	10.2
Non-merchandise	-100	-0.5	1,109	5.4
Less: Imports of goods and services	7,468	3.7	14,317	7.6
Merchandise	8,668	5.1	15,826	10.3
Non-merchandise	-1,200	-3.6	-1,509	-4.3
Statistical discrepancy	-504	...	500	...
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	5,412	0.9	13,385	2.4

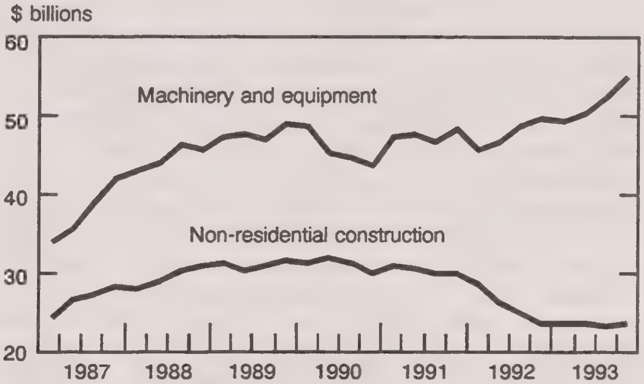
* *Millions of constant 1986 dollars.*
... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*

Residential construction

Residential investment grew 1.2% in real terms after a decrease of similar size in the third quarter. The pickup was due to a 4.8% increase in real estate commissions associated with housing resale activity, mainly in central Canada, and a 1.8% rise in spending on alterations and improvements to existing dwellings. The third component of residential investment, new home building, fell for the fourth consecutive quarter, by 1.0%, despite a slight increase in housing starts. In 1993 as a whole, housing starts fell to 155,000, representing the third consecutive year with starts below the long-term average requirement of 180,000 to 190,000. Residential investment also decreased on the year, by 3.8% (see Chart 12), influenced by weak disposable income growth and generally cautious consumer sentiment.

Chart 4

Business plant and equipment investment at 1986 prices



Plant and equipment investment

Spurred by low interest rates, strong export demand, rising corporate profits and the temporary small business investment tax credits of Bill C-136, business plant and equipment investment spending increased significantly for the third consecutive quarter (see Chart 4). Purchases of machinery and equipment, accounting for about 60% of total plant and equipment outlays, jumped 4.8% in real terms due to higher spending on industrial machinery, office equipment, trucks and agricultural equipment. Business non-residential construction rose 2.2%, reflecting higher spending on both engineering and non-residential building construction projects. Real

business plant and equipment investment outlays grew 2.3% in 1993, after dropping in the previous year (see Chart 13).

Business inventories

There was an accumulation of inventories by business in the fourth quarter, following a sharp decrease in the third. The increase was concentrated in wholesale and retail trade, where inventories rebounded sharply. A large part of the buildup was in non-durable goods and machinery and equipment products. The level of stocks held by manufacturers dropped during the quarter, by a substantial amount. Both durable and non-durable goods manufacturers liquidated stocks. In the farm sector, inventories accumulated at a pace similar to that in the third quarter. On an annual basis, non-farm inventories were reduced for a fourth consecutive year in 1993 but farm stocks were built up, reflecting an improved grain crop.

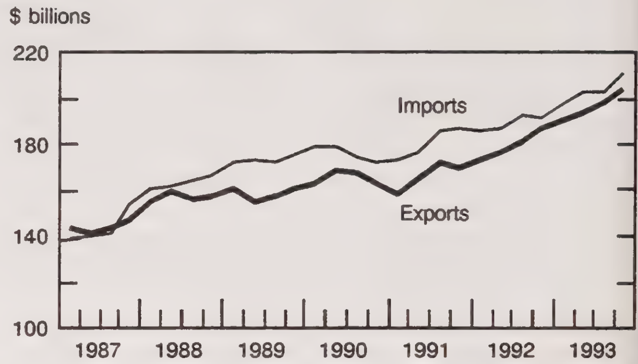
Exports and imports

The strong upswing in exports since 1991 – stimulated by depreciation of the Canadian dollar, the pickup in the U.S. economy, and liberalized trading arrangements – continued in the fourth quarter (see Chart 5). Increased exports of office machines and equipment, motor vehicle parts, television and telecommunications equipment, lumber and coal accounted for much of the 3.8% overall volume growth. Imports more than matched the increase in exports, rising 5.1% in real terms during the quarter. A large part of the growth was attributable to passenger cars, trucks and office machines and equipment. Tobacco exports and imports were at unprecedented levels during the quarter, the latter largely through illegal channels. For 1993 as a whole, total real merchandise exports advanced 10.2% and imports 10.3%.

Exports of services decreased 0.5% in volume while imports of services dropped 3.6% in the fourth quarter. Lower travel receipts accounted for most of the drop in services exports, while reduced spending by Canadian travellers outside the country was the main factor behind the drop in imports of services. The annual volume changes were +5.4% for services exports and -4.3% for services imports.

Chart 5

Exports and imports at 1986 prices



The balance of trade in goods and services, at current prices and seasonally adjusted at annual rates, was a small deficit of $376 million in the fourth quarter following a $260 million deficit in the third. The current account deficit, which also includes net investment income flows and transfer payments, was little changed at $24.2 billion. The current account deficit for 1993 as a whole was $25.2 billion, down from $27.7 billion in 1992.

Price indexes

As in the previous three quarters, inflation on a national accounts basis was very low in the fourth quarter. The chain price index for GDP excluding inventories, the best overall indicator of price change, grew just 0.2% after identical increases in each of the first three quarters of 1993. Prices of domestically consumed and exported goods and services rose by 0.4% and 0.8% respectively. But, as in the previous quarter, most of the increase was attributable to rising import prices (+1.5%). The effects of import price changes are netted out in the calculation of GDP, which measures domestic production. One important factor accounting for the faster growth of import prices was the weak Canadian dollar, which depreciated a further 1.6% vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar in the fourth quarter.

The annual rate of inflation in 1993 was 1.3%, based on the chain price index for GDP excluding inventories, a slight increase after an inflation rate of 1.1% in 1992. Unit labour costs grew just 0.2% in 1993, reflecting moderate increases in wage rates and continuing productivity gains.

Chain price indexes

	Fourth Quarter 1993	Year 1993
	% change	
Final domestic demand	0.4	1.7
Personal expenditure	0.4	1.7
Durable goods	0.6	1.6
Semi-durable goods	0.6	0.8
Non-durable goods	0.5	1.2
Services	0.3	2.1
Government expenditure	0.3	1.8
Current goods and services	0.3	1.8
Investment	0.0	1.2
Business investment	0.3	1.9
Residential construction	0.1	1.9
Non-residential construction	0.1	1.2
Machinery and equipment	0.6	2.4
Exports of goods and services	0.8	4.9
Merchandise	0.8	5.4
Non-merchandise	0.8	2.0
Less: Imports of goods and services	1.5	6.4
Merchandise	1.2	5.7
Non-merchandise	2.6	9.2
Gross Domestic Product at market prices[1]	**0.2**	**1.3**

[1] *Excludes value of physical change in inventories.*

Personal income

Personal income rose 0.3% in the quarter due mainly to growth in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income and in transfer payments from governments. Investment income of persons fell for the seventh consecutive quarter, reflecting the continuing decline in interest rates. Personal disposable (after-tax) income fell 0.7% in the quarter as federal and provincial income tax payments increased sharply following declines earlier in the year. Since consumer spending continued to rise moderately, the personal savings rate declined to 8.9% in the fourth quarter, from 10.2% in the third quarter.

Personal income rose 2.2% in calendar 1993, led by a 5.6% increase in government transfers and a 2.6% gain in labour income. Disposable income increased slightly more than did personal income as income tax payments decreased marginally for the second consecutive year.

Components of income at current prices

	Fourth Quarter 1993	Year 1993
	% change	
Personal income	0.3	2.2
Labour income	0.4	2.6
Net farm income	-0.8	24.2
Net unincorporated business income	1.1	4.0
Investment income	-1.7	-5.9
Government transfers	1.1	5.6
Other transfers to persons	3.3	4.5
Transfers to government	1.8	0.6
Income taxes	5.0	-0.2
Social insurance and pensions	1.1	2.2
Other transfers	-4.7	6.4
Personal disposable income	-0.7	2.7

Business income

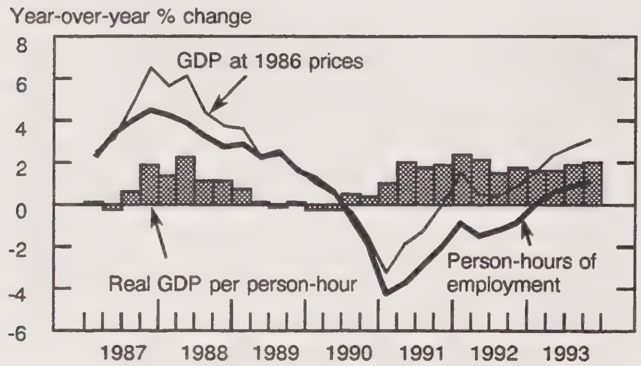
Corporation profits before taxes, on a national accounts basis, rose 14.7% in the fourth quarter following a small decline in the third quarter. Both financial and non-financial corporations had higher profits, the former by 3.7% and the latter by 16.8%. Interest and miscellaneous investment income, the other major component of investment income, slipped 3.0% during the quarter as interest rates continued to fall. For all of 1993, corporate profits rebounded 19.8% (see Chart 16) and their share in GDP rose from 4.6% to 5.4% following a deep decline that extended over the previous four years. Interest and miscellaneous investment income fell 5.1% on the year.

Employment and hours worked

Paid employment advanced 0.3% during the quarter. The largest increases were in the Prairie provinces, British Columbia and Quebec. At the national level, the gain was entirely accounted for by a 0.6% rise in the number of full-time jobs, as part-time employment dropped. Manufacturing industries were responsible for almost all of the job growth. Average weekly hours worked per employee rose 0.2% and total paid hours increased 0.5%. Real GDP per hour worked, a measure of labour productivity, climbed 0.5% in the quarter and 1.9% on a year-over-year basis (see Chart 6). Annually, employment rose 0.7% as the number of part-time jobs increased 3.9% and full-time employment fell marginally.

Chart 6

Employment and output



Employment and hours worked

	Fourth Quarter 1993		Year 1993
	thousands of employees	% change	% change
Paid employment*	11,016	0.3	0.7
Goods-producing industries	2,785	0.7	-0.3
Services-producing industries	8,231	0.2	1.0
Atlantic provinces	782	-0.5	-1.3
Quebec	2,655	0.5	0.2
Ontario	4,297	-0.1	0.9
Prairie provinces	1,898	1.0	0.2
British Columbia	1,384	0.7	2.8
Full-time	8,724	0.6	-0.1
Part-time	2,292	-1.0	3.9
Average weekly hours	...	0.2	-0.1
Total paid hours worked	...	0.5	0.6

* *Includes paid employees plus working proprietors with paid help and excludes employees on unpaid absence. Multiple job holders are counted twice.*

... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*

Based on Labour Force Survey data.

Government revenue and expenditure

The total government sector deficit fell to $40.8 billion in the fourth quarter, from $45.4 billion in the third quarter. Higher tax revenue, partly due to provincial income tax increases that took effect at mid-year, coupled with slow expenditure growth accounted for the drop. The aggregate deficit of provincial governments fell from $17.0 billion in the third quarter to $13.2 billion in the fourth, reflecting the combined effects of growing revenue and declining expenditure. At the federal level the deficit declined marginally as higher revenue was largely offset by an increase in transfer payments to provincial governments, persons and non-residents. In 1993 as a whole, the overall government deficit rose $2.4 billion to $48.1 billion (see Chart 18), with the entire increase attributable to the federal government. Government current expenditure on goods and services, adjusted for inflation, was essentially unchanged in 1993 (see Chart 11), the first year in which this aggregate did not grow since 1959.

Output by industry

Goods production rose 1.2% after weakening in the previous two quarters. The growth was concentrated in manufacturing, where output rose a sharp 2.2% and 18 of 21 major groups recorded higher production. Manufacturers of durable goods increased output the most. Construction activity grew 1.2% due primarily to a rebound in engineering contruction. Despite strength in the construction of apartments, residential construction rose only marginally. Building of other types of dwellings picked up toward the end of the quarter. Non-residential building construction rose 1.1% as activity on industrial projects remained strong. Output of utilities fell 1.8% as production of electricity and gas distribution weakened. Mining output declined 0.8% following a 1.3% gain the previous quarter. Production of crude oil and natural gas fell 3.1%; drilling activity grew 1.3%, a pace similar to the previous quarter.

Output of services rose 1.1% following increases of 0.7% the previous two quarters. Strong gains in the financial group and wholesale trade were responsible for the strength in services for a second consecutive quarter. In the financial group, mutual funds and brokerage activities remained strong while real estate activity picked up toward the end of the quarter. Wholesalers increased their sales a further 4.0% with sales of farm machinery and other machinery and equipment contributing most to the overall gain. Imports of agriculture machinery soared in the quarter, while domestic production also advanced rapidly during the fall months. Federal investment tax credits allowed by Bill C-136 ended in December. Transportation and storage services and communications output increased 1.4% and 1.5% respectively. Retail sales inched up 0.1% following gains of 0.9% and 0.6% the previous two quarters.

Chart 7
GDP at 1986 prices

Annual % change

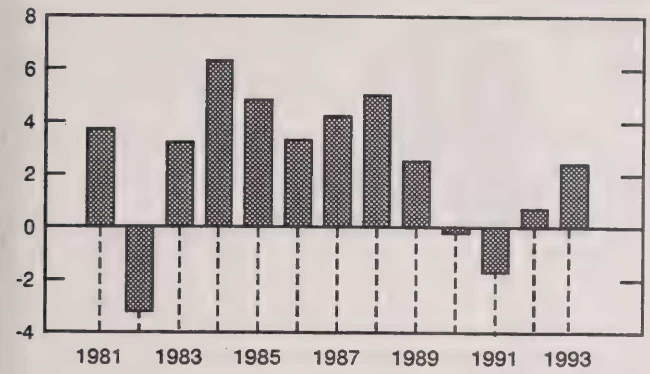


Chart 8
GDP implicit price index

Annual % change

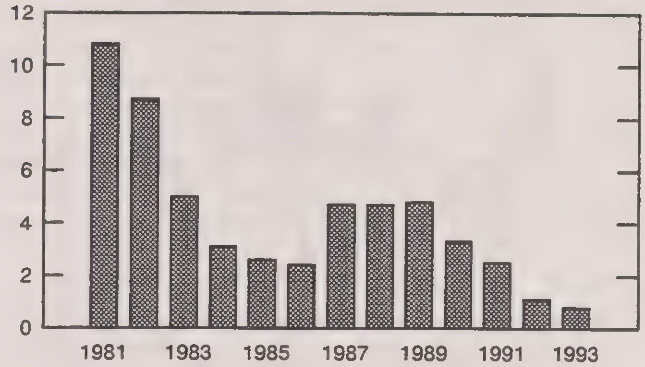


Chart 9
Real GDP per capita and person-hours of employment

Annual % change

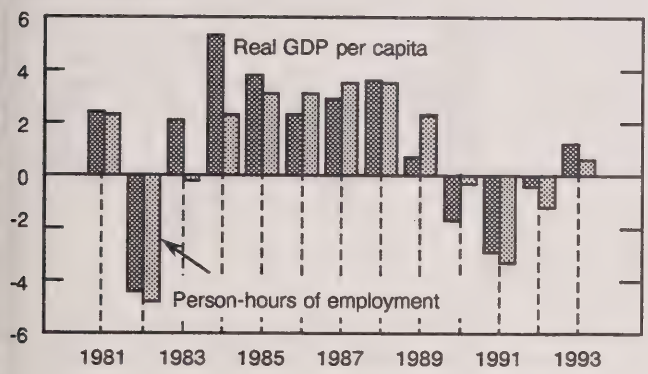


Chart 10
Consumer expenditure at 1986 prices

Annual % change

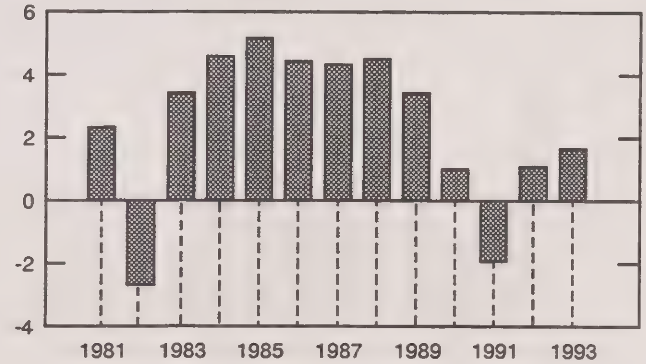


Chart 11
Government current expenditure on goods and services at 1986 prices

Annual % change

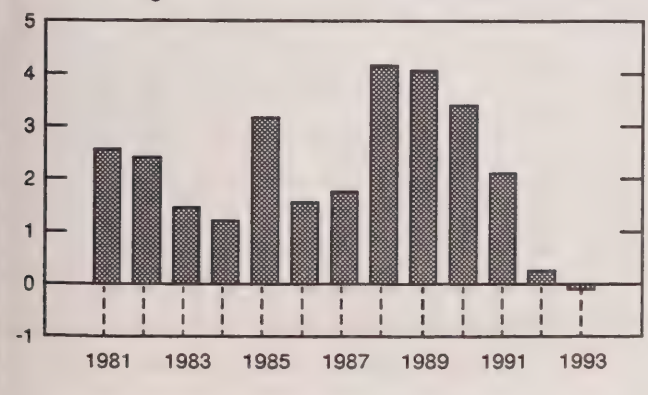


Chart 12
Residential construction at 1986 prices

Annual % change

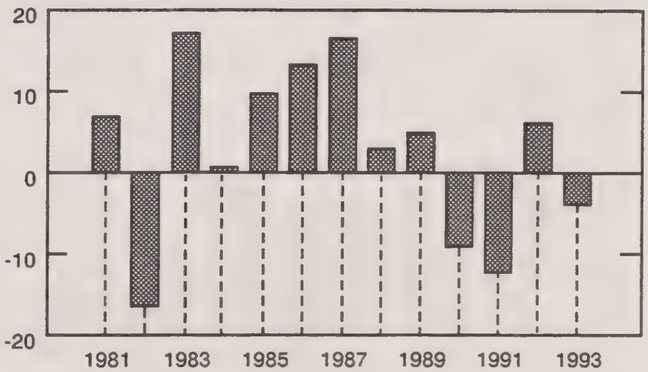


Chart 13
Plant and equipment investment at 1986 prices

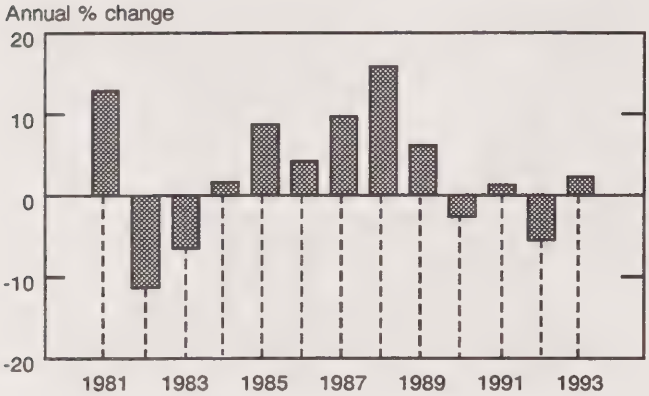


Chart 14
Balance of trade in goods and services

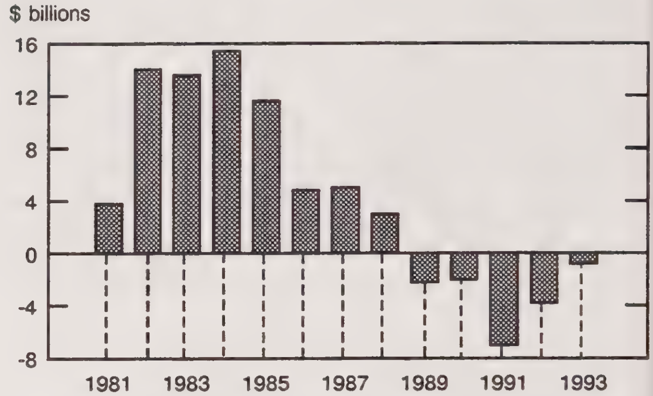


Chart 15
Labour income

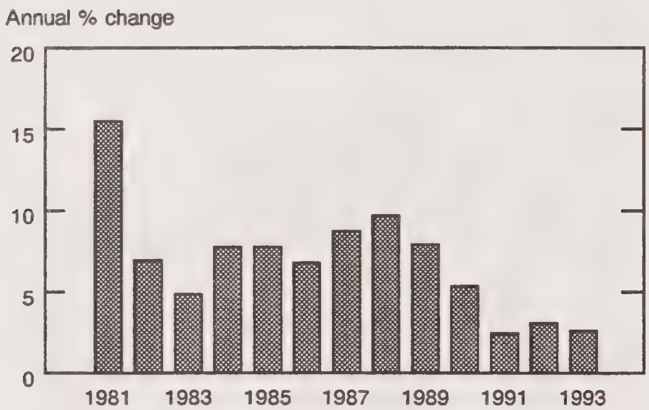


Chart 16
Corporation profits before taxes

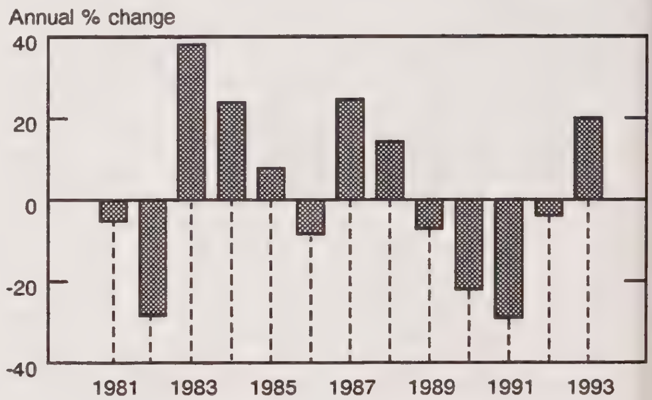


Chart 17
Personal disposable income

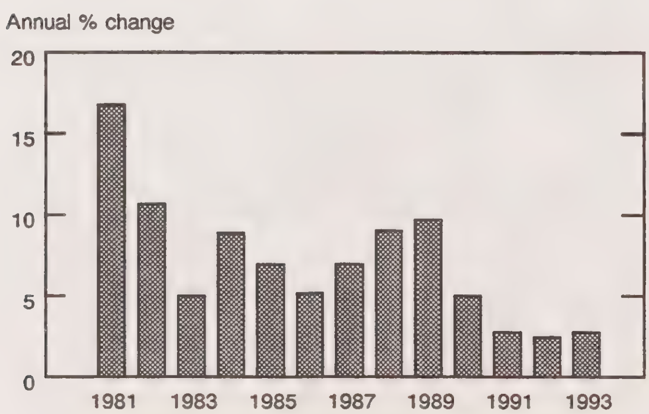
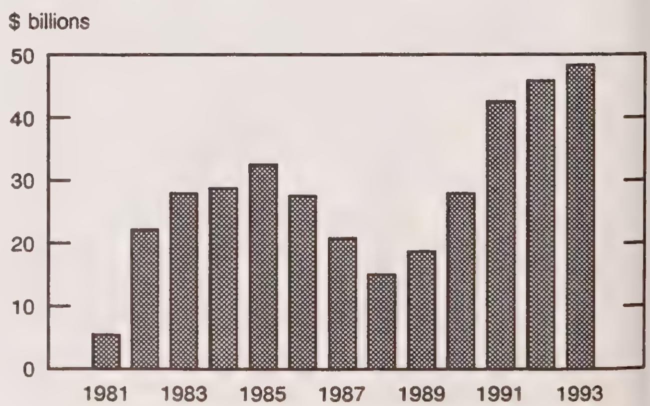


Chart 18
Total government sector deficit



Only nine of 18 trade groups posted higher sales. Motor vehicle dealers increased their sales the most, reflecting a 5.0% increase in sales of motor vehicles – mostly North American models. Government services edged down 0.1% as provincial goverment services dropped 0.6%. Several provincial governments implemented forced days of leave without pay in December.

Output by industry at constant 1986 prices

	Fourth Quarter 1993	Year 1993
	% change	
GDP at factor cost	1.1	2.7
Goods-producing industries	1.2	3.3
Primary industries	-0.1	7.2
Manufacturing	2.2	4.9
Construction	1.2	-4.9
Utilities	-1.8	0.8
Services-producing industries	1.1	2.4
Transportation and communications	1.4	2.7
Wholesale and retail trade	2.1	4.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.1	3.8
Community, business and personal services	0.1	1.3
Government administration	-0.1	-0.8

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6701-6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 6846 and 7420-7432.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer, National Accounts and Environment Division.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, $25/$100) will be released in March. A set of 59 printed tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data plus supplementary analytical tables and charts is also available on release day ($50/$180).

On release day at 8:30 a.m., the complete quarterly national accounts data set is available on microcomputer diskette by modem transfer ($125/$500). The diskettes are also available by mail seven days after the official release date ($25/$100).

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the client services officer, National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Gross Domestic Product, income-based

	First Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1993	Third Quarter 1993	Fourth Quarter 1993	Year 1993	Third Quarter 1993 to Fourth Quarter 1993	1992 to 1993
	$ millions					% change at quarterly rates	% change at annual rates
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates						
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income[1]	400,480	401,052	403,404	404,936	402,468	0.4	2.6
Corporation profits before taxes	35,424	38,156	36,984	42,412	38,244	14.7	19.8
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	54,348	54,612	53,500	51,896	53,589	-3.0	-5.1
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	3,440	4,496	4,852	4,832	4,405	-0.4	18.4
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	37,928	38,376	38,816	39,252	38,593	1.1	4.0
Inventory valuation adjustment	-4,180	-1,420	-3,148	-2,560	-2,827	588[2]	374[2]
Net domestic income at factor cost	527,440	535,272	534,408	540,768	534,472	1.2	3.1
Indirect taxes less subsidies	87,056	87,748	90,500	92,164	89,367	1.8	5.4
Capital consumption allowances	83,588	83,772	85,608	85,120	84,522	-0.6	2.6
Statistical discrepancy	2,096	2,080	2,324	2,948	2,362	624[2]	-598[2]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**700,180**	**708,872**	**712,840**	**721,000**	**710,723**	**1.1**	**3.2**

1 *Includes military pay and allowances.*
2 *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

Gross Domestic Product, expenditure-based

	First Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1993	Third Quarter 1993	Fourth Quarter 1993	Year 1993	Third Quarter 1993 to Fourth Quarter 1993	1992 to 1993
	$ millions at current prices					% change at quarterly rates	% change at annual rates
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	427,196	430,904	434,816	438,512	432,857	0.9	3.2
Durable goods	54,564	55,228	56,096	57,320	55,802	2.2	4.7
Semi-durable goods	38,864	39,332	39,704	39,736	39,409	0.1	3.6
Non-durable goods	113,416	113,500	113,948	114,452	113,829	0.4	2.7
Services	220,352	222,844	225,068	227,004	223,817	0.9	3.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	150,824	150,568	151,184	150,768	150,836	-0.3	1.7
Government investment in fixed capital	16,576	16,720	16,812	16,924	16,758	0.7	1.3
Government investment in inventories	-16	-52	16	36	-4	20[1]	36[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	110,116	111,772	112,812	116,108	112,702	2.9	-0.7
Residential construction	42,460	43,744	43,448	43,844	43,374	0.9	-1.4
Non-residential construction	27,692	27,992	27,564	28,144	27,848	2.1	-7.8
Machinery and equipment	39,964	40,036	41,800	44,120	41,480	5.6	5.7
Business investment in inventories	-1,284	2,628	-220	1,980	776	2,200[1]	3,334[1]
Non-farm	-2,180	1,344	-1,736	828	-436	2,564[1]	1,522[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	896	1,284	1,516	1,152	1,212	-364[1]	1,812[1]
Exports of goods and services	198,776	204,936	210,528	218,836	208,269	3.9	14.5
Merchandise	172,636	178,044	182,600	190,828	181,027	4.5	15.6
Non-merchandise	26,140	26,892	27,928	28,008	27,242	0.3	7.3
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	199,916	206,524	210,788	219,212	209,110	4.0	12.6
Merchandise	160,212	166,352	170,860	179,844	169,317	5.3	14.7
Non-merchandise	39,704	40,172	39,928	39,368	39,793	-1.4	4.3
Statistical discrepancy	-2,092	-2,080	-2,320	-2,952	-2,361	-632[1]	598[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**700,180**	**708,872**	**712,840**	**721,000**	**710,723**	**1.1**	**3.2**
Final domestic demand	704,712	709,964	715,624	722,312	713,153	0.9	2.2
	$ millions at 1986 prices						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	338,972	340,636	341,856	343,380	341,211	0.4	1.6
Durable goods	48,020	48,496	48,928	49,656	48,775	1.5	3.2
Semi-durable goods	30,288	30,624	30,816	30,656	30,596	-0.5	2.9
Non-durable goods	88,488	88,548	88,768	88,808	88,653	0.0	1.7
Services	172,176	172,968	173,344	174,260	173,187	0.5	0.9
Government current expenditure on goods and services	117,360	116,828	116,592	115,972	116,688	-0.5	-0.1
Government investment in fixed capital	17,024	17,240	17,232	17,520	17,254	1.7	2.3
Government investment in inventories	-16	-44	16	32	-3	16[1]	32[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	103,760	105,388	106,708	110,100	106,489	3.2	0.4
Residential construction	31,220	31,780	31,364	31,732	31,524	1.2	-3.8
Non-residential construction	23,184	23,524	23,008	23,508	23,306	2.2	-9.2
Machinery and equipment	49,356	50,084	52,336	54,860	51,659	4.8	8.5
Business investment in inventories	-780	2,332	-360	1,804	749	2,164[1]	3,756[1]
Non-farm	-1,532	1,156	-1,748	784	-335	2,532[1]	1,539[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	752	1,176	1,388	1,020	1,084	-368[1]	2,217[1]
Exports of goods and services	189,864	193,932	197,596	204,216	196,402	3.4	9.6
Merchandise	169,160	172,720	175,488	182,208	174,894	3.8	10.2
Non-merchandise	20,704	21,212	22,108	22,008	21,508	-0.5	5.4
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	197,408	202,688	203,132	210,600	203,457	3.7	7.6
Merchandise	162,460	168,100	169,924	178,592	169,769	5.1	10.3
Non-merchandise	34,948	34,588	33,208	32,008	33,688	-3.6	-4.3
Statistical discrepancy	-1,688	-1,672	-1,868	-2,372	-1,900	-504[1]	500[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**567,088**	**571,952**	**574,640**	**580,052**	**573,433**	**0.9**	**2.4**
Final domestic demand	577,116	580,092	582,388	586,972	581,642	0.8	1.1
	implicit price indexes, 1986=100						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	126.0	126.5	127.2	127.7	126.9	0.4	1.5
Government current expenditure on goods and services	128.5	128.9	129.7	130.0	129.3	0.2	1.8
Government investment in fixed capital	97.4	97.0	97.6	96.6	97.2	-1.0	-1.0
Business investment in fixed capital	106.1	106.1	105.7	105.5	105.8	-0.2	-1.0
Exports of goods and services	104.7	105.7	106.5	107.2	106.0	0.7	4.4
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	101.3	101.9	103.8	104.1	102.8	0.3	4.7
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**123.5**	**123.9**	**124.0**	**124.3**	**123.9**	**0.2**	**0.8**
Final domestic demand	122.1	122.4	122.9	123.1	122.6	0.2	1.1

[1] *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

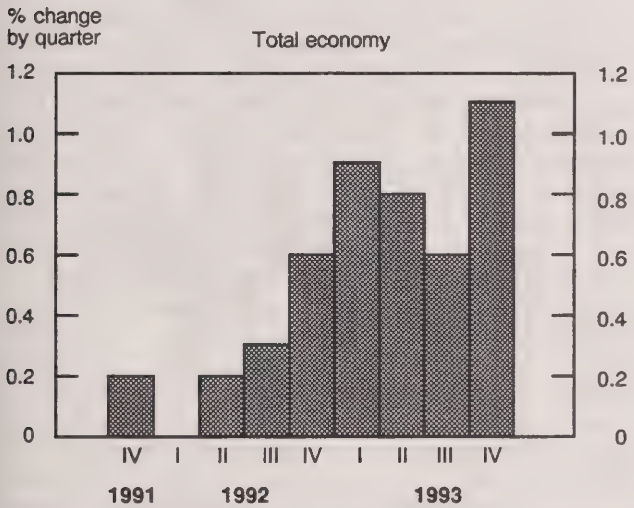
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

December 1993

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost rose 0.4% in December following increases of 0.2% in October and 0.5% in November. On average, GDP has grown 0.4% per month over the most recent four months. Growth in services accelerated to 0.6%, from 0.3% in October and 0.5% in November. The financial group and wholesale trade were primarily responsible for the acceleration. Goods production edged up 0.1% following increases of 0.2% and 0.5% in the previous two months.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices



Services-producing industries

All the major services-producing industries except government services recorded higher output. Finance, insurance and real estate, and wholesale trade posted the largest gains for a second consecutive month. Retail trade and transportation and storage services rebounded sharply following declines in November. Communications continued to grow at the same brisk pace as in November. Community, business, and personal services also advanced, but more slowly than in November.

Finance, insurance and real estate services jumped 1.5% after increasing 1.1% in November. A steady flow of money into mutual funds bolstered this industry throughout 1993. This underlying strength was augmented in November and December by a pickup in housing resales, which had slumped since June, and by a surge in activity by securities brokers in December. Listings and sales of houses rose most rapidly in Ontario and Quebec. Brokerage activities soared in December after a disappointing Canadian Savings Bond campaign in November. New bond issues by various levels of governments contributed significantly to the advance.

Wholesalers enjoyed a 1.2% increase in sales after gains of over 1.0% in each of the previous three months. Sales of farm machinery and of other machinery and equipment contributed most to the overall gain. Imports of agricultural machinery soared in December, while domestic production has advanced rapidly since last August. Federal investment tax credits allowed by Bill C-136 were terminated at the end of December.

Retail sales rebounded 0.7% after sagging from August to November. Despite the gain, only eight of 18 trade groups posted higher sales. Motor vehicle dealers accounted for most of the growth. Sales of motor vehicles, especially North American models, improved for a third consecutive month. Retailers of furniture and appliances and general merchandise stores also contributed to the advance. Lower sales in supermarkets and service stations moderated the gain.

Transportation and storage services increased 0.9% after declining 0.8% in November. Transportation services rose 1.4% led by a 4.4% gain in railway services. Higher carloadings of grain, coal, and iron ore contributed most to the increase. Air transportation rose 2.3% after several declines. Trucking services slowed to 0.3%, mainly because of slower shipments by manufacturers. Pipeline operators reduced output 1.5%, its second consecutive decline. Throughput of natural gas fell 1.3% as domestic consumption dropped in November and December.

Community, business, and personal services slowed to 0.3% as gains in business services and in accommodation and food services were mostly offset by a 3.5% decline in amusement services. Business services grew 0.8% after declining in the previous two months. Accommodation and food services rose 0.6%, mostly because of higher spending in restaurants.

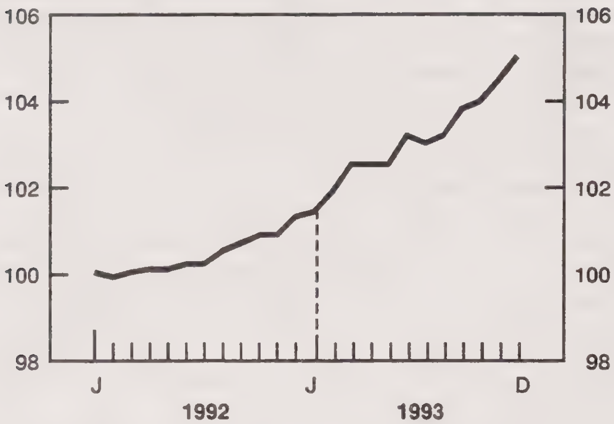
Government services fell 0.9% as provincial government services tumbled 2.8%. Several provinces implemented forced holidays in December.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

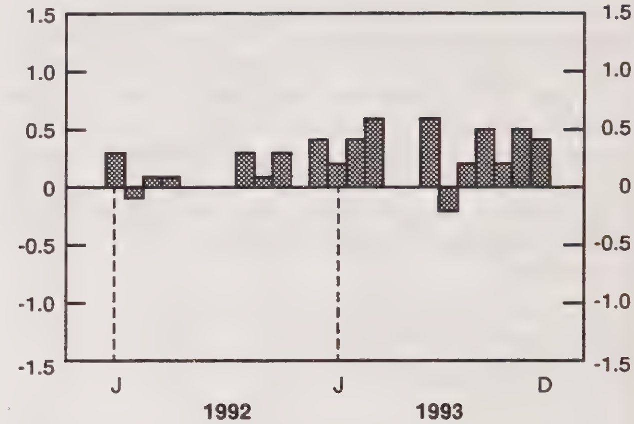
Total Economy

Index (January 1992 = 100)



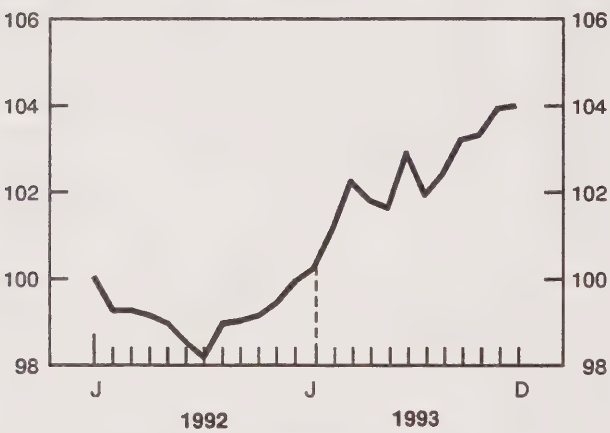
Total Economy

% change



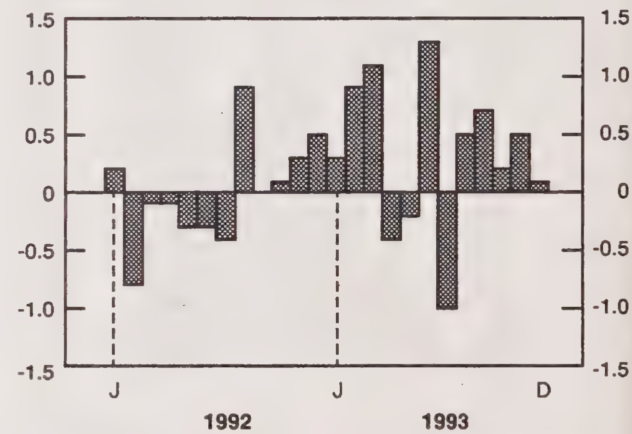
Goods

Index (January 1992 = 100)



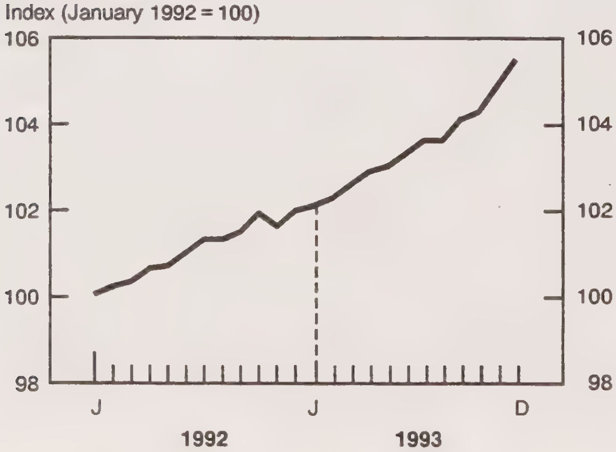
Goods

% change



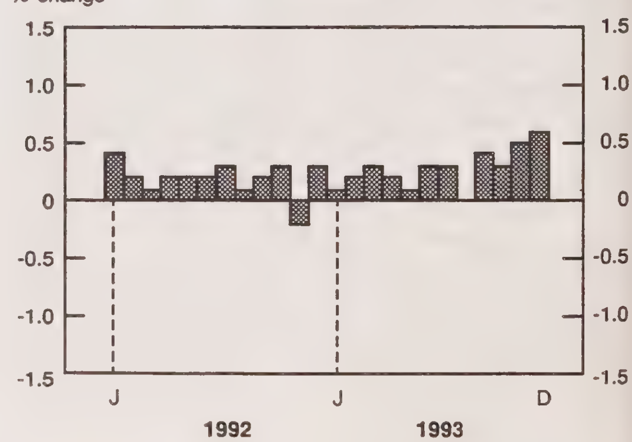
Services

Index (January 1992 = 100)



Services

% change



Goods-producing industries

Goods production increased marginally as moderate gains in construction and manufacturing were mostly offset by declines in utilities and mining. Forestry and fishing also decreased; agriculture rose slightly.

Construction activity rose 1.2%, led by engineering (+1.5%) and residential construction (+2.0%). Engineering construction has been spurred by activity on oil and gas projects in recent months. Construction of single dwellings rebounded following declines for most of the year and contributed most to the advance in residential construction. Construction of apartments continued to improve, increasing for a fifth consecutive month. Non-residential construction receded 0.6% due to weakness on public and commercial projects. Activity on industrial projects increased every month in 1993.

Manufacturers increased production 0.3% in December, the fifth consecutive increase. Production of electric and electrical products dominated the overall gain. Producers of primary metals, wood, and paper and allied products also contributed. Manufacturers of fabricated metal products, transportation equipment, and chemical products posted the largest declines. Ten of 21 major groups recorded lower production.

Manufacturers of electrical and electronic products increased output 3.9% after a 3.2% gain in November. A 9.9% surge in production of office machinery accounted for most of the gain. Manufacturers of office machinery have boosted production sharply since September. Exports have also advanced substantially since September. Higher production of electronic equipment contributed to the overall increase, but a decline in the output of telecommunications equipment moderated the gain.

Production of primary metal products rose 1.3% after declining 1.5% in November. The gain was widespread, with iron and steel producers recording the only decline. Production of steel pipes and tubes rose the most. Unfilled orders accumulated rapidly during the second half of 1993.

Wood production rose 1.8%, its fourth consecutive increase. Sawmill operators boosted output 3.9%, helped by a surge in exports of lumber products. Inventories of lumber have been declining for several months.

Production of paper and allied products accelerated to 0.9%, from 0.4% in October and 0.6% in November. Production accelerated in every industry except pulp and paper, where output inched ahead 0.1%. Producers of pulp and newsprint boosted output but this was moderated by a cutback by manufacturers of other paper. Foreign demand for wood pulp, newsprint, and other paper continued to increase in December.

Manufacturers of transportation equipment curtailed production 0.6% following a marginal increase in November. Producers of motor vehicles curbed output a further 5.3% following declines in October and November, as temporary plant shutdowns for retooling continued into December. Production of parts grew 1.9% as exports advanced and inventories were built up.

Output of utilities dropped 1.5% mostly due to warmer weather and lower production of electricity in December. Residential and commercial consumption of natural gas also declined.

Mining output declined 0.9%, its third consecutive decline. Operators of gold, iron, and coal mines all reduced production.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The December 1993 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) is scheduled for release in March.

For further information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost by industry

	1992	1993			
	December	September	October	November	December
	$ millions at 1986 prices				
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Total economy	**508,075.4**	**520,538.7**	**521,750.2**	**524,438.2**	**526,731.0**
Goods-producing industries	169,519.9	175,071.9	175,339.8	176,270.7	176,437.5
Services-producing industries	338,555.5	345,466.8	346,410.4	348,167.5	350,293.5
Business sector	**414,790.8**	**427,993.5**	**429,139.0**	**431,925.8**	**434,563.6**
Goods	168,546.5	174,103.4	174,349.5	175,276.7	175,418.1
Agriculture	10,929.9	11,921.4	11,990.3	11,929.4	11,962.0
Fishing and trapping	746.1	707.4	737.4	726.4	709.5
Logging industry	3,242.1	3,209.3	3,271.4	3,235.4	3,168.3
Mining industries	19,668.9	22,285.0	21,875.7	21,861.5	21,666.8
Manufacturing industries	90,725.2	93,199.6	93,586.6	94,437.4	94,716.6
Construction industries	27,733.5	27,305.2	27,384.0	27,626.5	27,968.7
Other utility industries	15,500.8	15,475.5	15,504.1	15,460.1	15,226.2
Services	246,244.3	253,890.1	254,789.5	256,649.1	259,145.5
Transportation and storage	21,899.0	22,943.8	23,036.0	22,859.8	23,062.5
Communications industries	19,137.7	19,568.7	19,658.9	19,839.0	19,990.2
Wholesale trade	30,889.9	32,299.9	32,647.3	33,260.8	33,652.2
Retail trade	30,165.8	31,031.1	31,118.6	31,083.6	31,299.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	83,360.8	86,696.2	87,247.1	88,179.0	89,523.0
Community, business and personal services	60,791.1	61,350.4	61,081.6	61,426.9	61,617.8
Non-business Sector	**93,284.6**	**92,545.2**	**92,611.2**	**92,512.4**	**92,167.4**
Goods	973.4	968.5	990.3	994.0	1,019.4
Services	92,311.2	91,576.7	91,620.9	91,518.4	91,148.0
Government service industry	34,200.7	33,633.1	33,689.5	33,645.0	33,328.5
Community and personal services	54,529.4	54,316.1	54,294.4	54,276.0	54,244.9
Other services	3,581.1	3,627.5	3,637.0	3,597.4	3,574.6
Other aggregations					
Industrial production	126,868.3	131,928.6	131,956.7	132,753.0	132,629.0
Non-durable manufacturing	41,608.9	42,382.9	42,312.7	42,648.9	42,599.6
Durable manufacturing	49,116.3	50,816.7	51,273.9	51,788.5	52,117.0

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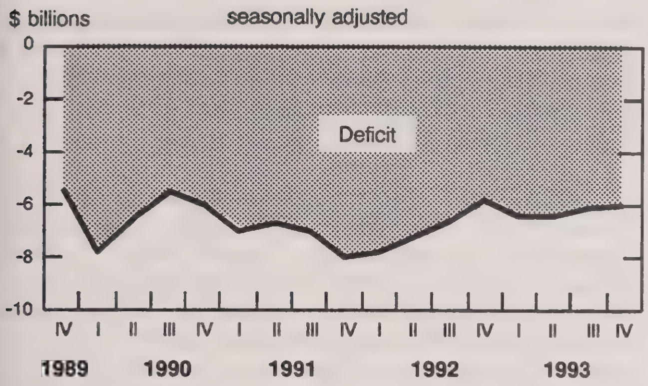
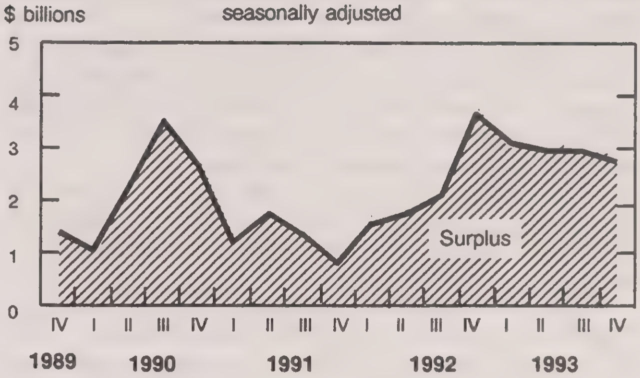
Current account balance



Merchandise trade balance



Balance of International Payments

Fourth Quarter 1993

Seasonally adjusted, the current account deficit of $6.1 billion was virtually unchanged in the fourth quarter of 1993. A narrowing in the merchandise trade surplus was offset by lower deficits on travel and on investment income. Both merchandise exports and imports continued to rise, with imports advancing more than exports. This reduced the merchandise surplus to $2.7 billion, in line with the downward trend from late 1992. The deficit on travel fell to $1.7 billion, its lowest level in almost three years, reflecting lower expenditures in the United States by Canadian travellers. The reduction in the deficit on investment income, to $6.1 billion, resulted from lower dividend payments.

In the capital account, which is unadjusted, a record net inflow of $11.1 billion resulted from the foreign currency transactions of Canadian banks, virtually offsetting the large net outflows recorded earlier in the year. While investing $8.0 billion in Canadian stocks and money market paper, non-residents sold off $5.3 billion of Canadian bonds. This was their first net quarterly disinvestment of any significance in Canadian bonds and it arose from trading over $250 billion of Canadian bonds during the quarter in a very volatile market. At the same time, Canadian residents continued to invest heavily in foreign securities, purchasing a record $6.7 billion of foreign stocks and bonds.

The Canadian dollar continued to depreciate against the U.S. dollar, touching 74.16 U.S. cents in late December, its lowest level since 1987.

Current account, seasonally adjusted

The current account deficit of $6.1 billion was made up of a surplus of $2.7 billion on merchandise trade and a deficit of $8.8 billion on non-merchandise transactions.

Merchandise imports rose in the quarter by a further 5.3% to $45.0 billion. The widespread increase was led by automotive products and machinery and equipment. Declines were limited to aircraft and other transportation equipment and to energy.

Merchandise exports advanced by 4.5% to $47.7 billion. The increase was also widespread, with the largest gains from forest products and from machinery and equipment. Lower exports were recorded in energy products (especially natural gas), metallic ores and trucks.

The $6.1 billion deficit on investment income was made up of receipts of $2.1 billion and payments of $8.2 billion. More than 75% of the payments flowed to foreign holders of Canadian bonds.

Current and capital accounts, unadjusted

The current account deficit amounted to $5.8 billion, slightly below the level of the fourth quarter of 1992. A narrowing in the deficit on non-merchandise transactions more than compensated for a decline in the merchandise surplus.

Financial liabilities

Among financial liabilities, the $11.1 billion banking net inflow was largely from the U.S. and U.K. offices of Canadian banks.

The $2.7 billion acquisition of Canadian stocks brought to $12.8 billion the total foreign investment in the stock market since the fourth quarter of 1992. The funds continued to come mainly from the United States to purchase outstanding issues.

Non-residents returned to the Canadian money market to purchase $4.4 billion on a net basis, of which $2.7 billion was in federal treasury bills. The funds came from various countries.

The $5.3 billion net foreign disinvestment in Canadian bonds was largely in federal issues. The net foreign selling was widespread geographically, except for U.S. investors who added marginally to their holdings of Canadian bonds. During the quarter, Canadian interest rates declined more than rates in the United States, narrowing further the differential in favour of investment in Canada.

Financial assets

The $4.3 billion net investment in foreign stocks by Canadian residents was widely dispersed geographically, with over 50% of the funds directed to the Asian market and 19% to the U.S. market. Canadian mutual funds accounted for three-quarters of the net portfolio investment abroad.

The Canadian investment of $2.4 billion in foreign bonds was more concentrated geographically, with two-thirds going to the United States.

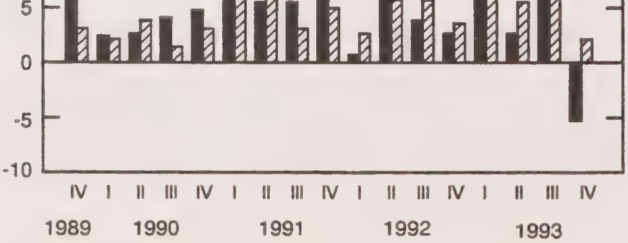
Following two quarters of reduction, Canadian official reserves increased by $2.0 billion. Large offsetting movements were recorded within the quarter, reflecting pressures on the Canadian dollar.

1993 annual review

The current account deficit declined to $25.2 billion in 1993, or 3.5% of the GDP. This second consecutive drop reversed the pattern of higher deficits that began in 1985 and that culminated in a record $29.0 billion deficit in 1991 (4.3% of the GDP). The decline in 1993 was entirely accounted for by the merchandise surplus, which climbed to $11.7 billion—its highest level in eight years. The deficit on non-merchandise transactions continued its rising trend, reaching a record $36.8 billion in 1993. This was largely brought about by higher net interest payments abroad. In 1993, however, the travel deficit narrowed for the first time in seven years.

In the capital account, very large offsetting movements were recorded as non-residents invested massively in Canada, whereas Canadian residents sharply stepped up their investment abroad. Foreign investment in 1993 reached records in all Canadian securities: $27.0 billion in bonds, $11.9 billion in stocks, and $9.3 billion in the money market. Canadian residents channelled abroad a record $12.8 billion into foreign-portfolio securities and $9.2 billion into direct investment in their enterprises abroad.

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds



Canadian investment in foreign securities

The statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the current and capital accounts) amounted to a net debit of $7.0 billion.

Current account

The current account deficit of $25.2 billion was made up of an $11.7 billion surplus on merchandise trade and a $36.9 billion deficit on non-merchandise transactions.

The surplus on merchandise trade rose to its highest level since 1985, responding to the strength of the U.S. economy. This was the third year of higher surpluses with the United States, which accounted for as much as 80% of Canadian exports and 73% of Canadian imports. Canada's overall deficit with other countries increased sharply during 1993, from $7.8 billion to $10.1 billion. A notable exception was Japan, where the Canadian deficit narrowed to $0.4 billion in 1993, from $1.6 billion.

Both merchandise exports and imports advanced strongly in 1993, 16% and 15% respectively, at market prices. (The increase was also very significant in volume.) Exports at market prices amounted to $181.0 billion in 1993, with increases led by automotive products and—to a lesser extent—by machinery and equipment, forestry products and energy products. Imports reached $169.3 billion, with major increases in machinery and equipment, automotive products, industrial materials, and consumer goods.

Led by higher interest payments on bonds, the deficit on investment income increased to a new record of $24.7 billion. Financial fees on new issues of bonds abroad in turn added to the deficit on business services, which reached a record $4.7 billion.

The reduction in the travel deficit (from $8.2 billion to $7.7 billion) was entirely with the United States and paralleled a further depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar. The reduction arose from both higher spending by U.S. visitors in Canada and lower spending by Canadian travellers—the first reduction in such spending since 1979. Net payments for overseas travel showed a further rise.

Capital account

Financial liabilities

Foreign residents purchased, on balance, $27.0 billion of Canadian bonds, surpassing the previous record of $25.2 billion in 1991. More than half the funds went into provincial issues and over one-fifth went into Government of Canada bonds. The foreign funds were directed into new issues, which reached a record $54.0 billion. Some 46% of gross new bond issues were denominated in Canadian dollars, comparable to the high proportions of Canadian dollar issues observed in the last few years. Retirements were at $26.5 billion, also a record high. Canadian borrowers called some of their bonds prior to maturity in order to refinance them at lower rates.

Foreign investment in Canadian stocks increased to a record $11.9 billion in 1993, virtually doubling the previous record set in 1987. Foreign investment, which came mainly from the United States, was mostly directed into existing issues.

Financial assets

Canadian enterprises channelled, on a net basis, $9.2 billion of direct investment abroad, the second largest net outflow on record. Over two-thirds of the net investment went into countries other than the United States. The investment was also widespread among industries.

Canadian residents invested a record $8.7 billion in foreign stocks and $4.0 billion in foreign bonds. The net investment in foreign stocks was widespread geographically, with significant amounts going to the Asian market, whereas the bond investment was more concentrated in the United States.

Net loans and subscriptions by the Government of Canada and its enterprises were virtually nil on a net basis, in contrast to large net outflows in previous years. The decline reflected lower advances on exports credits as repayments by non-residents remained substantial.

The Canadian dollar continued to decline against the U.S. dollar, in line with its downward trend that started in the fall of 1991. The Canadian dollar also depreciated against the Japanese yen during 1993, but strengthened against other major currencies.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1364, 1370, 2323-2329, 2331-2339, 2343-2349, 2353-2355 and 2357.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of Canada's *Balance of International Payments* (67-001 $27.50/$110) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division. □

Balance of international payments

	1992	1993				1992	1993
	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter		
	$ millions						
	unadjusted						
Current account							
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	42,399	42,669	46,765	43,411	48,182	156,567	181,026
Non-merchandise							
Services	5,630	5,437	6,942	8,749	6,114	25,381	27,242
Investment income[1]	1,991	2,402	2,216	2,187	2,205	8,934	9,010
Transfers	1,105	962	1,078	1,189	1,056	4,361	4,285
Total non-merchandise receipts	8,726	8,801	10,236	12,125	9,375	38,676	40,537
Total receipts	51,125	51,470	57,001	55,535	57,557	195,243	221,563
Payments							
Merchandise imports	38,134	39,933	43,331	41,462	44,591	147,587	169,316
Non-merchandise							
Services	9,069	10,218	10,143	10,205	9,230	38,162	39,795
Investment income[1]	8,774	8,333	8,539	8,257	8,560	33,134	33,690
Transfers	971	1,238	907	898	937	4,043	3,981
Total non-merchandise payments	18,814	19,789	19,589	19,361	18,727	75,339	77,466
Total payments	56,948	59,722	62,921	60,822	63,318	222,926	246,782
Balances							
Merchandise	+4,265	+2,737	+3,433	+1,949	+3,591	+8,979	+11,710
Non-merchandise	-10,088	-10,988	-9,353	-7,236	-9,352	-36,663	-36,929
Total current account	-5,823	-8,251	-5,920	-5,287	-5,761	-27,683	-25,219
Capital account[2]							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad[1]	-1,790	-2,254	-1,977	-3,536	-1,475	-4,500	-9,242
Portfolio securities							
Foreign bonds	+728	-335	-1,058	-206	-2,417	-548	-4,016
Foreign stocks	-1,593	-1,722	-1,829	-867	-4,325	-6,223	-8,743
Government of Canada assets							
Official international reserves	+953	-1,094	+1,878	+1,766	-1,952	+6,987	+598
Loans and subscriptions	-317	+63	-132	+94	-37	-1,696	-12
Non-bank deposits abroad	+1,347	-2,283	+1,232	-2,360	+1,744	+1,636	-1,667
Other claims	+694	+2,316	+303	+655	+426	+399	+3,699
Total Canadian claims, net flow	+22	-5,309	-1,584	-4,455	-8,036	-3,945	-19,384
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada[1]	+2,184	+204	+1,104	+1,317	+559	+6,000	+3,184
Portfolio securities							
Canadian bonds	+2,668	+21,973	+2,697	+7,594	-5,265	+15,794	+26,998
Canadian stocks	+943	+2,304	+3,021	+3,857	+2,705	+1,036	+11,887
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents[3]	+27	-6,133	+672	-7,526	+11,142	-3,550	-1,845
Money market instruments							
Government of Canada paper	+2,292	+3,086	+3,511	+1,688	+2,654	+1,915	+10,940
Other paper	+234	-1,974	+854	-2,304	+1,780	+2,983	-1,643
Allocation of special drawing rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	+1,501	-1,170	+331	+1,100	+1,802	+3,603	+2,063
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+9,850	+18,290	+12,190	+5,727	+15,377	+27,782	+51,584
Total capital account, net flow	+9,872	+12,981	+10,607	+1,272	+7,341	+23,837	+32,200
Statistical discrepancy	-4,049	-4,730	-4,687	+4,015	-1,580	+3,846	-6,981

1 *Excludes retained earnings.*
2 *A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.*
3 *When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.*
- *Nil or zero.*

Current acount

	1992	1993				1992	1993
	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter		
	$ millions						
	seasonally adjusted						
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	42,190	43,159	44,511	45,650	47,707	156,567	181,026
Non-merchandise							
Services							
Travel	2,006	2,049	2,168	2,290	2,196	8,059	8,703
Freight and shipping	1,495	1,472	1,505	1,542	1,618	5,991	6,137
Business services	2,412	2,509	2,544	2,613	2,666	9,376	10,331
Government transactions	218	228	222	219	231	856	901
Other services	276	277	284	318	291	1,098	1,169
Total services	6,408	6,535	6,723	6,981	7,003	25,381	27,242
Investment income[1]							
Interest	929	865	895	1,028	1,032	4,303	3,820
Dividends	935	1,473	1,356	1,292	1,070	4,631	5,190
Total investment income	1,864	2,338	2,250	2,320	2,102	8,934	9,010
Transfers:							
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	416	342	404	414	405	1,751	1,564
Personal and institutional remittances	267	288	279	283	285	1,042	1,135
Canadian withholding tax	434	413	390	388	395	1,569	1,586
Total transfers	1,116	1,042	1,073	1,085	1,085	4,361	4,285
Total non-merchandise receipts	9,388	9,915	10,047	10,386	10,190	38,676	40,537
Total receipts	51,578	53,073	54,558	56,036	57,896	195,243	221,563
Payments							
Merchandise imports	38,541	40,052	41,588	42,715	44,961	147,587	169,316
Non-merchandise							
Services							
Travel	3,890	4,081	4,243	4,174	3,891	16,215	16,389
Freight and shipping	1,507	1,459	1,485	1,408	1,561	5,691	5,913
Business services	3,639	3,774	3,709	3,788	3,773	13,839	15,043
Government transactions	377	386	374	378	380	1,510	1,518
Other services	226	229	232	234	237	908	932
Total services	9,639	9,928	10,044	9,982	9,842	38,162	39,795
Investment income[1]							
Interest	7,275	7,379	7,480	7,336	7,434	28,513	29,629
Dividends	988	1,003	1,027	1,264	768	4,621	4,061
Total investment income	8,263	8,382	8,506	8,600	8,202	33,134	33,690
Transfers							
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	82	81	84	88	87	324	340
Personal and institutional remittances	287	298	298	300	302	1,141	1,198
Official contributions	548	741	465	421	479	2,255	2,106
Foreign withholding tax	79	91	84	82	79	323	337
Total transfers	996	1,211	931	892	947	4,043	3,981
Total non-merchandise payments	18,899	19,521	19,481	19,474	18,990	75,339	77,466
Total payments	57,440	59,573	61,069	62,189	63,951	222,926	246,782
Balances							
Merchandise	+3,649	+3,106	+2,923	+2,935	+2,746	+8,979	+11,710
Non-merchandise							
Services	-3,232	-3,393	-3,321	-3,001	-2,839	-12,781	-12,553
Investment income[1]	-6,400	-6,044	-6,256	-6,280	-6,100	-24,200	-24,680
Transfers	+120	-169	+142	+193	+138	+318	+304
Total non-merchandise	-9,512	-9,606	-9,434	-9,089	-8,801	-36,663	-36,929
Total current account	-5,863	-6,500	-6,511	-6,154	-6,055	-27,683	-25,219

[1] *Excludes retained earnings.*

***Note:** Figures may not add due to rounding.*

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Financial Flow Accounts

Fourth Quarter and 1993 Annual (Preliminary)

The demand for funds on financial markets continued to strengthen in the fourth quarter of 1993.

Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors on credit and equity markets amounted to $134.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 1993, seasonally adjusted at annual rates (see Chart 1). This was up about 30% from the third quarter. For 1993 as a whole, the demand for funds on financial markets recovered to the pre-recession level of 1989. This recovery in financing was led by non-financial private corporations.

Among the more important financial developments during the fourth quarter were the following: households, the federal government, and non-financial private corporations all sharply increased their demand for funds; consumer credit borrowing firmed; bank loans provided a net source of funds (in contrast to the third quarter); long-term debt issues were significant in most sectors of the economy; share issues continued to be a major financing vehicle of corporations, as stock markets benefited from considerable investor demand for equities and equity mutual funds; and, nominal interest rates fell, although the declines varied by instrument.

Monetary conditions

Despite some downward pressure on the exchange rate during the fourth quarter, interest rates continued to ease. The Bank Rate fell throughout the quarter, resulting in an overall drop of about 80 basis points. This led to further downward movements in other rates. Declines were more pronounced for short- to medium-term marketable securities, while yields on securities with longer terms to maturity experienced moderate downward movements. A notable development was the downshift of one full percentage point in the five-year mortgage rate in November, bringing it to a low of 7.75%.

The narrowly defined money supply, M1, registered double-digit annual growth in the range of 14%, as interest rates generally declined across the maturity spectrum during 1993. By June, the interest rate on prime business loans at chartered banks fell to a level lower than its counterpart rate in the United States, and it maintained that relative position for the rest of 1993. The easing of monetary conditions occurred against a backdrop of a relatively stable Canadian dollar for the first seven months of the year. However, the pattern of narrowing short-term interest rate differentials between Canada and U.S., combined with uncertainty about the outcome of the October election and renewed concerns about government debt and deficits late in the year, contributed to volatility in the domestic currency in the August to December period. Nevertheless, the dollar stabilized by year-end and interest rates closed at considerably lower levels than at the outset. The Bank Rate fell more than three full percentage points in the 12 months, to a level just over 4% by 1993 year-end.

Corporate sector

Non-financial private corporations accounted for 37% of all funds raised in the fourth quarter of 1993. Financing was up 43% over the previous quarter (see Chart 2), against a backdrop of strong business investment in machinery and equipment, inventory

Funds raised on financial markets by non-financial sectors

	1991				1992				1993			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total funds raised (% of GDP)	**19.9**	**14.7**	**12.7**	**13.6**	**9.6**	**17.6**	**11.9**	**12.5**	**18.9**	**14.2**	**14.4**	**18.7**
Sectoral shares (% of total)												
Personal sector	11.9	22.7	25.3	22.9	30.3	17.4	29.0	33.0	17.7	21.7	21.2	21.2
Non-financial private corporations	33.4	3.2	-0.3	18.0	9.6	14.1	15.9	4.0	20.4	16.4	33.3	36.5
Government business enterprises	14.2	8.6	8.1	3.7	15.3	4.4	5.0	-1.0	9.8	-3.3	-1.0	-3.9
Federal government	27.0	30.9	43.3	27.7	30.6	26.1	38.6	21.8	29.2	36.4	21.5	31.2
Other levels of government	13.4	34.5	23.6	27.7	14.2	38.0	11.5	42.2	22.8	28.8	24.9	15.0
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: *Figures may not add due to rounding.*

Chart 1
Total funds raised on credit markets by domestic non-financial sectors
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

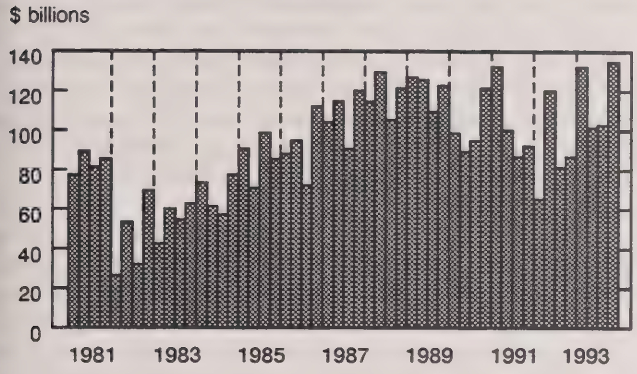


Chart 2
Funds raised by non-financial private corporations
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

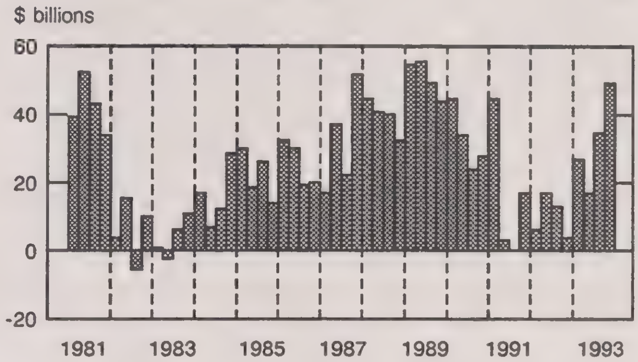


Chart 3
Non-financial private corporations, share issues
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

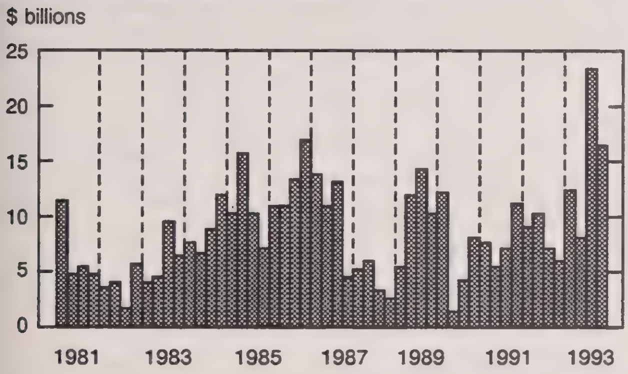


Chart 4
Funds raised by the federal government
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

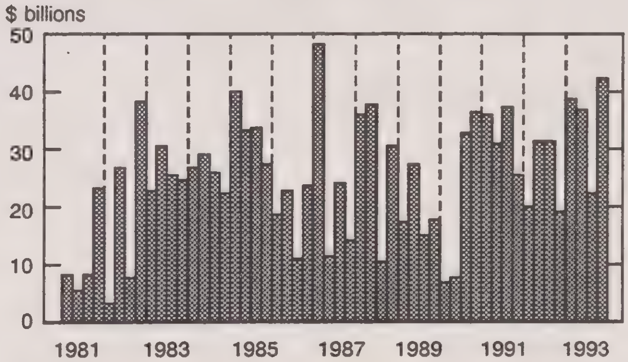


Chart 5
Consumer credit borrowing in the personal sector
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

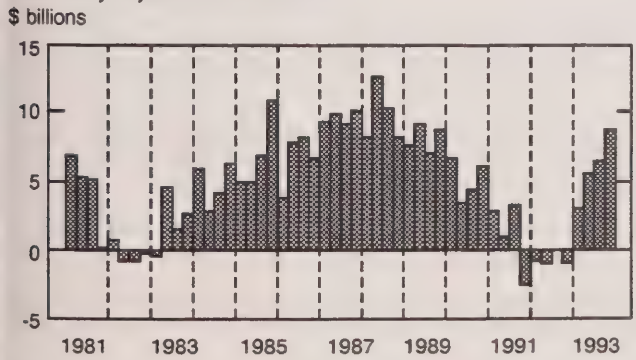
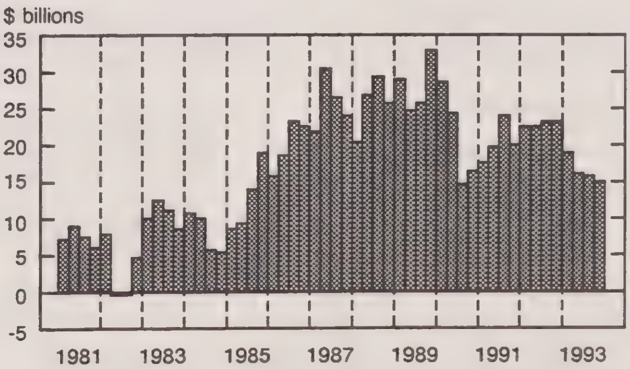


Chart 6
Mortgage borrowing in the personal sector
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



accumulation and improved corporate profits. Borrowing via bank loans provided the largest source of external funds in the quarter. For 1993 as a whole, financial activity returned to levels more consistent with the period prior to 1990; this represented a substantial rise over the depressed financing level of recent years, and was consistent with growth in business fixed capital formation. Responding to strong advances in share prices over the year, equity issues strengthened substantially in 1993, accounting for half of all funds raised (see Chart 3).

In contrast to the trend for private corporations, the outstanding credit market debt of non-financial government business enterprises was reduced on a net basis in the fourth quarter. Most of the decline was attributable to provincial enterprises and it followed substantial borrowing in the first quarter of 1993.

Government sector

Borrowing by the federal government was up in the fourth quarter to almost double the third-quarter level, despite a slight narrowing in the deficit (see Chart 4). This rise was prompted by weaker borrowing and by reductions in financial asset holdings earlier in the year. The demand for funds in the quarter was realized through issues of short-term paper and marketable bonds. Bond issues were concentrated in the medium-term maturity range, consistent with the sharpest declines in yields. For 1993, a full one-third more funds were raised on financial markets than for 1992, as the annual deficit advanced from $26 to $30 billion, on a national accounts basis. Funds raised in 1993 were in the form of issues of money market instruments and marketable bonds, as Canada Savings Bonds were repaid on a net basis.

The demand for funds by other levels of government softened in the fourth quarter, most notably for provincial governments. The decrease was in line with a reduction in the consolidated fiscal deficit of the provinces. For 1993, however, borrowing by other levels of government stood above the level for the previous year. This took place even with lower provincial and local government borrowing requirements in 1993. Some of the additional funds were used to build up financial assets. The bulk of the funds that the provincial governments raised in 1993 came through issues of long-term debt.

Debt-to-income ratios

	1991				1992				1993			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	$ billions											
Persons and unincorporated businesses*												
Debt												
Consumer credit	98.4	98.7	99.5	98.9	98.7	98.4	98.3	98.0	98.7	100.2	101.8	104.0
Mortgages	273.7	279.0	285.2	290.5	296.5	302.5	308.6	314.7	319.4	323.4	327.4	331.1
Total	372.1	377.7	384.8	389.5	395.2	400.9	406.9	412.7	418.2	423.6	429.2	435.1
Personal disposable income	462.5	468.4	469.5	463.8	468.0	478.1	481.2	480.4	487.7	494.3	490.4	487.0
Debt-to-income ratio (%)	80.5	80.6	82.0	84.0	84.5	83.9	84.6	85.9	85.7	85.7	87.5	89.3
Debt-to-GDP ratio (%)	55.8	55.8	56.7	57.2	57.8	58.5	59.1	59.3	59.7	59.8	60.2	60.4
Federal government**												
Debt	323.3	330.6	339.7	345.8	351.0	359.0	367.1	372.0	381.6	390.8	396.4	406.9
Debt-to-GDP ratio (%)	48.4	48.8	50.0	50.8	51.3	52.4	53.3	53.4	54.5	55.1	55.6	56.4
Other government												
Debt	167.8	176.6	181.9	188.5	191.6	203.8	206.9	216.8	224.3	231.6	238.0	243.1
Debt-to-GDP ratio (%)	25.1	26.1	26.8	27.7	28.0	29.7	30.1	31.1	32.0	32.7	33.4	33.7
Non-financial private corporations												
Debt	341.6	340.5	338.6	340.8	341.3	344.4	346.5	346.2	352.9	357.0	365.6	377.9
Debt-to-GDP ratio (%)	51.2	50.3	49.9	50.1	49.9	50.2	50.3	49.7	50.4	50.4	51.3	52.4
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	**667.4**	**676.9**	**678.8**	**680.6**	**683.9**	**685.4**	**688.4**	**696.5**	**700.2**	**708.9**	**712.8**	**721.0**

* *Consumer credit and mortgages only.*
** *National Accounts basis, excludes superannuation accounts.*
Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Personal sector

The demand for funds in the personal sector firmed in the fourth quarter. This was largely because borrowing to finance consumer spending was up sharply (see Chart 5), in line with strong increases in spending on motor vehicles, furniture, and appliances. However, demand for mortgage financing was flat in the fourth quarter (see Chart 6); this reflected activity in the resale housing market offset by weakness in new residential construction. The large decline in five-year mortgage rates over the quarter appeared to have little stimulative effect. Overall, the level of mortgage borrowing for the year was lower than in 1992, as total net new funds raised in this instrument stood at about 70% of the 1992 level. In contrast, consumer credit borrowing was up substantially over 1991 and 1992, while remaining below its 1989 pre-recession level. Nevertheless, the growth in borrowing outpaced gains in after-tax income, with the result that the ratio of consumer credit and mortgage debt to personal disposable income moved up to 89.3%, a new historical high.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-741, 743 and 750.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, contact the National Accounts and Environment Division (613-951-3640) and ask for the information officer.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-014, $25/$100) will be released in March. A computer printout containing the detailed financial flows matrices is also available from the National Accounts and Environment Division on release day ($50/$200).

On release day at 8:30 a.m., the complete financial flows data set is available on microcomputer diskette by modem transfer ($300/$1200). The diskettes are also available by mail, seven days after the official release date ($60/$240).

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, call the National Accounts and Environment Division (613-951-3640) and ask for the client services officer. □

Financial market summary table

	Fourth Quarter 1992	First Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1993	Third Quarter 1993	Fourth Quarter 1993
	$ millions				
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Persons and unincorporated business					
Funds raised	28,644	23,360	21,876	21,868	28,532
Consumer credit	-916	3,104	5,664	6,468	8,820
Bank loans	1,616	1,732	2,524	2,660	1,052
Other loans	5,044	-1,080	-2,104	-3,036	3,748
Mortgages	23,104	18,868	15,900	15,852	15,076
Bonds	-204	736	-108	-76	-164
Non-financial private corporations					
Funds raised	3,472	26,988	16,592	34,328	49,184
Bank loans	8,588	5,444	-19,992	-3,980	20,756
Other loans	3,288	-4,256	4,080	-2,556	-3,748
Other short-term paper	-30,916	5,668	10,164	3,000	5,120
Mortgages	8,008	7,412	4,540	5,660	3,756
Bonds	8,464	252	9,736	8,788	6,916
Shares	6,040	12,468	8,064	23,416	16,384
Non-financial government enterprises					
Funds raised	-872	12,976	-3,312	-1,020	-5,308
Bank loans	1,848	-2,592	-400	468	-164
Other loans	-56	2,564	-3,800	372	748
Other short-term paper	1,852	892	2,552	-760	-600
Mortgages	-8	-24	-16	-16	-12
Bonds	-5,488	12,136	-1,648	-1,084	-5,280
Shares	980	–	–	–	–
Federal government					
Funds raised	18,928	38,548	36,744	22,156	42,056
Other loans	-4	–	-4	-4	-4
Canada short-term paper	7,544	14,408	12,168	3,200	21,856
Canada Saving Bonds	-5,448	-1,724	-148	-2,440	-8,728
Marketable bonds	16,836	25,864	24,728	21,400	28,932
Other levels of government					
Funds raised	36,676	30,164	29,088	25,620	20,244
Bank loans	1,172	-660	-192	428	-196
Other loans	192	72	728	2,612	968
Short-term paper	11,992	-11,400	15,608	-11,824	9,860
Provincial bonds	22,596	38,536	13,376	30,360	10,320
Municipal bonds	788	3,584	-432	4,048	-688
Other bonds	-64	32	–	-4	-20
Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors	86,848	132,036	100,988	102,952	134,708
Consumer credit	-916	3,104	5,664	6,468	8,820
Bank loans	13,224	3,924	-18,060	-424	21,448
Other loans	8,464	-2,700	-1,100	-2,612	1,712
Canada short-term paper	7,544	14,408	12,168	3,200	21,856
Other short-term paper	-17,072	-4,840	28,324	-9,584	14,380
Mortgages	31,104	26,256	20,424	21,496	18,820
Bonds	37,480	79,416	45,504	60,992	31,288
Shares	7,020	12,468	8,064	23,416	16,384

– *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)
Fourth Quarter 1993

Federal, provincial and local government revenue and expenditure estimates on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended December 31, 1993 are now available. Revised estimates for the quarters ended March 31, 1993, June 30, 1993, and September 30, 1993, are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711-2713.

For further information, contact James Temple (613-951-1832) or Paul Blouin (613-951-8563), Public Administration Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Hospital Morbidity
1991-92

In 1991-92, there were 3.6 million separations from general and allied hospitals, accounting for 41.4 million days of care. (The term "separation" refers to a discharge of an inpatient case, and includes those who die while in hospital.) During the past decade, the number of hospital separations and days have remained fairly stable: in 1981-82, separations numbered 3.6 million and accounted for 43.8 million days of care. In terms of rates per 100,000 population, hospital separations decreased by 8% to 13,482 in 1991-92, from 14,621 in 1981-82, while hospital days decreased by 15% to 152,956, from 179,750.

For further informaiton, contact Information Request Unit (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Surgical Procedures and Treatments
1991-92

The number of separations from general and allied hospitals for surgical procedures and treatments (excluding diagnostic and therapeutic procedures) was 1.8 million in 1991-92. The number has remained somewhat stable for the last decade. In 1991-92, surgical procedures and treatments were undertaken on 49% of total separations and utilized 37% of total hospital days. Since 1981-82, the separation rate per 100,000 population has decreased by 10% to 6,607, from 7,317.

For further informaiton, contact Information Request Unit (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Hospital Statistics
1990-91

Data from the 1990-91 Annual Hospitals Survey present a comprehensive picture of hospital utilization and expenditures. The hospitals responding to the 1990-91 survey represent 93% of the public hospitals and 97% of the 167,245 provincially approved beds in public hospitals.

The average cost per patient-day rose by 14.5% to $471 per day in 1990-91, from $411 in 1989-90. Operating costs for these public hospitals totalled almost $22 billion.

The number of adults and children admitted to public hospitals was 3.6 million, while patient-days totalled 47.4 million. Percentage occupancy (based on beds staffed and in operation) was down slightly to 83.7%, from 84.3% in 1989-90. Average length of stay decreased by 7% to 12.8 days.

Annual hospital statistics are now available in advance of the release of the 1990-91 issue of *Hospital Annual Statistics—Parts 1-5* (83-242, $70) and *Hospital Indicators—Parts 1-4* (83-246, $50), which will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746, fax: 613-951-0792), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Residential Care Facilities

1991-92

Statistics and indicators from the Annual Survey of Residential Care Facilities are now available for 1991-92.

The database consists of 3,480 reporting facilities with 176,406 beds. This represents 64% of the total operating facilities and 73% of the approved beds.

For this survey, residential care facilities include all institutions with a minimum of four beds. These facilities offer the services of nursing homes; homes for the aged, physically disabled, developmentally delayed, psychiatrically disabled, emotionally disturbed children, delinquents and transients; and children's facilities.

Information collected relates to the residents, personnel and finances of these facilities. Data are compiled by province, principal characteristic and type of care of the predominant group of residents.

In 1991-92, the average occupancy rate in residential care facilities was 95.5%, a rate consistent with previous years. The occupancy rate varied from a high of 97.4% in facilities for the aged to a low of 84.3% for alcohol/drug facilities.

The percentage of total residents requiring a higher level of care increased to 65% in 1991-92, from 61% in 1990-91. The average cost per bed staffed and in operation was $38,628 in 1991-92, up from $35,230 in 1990-91.

The average expenditure per resident day in 1991-92 was $110.90, a 9.3% increase from 1990-91.

For further information, contact Information Requests Unit, (613-951-1746, fax: 613-951-0792), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

January 1994

Production of process cheese in January totalled 4 371 418 kilograms, down 32.8% from December 1993 and down 6.8% from January 1993.

Production of instant skim milk powder in January totalled 337 401 kilograms, down 34.0% from December 1993 and down 14.0% from January 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The January 1994 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies (Excluding Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island), December 1993.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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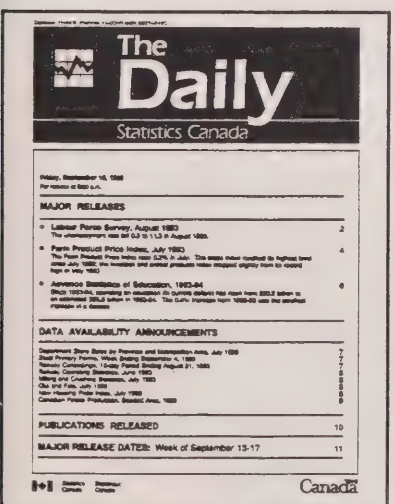
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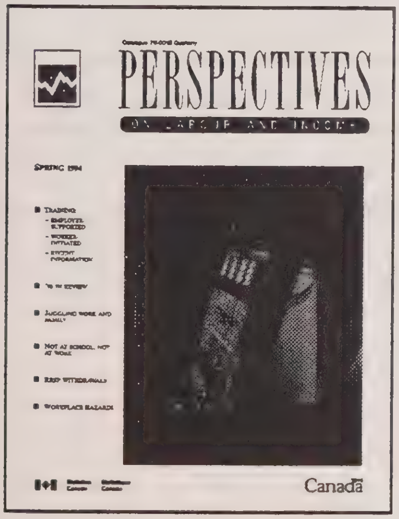
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Perspectives on Labour and Income

Spring 1994

The Spring 1994 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Statistics Canada's journal on labour and income topics features a supplement that reviews labour market developments in 1993 and offers three articles on training. Other articles in this issue: "RRSP Withdrawals", "Balancing Work and Family Responsibilities", "Perceptions of Workplace Hazards" and "Labour Market Conditions for Youths".

Each quarter, *Perspectives* draws on many data sources for insights on emerging income issues and reviews recent developments in the labour market. The Spring 1994 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Cécile Dumas (613-951-6894) or Doreen Duchesne (613-951-6893), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: February 1994

MAJOR RELEASES

RRSP Withdrawals

1991

More and more Canadians with RRSP savings are dipping into these funds before the normal retirement age. In 1991, 604,000 Canadians under 65 years of age cashed in almost $3.2 billion of their RRSP savings. Since total contributions were $14.6 billion, it would appear that for every $5 contributed in 1991, nearly $1 was withdrawn by people younger than 65.

In 1991, the highest average withdrawal by individuals under 65 was in Ontario ($5,640), followed by Quebec ($5,340). From 1990 to 1991, Ontario also had the biggest rate of increase in the number of persons making withdrawals (+29%). This increase may be associated with the dramatic drop in employment in Ontario in 1991.

One of four persons under 65 who drew on RRSP savings in 1991 was between 55 and 64, and they withdrew one-third of the $3.2 billion. A striking 55%, however, were under the age of 45, and these people withdrew 42% of the total.

Nearly 20% of taxfilers under 65 who withdrew RRSP savings in 1991 (16% of men and 24% of women) had neither employment nor Unemployment Insurance income that year.

"RRSP Withdrawals" is featured in the Spring 1994 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53), now available. The article looks at the many Canadians with RRSP savings who are dipping into these funds before the normal retirement age. It considers whether their actions can be linked to job losses that resulted from the recession. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Hubert Frenken (613-951-7569), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division or Linda Standish (613-951-4660), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

RRSPs withdrawals in 1991 by persons under 65

	Number of persons	Amount withdrawn: Total	Amount withdrawn: Average
	'000	$ millions	$
Canada	**604**	**3,182**	**5,270**
Newfoundland	8	35	4,440
Prince Edward Island	2	10	4,550
Nova Scotia	17	79	4,610
New Brunswick	13	59	4,670
Quebec	117	623	5,340
Ontario	249	1,402	5,640
Manitoba	23	105	4,620
Saskatchewan	21	100	4,680
Alberta	64	306	4,750
British Columbia	89	457	5,150
Yukon/Northwest Territories	1	6	4,710

Source: Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

Employer-supported Training: It Varies by Occupation

1991

Almost one-third of all full-time workers aged 20 to 69 took employer-supported education or training in 1991, but rates of training varied greatly and depended on the worker's occupation.

Approximately 3.1 million full-time workers aged 20 to 69 took employer-supported education or training in 1991. One-third (1.1 million) of these workers spent a fair amount of time taking this employer-supported training: over 665,000 received more than 35 hours of training courses in 1991. A further 408,000 were enroled in education programs—a combination of courses usually taken for credit toward a certificate, diploma or degree.

Of these 1.1 million full-time workers, those in white-collar occupations were more likely to be beneficiaries of employer-supported training. Over 1 in 10 white-collar workers spent more than 35 hours "on course" in 1991, compared with fewer than 1 in 20 for both service and blue-collar workers. The pattern was similar for workers enroled in education programs supported by their employers.

Two fields of study accounted for the majority of employer-supported programs or courses taken by these trainees in 1991: commerce, management and business administration; and engineering and applied science technologies and trades (which includes data processing and computer science).

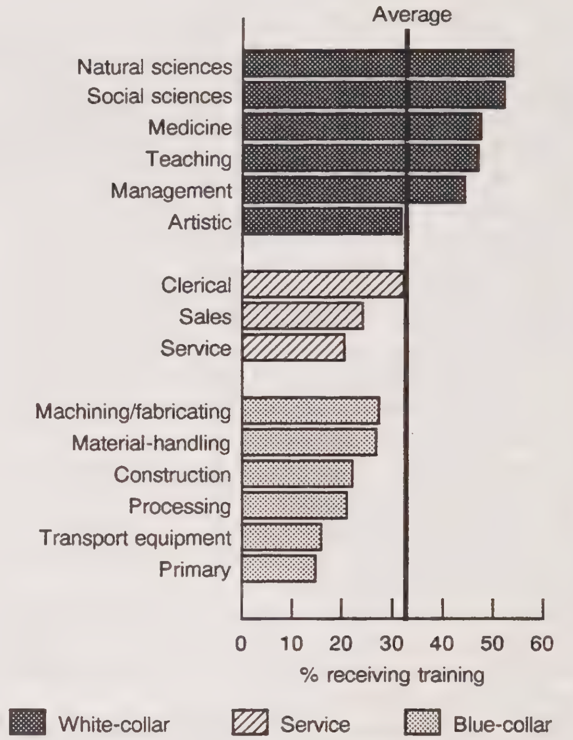
Payment of fees was the most common type of support received by trainees taking more than 35 hours of courses (employers paid for 84% of all employer-supported courses), followed by getting time off (77%). Employers also paid the fees for most employees in education programs (83%), but they were less prepared to give time off (56%).

For slightly over two-thirds (69%) of white-collar workers taking at least 35 hours of training, this training was employer-initiated; in the remaining cases, the request for training came most often from the trainees themselves. On the other hand, a far higher proportion of blue-collar trainees (86%) were explicitly asked by their employer to go on course.

"Employer-supported Training: It Varies by Occupation" is a study now available in the Spring 1994 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53). It examines full-time workers who took over 35 hours of employer-sponsored training courses in 1991 or who enroled in education programs. Two more articles on training are also featured in this issue. The first, "A Note on the Self-initiated Training of Job-losers" looks at the education programs undertaken by persons who have lost their jobs or been laid off. The second, "Recent Information on Training" presents an overview of several surveys on training and education developed by Statistics Canada. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Susan Crompton (613-951-0178), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

In 1991, workers in white-collar occupations were more likely to receive employer-supported training*



* *Includes all courses, programs and on-the-job training.*
Source: Adult Education and Training Survey, 1992.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

December 1993 (Preliminary)

Crude oil and natural gas exports to the United States continued their strong growth in December 1993. Crude oil production rose 8.5% from December 1992, reflecting robust growth in exports. Exports of crude oil in December rose 11.7% from December 1992, but imports were down 11.1%. Natural gas production increased 4.5% from December 1992.

On an annual basis, exports of crude oil rose a strong 9.5% in 1993, while imports increased 15.5%. Crude oil production advanced 4.5% from 1992. Natural gas production rose 10.6%, with exports rising by 9.1%.

Crude oil

Production of crude oil increased 8.5% in December 1993 from December 1992, to 9.1 million cubic metres. On an annual basis, production in 1993 increased 4.5% over 1992.

Exports of crude oil were up 11.7% from December 1992, to 4.8 million cubic metres. Annual exports rose 9.5% to 53.3 million cubic metres.

Imports of crude oil decreased 11.1% to 2.8 million cubic metres in December 1993. Annual imports were up 15.5% over 1992, at 34.4 million cubic metres.

Refinery receipts in December were down 1.9% to 7.1 million cubic metres, but annual receipts were up 6.1%.

Note to users

The crude petroleum and natural gas industry (SIC 071) is an important sector of the economy, especially in Western Canada. In 1992, the total value of crude oil and natural gas production amounted to $19.3 billion, of which $11.0 billion was exported. (Crude oil production was valued at $10.9 billion and natural gas at $8.4 billion.) The industry employs 30,000 and has annual capital expenditures of $6.0 billion.

Natural gas

Production of natural gas rose 4.5% in December 1993 from December 1992, to 11.8 billion cubic metres. On an annual basis, production in 1993 was up 10.6% from 1992.

Exports of natural gas increased 8.8% from December 1992, to 6.1 billion cubic metres. Annual exports increased 9.1% from 1992.

Domestic sales of natural gas decreased 3.6% from December 1992, to 6.5 billion cubic metres. December's decline was due to lower residential and commercial sales. Annual sales were 4.7% higher than in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530-532 and 534-547.

The December 1993 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available the last week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude oil and natural gas

	December 1992	December 1993	December 1992 to December 1993	January 1992 to December 1992	January 1993 to December 1993	January-December 1992 to January-December 1993
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]						
Production	8 362.8	9 077.0	8.5	100 916.1	105 430.9	4.5
Exports	4 286.8	4 787.9	11.7	48 725.1	53 341.4	9.5
Imports	3 160.7	2 810.7	-11.1	29 763.3	34 379.0	15.5
Refinery receipts	7 272.4	7 135.0	-1.9	81 363.8	86 327.3	6.1
	millions of cubic metres		% change	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[2]						
Marketable production	11 286.7	11 799.2	4.5	116 447.0	128 740.9	10.6
Exports	5 602.3	6 095.7	8.8	57 919.9	63 169.3	9.1
Canadian sales[3]	6 696.9	6 455.2	-3.6	56 865.8	59 566.1	4.7

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
3 *Includes direct sales.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Population Estimates by Census Division and Census Metropolitan Area

As of July 1, 1986 to 1993

Released today are estimates by census divisions (CDs) and census metropolitan areas (CMAs) as of July 1, 1993. These new estimates are based on 1991 Census results along with the estimates of the number of people not counted by the Census. In addition, the revised population estimates now include non-permanent residents. To ease comparison with earlier years, historical revisions have been produced back to 1986.

Inclusion of estimates of population not counted in the Census has raised the national population estimates by percentages ranging from 2.7% to 2.8% in 1986 and 1991. Increases at the provincial level varied between 0.9% and 3.8%. According to the coverage studies, in 1991, net undercoverage reached 2.9% for all CMAs. Future annual population estimates use a reference date of July 1 rather than June 1, as was previously the case.

Please refer to *The Daily* of September 16, 1993, for additional information on: the reasons why the methodology has been revised for the population estimates; the calculation of undercoverage and of historical revisions; and, the effect of revising the population estimates on Statistics Canada's products.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6190-6202 and 6230-6242.

Note that the population estimates from June 1, 1976 to 1986 will remain in CANSIM matrices 6486 and 6496. The annual components of population growth (from June 1 to May 31) prior to 1986 remain in the same matrices as in the past.

These revised intercensal population estimates from 1986 to 1991 will be published in *Revised Intercensal Population and Family Estimates, July 1, 1971-1991* (91-537), which will be available in April.

The postcensal estimates at national, provincial and territorial, CD and CMA levels for July 1, 1992 and 1993 will be published in April in *Annual Demographic Statistics, 1993* (91-213), which will replace catalogued publications numbered 91-204, 91-210, 91-211 and 91-212.

Please note that estimates for 1986 to 1992—broken down by age and sex for CDs and CMAs—are also available, but upon request only.

For further information, contact Rob Riordan (613-951-2287) about methodology on population estimates; Margaret Michalowski (613-951-2328) about net undercoverage; Lise Champagne (613-951-2320) about other demographic estimates; and Don Royce (613-951-6940) about 1991 Census Coverage Studies. You may also contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles

Fourth Quarter 1993

Data for the fourth quarter of 1993 on the production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles (47-006, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

January 1994

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 1 912 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in January 1994, a 0.5% decrease from 1 921 thousand square metres in January 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The January 1994 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

January 1994

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 479 219 metric bundles in January 1994, a decrease of 4.8% from 1 554 484 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The January 1994 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products

January 1994

Manufacturers shipped 18 783 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in January 1994, up 39.5% from 13 466 thousand square metres in January 1993 and up 13.9% from 16 495 thousand square metres in December 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The January 1994 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Potato Chip, Pretzel and Popcorn Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the potato chip, pretzel and popcorn industry (SIC 1093) totalled $718.2 million, down 2.0% from $732.7 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5398.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $38).

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Wool Yarn and Woven Cloth Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wool yarn and woven cloth industry (SIC 1821) totalled $291.8 million, down 4.7% from $306.1 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5426.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary Textiles Industries* (34-250, $38).

For further information, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the particleboard industry (SIC 2592) totalled $294.8 million, up 12.6% from $261.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5470.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $53).

For further information, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Other Household Furniture Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other household furniture industries (SIC 2619) totalled $159.0 million, up 27.2% from $125.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5476.

Data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, $38).

For further information, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Other Office Furniture Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other office furniture industries (SIC 2649) totalled $378.7 million, down 8.3% from $413.2 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5478.

Data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, $38).

For further information, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Other Primary Steel Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other primary steel industries (SIC 2919) totalled $6,930.8 million, up 6.8% from $6,486.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5507.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $38).

For further information, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Custom Coating of Metal Products Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the custom coating of metal products industry (SIC 3041) totalled $789.8 million, down 3.9% from $821.7 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5524.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $38).

For further information, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle industry (SIC 3231) totalled $29,564.1 million, up 13.6% from $26,016.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5550.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the gypsum products industry (SIC 3593) totalled $307.9 million, up 4.1% from $295.7 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6862.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $38).

For further information, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farm Cash Receipts, January-December 1993.
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

Retail Trade, December 1993.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Spring 1994.
Catalogue number 75-001E
(Canada: $13.25/$53; United States: US$16/US$64; Other Countries: US$18.50/US$74).

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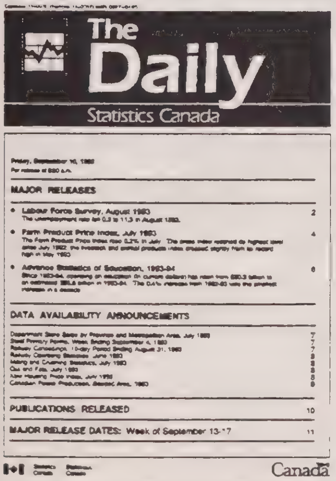
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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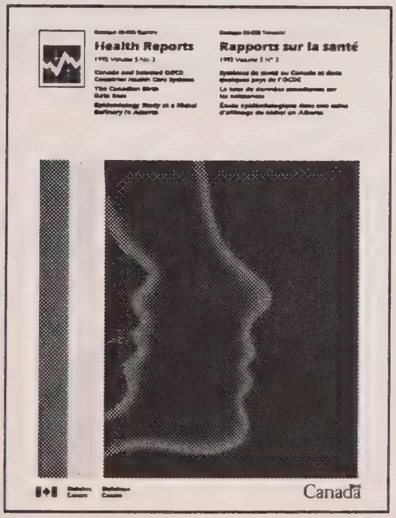

Health Reports
Third Quarter 1993

This issue of *Health Reports* looks at the health care systems of Canada and seven other OECD countries, comparing selected health indicators for these countries. Statistics Canada's new national survey on children and the national birth database are briefly described in this issue. Data are analyzed on the growing number of nurses who are enroling in universities. This issue also updates an epidemiological study of workers in an Alberta nickel refinery and presents data from a survey on adult day-care centres in British Columbia.

The third quarter 1993 (Vol. 5, No. 3) issue of *Health Reports* (82-003, $26/$104) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

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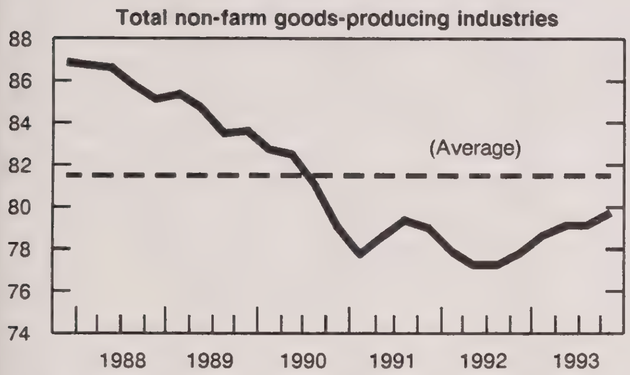
Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates
Fourth Quarter 1993

Capacity utilization in the non-farm goods-producing industries increased 0.9% in the fourth quarter, to 79.7%. This was the highest level since the third quarter of 1990, but still well below the 86.9% high recorded in the fourth quarter of 1987. Since then, the minimum rate was 77.2%, recorded in both the second and third quarters of 1992.

Industrial capacity utilization rates



The largest contribution came from manufacturing industries, where the rate increased by 2.0%. All but three of the 22 industry groups showed increases—durable goods manufacturing industries were the major contributors. Increased domestic demand in machinery industries led to a 4.3% increase in capacity utilization. In electrical and electronic products, increased export and domestic demand for office machinery raised the rate by 4.1%. In fabricated metal products, the rate rose 4.0%. In transportation equipment industries, increased exports and a buildup of inventories by parts manufacturers raised capacity utilization by 3.8%. In wood industries (+3.8%), sawmills increased production due to increases in exports and in domestic residential construction.

Construction industries also contributed to the increase in utilization: engineering construction activities—especially those related to the oil and gas industries—led to an increase of 0.8% in capacity utilization. In the logging and forestry industries, capacity utilization increased by 1.4%, reflecting strong exports of forestry products and increased activity in the wood industries.

Mining, quarrying and oil well industries recorded a 1.2% decrease in capacity utilization. A 2.6% increase in the rate for mining and quarrying industries was insufficient to offset the decrease in the crude petroleum and natural gas industries, where reduced domestic demand and lower exports softened capacity utilization by 3.7%.

Both the electric power and the gas distribution industries reduced capacity utilization by 2.9%, a result of decreases in production—due to reduced domestic demand—together with slight increases in plant capacity.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3140.

For further information, contact Susanna Wood (613-951-0655) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Industrial capacity utilization rates

	Fourth Quarter 1992	Third Quarter 1993	Fourth Quarter 1993	Fourth Quarter 1992 to Fourth Quarter 1993	Third Quarter 1993 to Fourth Quarter 1993
		%			% change
Total non-farm goods-producing industries	**77.77**	**79.0**	**79.7**	**2.6**	**0.9**
Logging and forestry industries	**87.6**	**86.7**	**87.9**	**0.3**	**1.4**
Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells	**81.5**	**89.0**	**87.9**	**7.9**	**-1.2**
Mining (including milling) and quarrying	77.0	85.0	87.2	13.2	2.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas	84.5	91.7	88.3	4.5	-3.7
Manufacturing industries	**76.8**	**78.5**	**80.1**	**4.3**	**2.0**
Durable goods	**75.2**	**77.6**	**80.2**	**6.6**	**3.4**
Wood	85.6	89.5	92.9	8.5	3.8
Furniture and fixtures	64.4	67.9	69.2	7.5	1.9
Primary metal	86.3	90.2	92.5	7.2	2.5
Fabricated metal products	66.2	70.6	73.4	10.9	4.0
Machinery	66.2	73.8	77.0	16.3	4.3
Transportation equipment	73.5	75.4	78.3	6.5	3.8
Electrical and electronic products	79.2	76.4	79.5	0.4	4.1
Non-metallic mineral products	67.1	71.9	72.5	8.0	0.8
Other manufacturing	74.6	74.5	75.9	1.7	1.9
Non-durable goods	**78.8**	**79.6**	**79.8**	**1.3**	**0.3**
Food	74.5	75.2	75.3	1.1	0.1
Beverage	69.7	72.1	70.4	1.0	-2.4
Tobacco products	66.0	64.2	65.3	-1.1	1.7
Rubber products	85.1	89.0	91.1	7.1	2.4
Plastic products	76.0	79.8	81.0	6.6	1.5
Leather and allied products	60.9	64.0	67.4	10.7	5.3
Primary textile	85.5	82.2	83.5	-2.3	1.6
Textile products	69.3	70.2	70.0	1.0	-0.3
Clothing	70.7	74.8	72.7	2.8	-2.8
Paper and allied products	92.0	89.0	89.3	-2.9	0.3
Printing, publishing and allied	73.1	72.5	72.5	-0.8	0.0
Refined petroleum and coal products	86.0	87.1	89.9	4.5	3.2
Chemical and chemical products	83.3	86.4	87.0	4.4	0.7
Construction industries	**74.3**	**72.3**	**72.9**	**-1.9**	**0.8**
Electric power and gas distribution systems	**83.1**	**81.2**	**78.8**	**-5.2**	**-3.0**
Electric power	83.7	81.4	79.0	-5.6	-2.9
Gas distribution	79.0	80.0	77.7	-1.6	-2.9
Special aggregates					
Intermediate goods manufacturing[1]	81.2	83.7	85.3	5.0	1.9
Final goods manufacturing[2]	73.3	74.4	76.0	3.7	2.2
Energy industries[3]	84.1	84.0	81.8	-2.7	-2.6
Total non-farm goods excluding energy	76.4	77.5	78.9	3.3	1.8

1 *Consists of the rubber products, plastic products, primary textiles, textile products, wood, paper and allied products, primary metals, fabricated metal products, non-metallic mineral products, petroleum and coal products, and chemicals and chemical products industries.*

2 *These are the food, beverage, tobacco products, leather and allied products, clothing, furniture and fixtures, printing, publishing and allied products, machinery, transportation equipment, electrical and electronic products, and other manufacturing industries.*

3 *These are the crude petroleum and natural gas, refined petroleum and coal products, electric power and gas distribution systems and pipeline transport industries. Note that estimates of capacity utilization rates for the pipeline transport industries are not included in the calculation of the aggregate capacity utilization rate for the non-farm goods producing sector, since these industries belong to the services sector.* ■

An Overview of Health Care Systems: Canada and Selected OECD Countries

Based on several key indicators of health, Canada ranks as one of the highest among eight countries with regard to life expectancy at birth (second place), life expectancy at age 60 (second place) and at age 80 (first place), maternal mortality (second place), infant mortality (third place), proportion of babies with low birth-weight (fourth place), and mortality from all causes (first place for males, second place for females).

Nevertheless, with 10% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) allocated to health care in 1991, Canada's health care system is one of the most expensive. Only the United States allocates a larger share of GDP to health care (13.4% in 1991). This is not to say that higher spending guarantees better health status. Compared with Canada, many European countries spend a lower percentage of GDP on health care, but they still rank equal or higher on a number of health indicators.

For example, in 1991, Sweden spent 8.6% of its GDP on health care and Finland spent 8.9%, yet their infant mortality rates and their percentages of low birth-weight babies are among the lowest. By contrast, the United States, with the highest health-care spending as a percentage of GDP (13.4% in 1991), also has the highest infant mortality rate (9.1 births per 1,000 in 1989) and the highest percentage of low birth-weight babies (7.1% in 1990) among the eight countries studied.

Note to users

For a number of years, Canada and the other OECD member countries have been providing health statistics to the OECD, which compiles and publishes them in the form of a software package, OECD Health Data, Comparative Analysis of Health System. *No comparison is perfect and, despite the OECD's efforts to standardize concepts and definitions, further research is needed before it will be possible to link, in an unequivocal way, the health expenditures of a country and the health status of its population.*

Clearly, health care expenditure is only one of many factors upon which a country's health status depends.

"An Overview of Health Care Systems: Canada and Selected OECD Countries" is published today in the third quarter 1993 (Vol. 5, No. 3) issue of *Health Reports* (82-003, $26/$104). The article compares various features of the health care systems in eight OECD countries, including the organization of health care systems, health care expenditure, the availability and utilization of health services, and the health status of the population.

For further information, contact Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

Nursing Education: Increased Enrolment in and Graduation from Degree Programs

1992

A growing number of nurses are enroling in university degree programs. This upward trend reflects the Canadian Nurses Association's (CNA) position that by 2000 the requirement for entry into nursing practice will be a degree. The nursing profession is responding to the challenge of a health care system that is becoming increasingly complex as the 21st century approaches.

In 1992, a record number of nurses with a diploma were enroled in post-RN baccalaureate degree programs. At 6,061 enroled, this represents a 17% increase in four years. This number is expected to increase as nurses already in the work force are joined by large cohorts of nurses with a university degree.

In addition to the 6,061 students in post-RN baccalaureate programs, the 13,003 students enroled in university schools of nursing included 6,020 in generic baccalaureate degree programs, 904 in master's degree programs and 18 in doctorate programs.

Note to users

Statistics Canada releases data annually on students in nursing programs across Canada. The Canadian Nurses Association (CNA), provincial and territorial nurses' associations, the Canadian Association of University Schools of Nursing and the nation's schools of nursing all collaborate in the collection of these data.

But despite these trends, the majority of nursing students are continuing to choose diploma programs: 24,651 students were enroled in nursing diploma programs in 1992, nearly twice the number enroled in university degree programs.

"Nursing Education: Increased Enrolment in and Graduation from Degree Programs" is published today in the third quarter 1993 (Vol. 5, No. 3) issue of *Health Reports* (82-003, $26/$104). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Susan Hicks or Tina Lobin (613-237-2133), Canadian Nurses Association.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Population Estimates by Census Division and Census Metropolitan Area

Change in Availability Date

Please note that estimates for 1986 to 1992—broken down by age and sex for census divisions and census metropolitan areas—will be available on March 15, but upon request only.

For further information, contact Rob Riordan (613-951-2287), Demography Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending February 26, 1994 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending February 26, 1994 totalled 259 188 tonnes, up 0.3% from the week-earlier 258 299 tonnes but down 7.9% from the year-earlier 281 443 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 2 033 542 tonnes, a 7.4% decrease from 2 195 892 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Cement

January 1994

Manufacturers shipped 285 555 tonnes of cement in January 1994, up 11.2% from 256 867[r] (revised) tonnes in January 1993 but down 47.5% from 543 506 tonnes in December 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 (series 1.1 and 1.2) and 122 (series 35).

The January 1994 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Air Carrier Operations

January to March 1993

In the first quarter of 1993, the domestic charter market grew by 45% (in terms of passenger-kilometres) from the first quarter of 1992. Growth has been continuous since the second quarter of 1989, and has resulted from increasing operations by such carriers as Canada 3000, Air Transat and Royal Airlines. These carriers compete with the major carriers, Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd., on long-haul markets that use large jet aircraft. The growth continued even during periods of low demand as passengers switched to the charter carriers in search of lower fares. In the first quarter of 1989, charter operations comprised only 1% of the total domestic market; in the first quarter of 1993, however, they comprised roughly 10%.

During the first quarter of 1993, the average fare paid by passengers on all domestic city-pairs was $183, up 2% from the average of $179 reported a year earlier. The average fare paid by international passengers was $316, almost unchanged from a year earlier.

The January-March 1993 issue of *Air Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, $24.95/$97) will be released shortly.

For further information, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Pack of Processed Carrots

1993

Data on the pack of processed carrots for 1993 are now available.

Pack of Processed Carrots (32-239, $13) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Health Reports, Third Quarter 1993. Vol. 5, No. 3.
Catalogue number 82-003
(Canada: $26/$104; United States: US$31.25/US$125; Other Countries: US$36.50/US$146).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

How to Order Publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada Catalogue, 1993* (11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; Other Countries: US$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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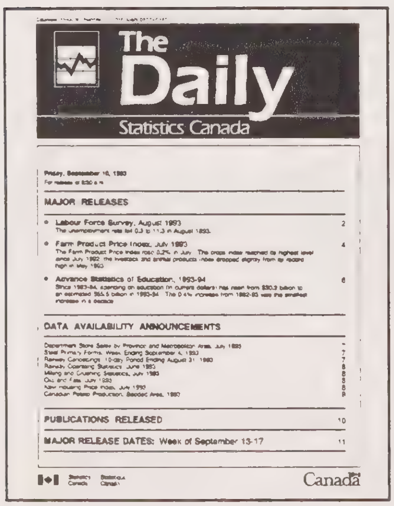
The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES
- Labour Force Survey, August 1993
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 10

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Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

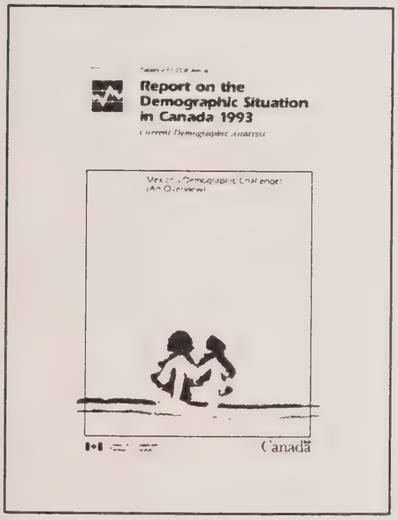
Statistics Canada

Friday, March 4, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)



Current Demographic Situation in Canada
1993

Statistics Canada's latest report on the demographic trends of the nation is released today.

Examining the standard demographic indicators, the publication places Canada in an international context. It features the most recent marriage data and an analysis of unemployment and female labour force participation.

This edition also presents a review of the demography of Mexico, focussing on emergent trends in the population and in the workforce.

Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada, 1993 (91-209E, $26) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information, contact Jean Dumas (613-951-2327 or 613-951-2326), Research and Analysis Section, Demography Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASE

A Note on the Self-initiated Training of Job-losers

In 1991, some 134,000 job-losers aged 25 to 54 undertook—on their own initiative—a certificate, diploma or degree program in an educational institution.

By January 1992, almost one-third of them (31%) had completed their program; of those who had not completed it, 82% were still enroled.

Compared with job-losers who did not take training (unemployed non-trainees), relatively high proportions of trainees had worked in white-collar occupations or in service industries.

These trainees were relatively young: the majority (60%) were aged 25 to 34, compared with fewer than half (46%) of unemployed non-trainees. As well, 21% of trainees were unattached individuals, compared with 16% of unemployed non-trainees.

"A Note on the Self-initiated Training of Job-losers" looks at the education programs undertaken by persons who have lost their jobs or been laid off. This note is featured in the Spring 1994 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53), which was released on March 2. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Susan Crompton (613-951-0178), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Livestock Inventories

January 1, 1994

At January 1, 1994 the total number of cattle and calves on farms was estimated at 12.0 million head. This was the highest January 1 inventory since 1982. Pig inventories reached 10.9 million head, the highest January 1 inventory since 1989. At January 1, 1994, the number of sheep and lambs, at 692.0 thousand head, was at its highest level since the mid-1960s.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1150, 1151, 1166, 5645 and 9500-9510.

The January 1, 1994, estimates of the inventories of cattle, hogs and sheep will be available in mid-March in *Livestock Statistics Update 4* (10-600E, $144). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716), Agriculture Division. ■

Man-made Fibre and Filament Yarn Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the man-made fibre and filament yarn industry (SIC 1811) totalled $934.1 million, up 3.2% from $905.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5425.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary Textile Industries* (34-250, $38).

For further information, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Broad Knitted Fabric Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the broad knitted fabric industry (SIC 1831) totalled $419.3 million, up 2.7% from $408.2 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5428.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary Textile Industries* (34-250, $38).

For further information, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Pulp Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the pulp industry (SIC 2711) totalled $4,845.4 million, down 2.3% from $4,958.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5483.

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $38).

For further information, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Commercial Trailer Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the commercial trailer industry (SIC 3242) totalled $257.4 million, down 8.7% from $281.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5552.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Other Communication and Electronic Equipment Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other communication and electronic equipment industries (SIC 3359) totalled $2,578.2 million, up 0.1% from $2,574.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5576.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electrical Switchgear and Protective Equipment Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electrical switchgear and protective equipment industry (SIC 3372) totalled $798.3 million, up 7.3% from $743.9 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5581.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Communications and Energy Wire and Cable Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the communication and energy wire and cable industry (SIC 3381) totalled $1,472.7 million, down 6.0% from $1,567.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5583.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Other Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other non-metallic mineral products industries not elsewhere classified (SIC 3599) totalled $276.3 million, down 6.8% from $296.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6864.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Industries* (44-250, $38).

For further information, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Indicating, Recording and Controlling Instruments Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the indicating, recording and controlling instruments industry (SIC 3911) totalled $436.9 million, up 0.4% from $435.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6884.

Data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $38).

For further information, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Other Instruments and Related Products Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other instruments and related products industry (SIC 3912) totalled $875.4 million, up 1.8% from $860.1 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6885.

Data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $38).

For further information, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Sugar Situation, January 1994.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, January 1994.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ended December 31, 1993.
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Rigid Insulating Board, (Wood Fibre Products) January 1994.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gypsum Products, January 1994.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Asphalt Roofing, January 1994.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended December 31, 1993.
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada, 1993.
Catalogue number 91-209E
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31; Other Countries: US$36).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 7-11

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
March		
7	Trusteed Pension Funds	Third Quarter 1993
8	Estimates of Labour Income	December 1993
8	Short-term Expectations Survey	
10	Farm Product Price Index	January 1994
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	January 1994
10	Help-wanted Index	February 1994
11	Labour Force Survey	February 1994
11	New Housing Price Index	January 1994
11	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	January 1994
11	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	January 1994

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 7, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Trusteed Pension Funds

Third Quarter 1993

Total assets of trusteed pension funds reached almost $254 billion by September 30, 1993. These assets represent one of the largest pools of capital in Canada, second only to the financial assets of chartered banks. Half of the new investments made during the third quarter were in short-term securities.

During the third quarter of 1993, assets grew 2.6%, the largest quarterly increase in six quarters. On a year-over-year basis, assets were up 9%, an annual rate higher than in the previous three quarters.

New investment went to short-term securities

The third quarter of 1993 was marked by continuing low interest rates and a hesitant stock market. Fund managers therefore chose to invest half of the money available during the quarter in short-term securities. Just 25% of the new money went into stocks, compared with an average of 60% during the previous three years. In those years, lower interest rates encouraged managers to seek higher returns in the capital markets, but recent economic uncertainty may have made short-term investments more attractive.

Asset mix continued to shift away from bonds

Stocks and bonds continued to be the major components of trusteed pension fund portfolios. Traditionally, bonds have accounted for the largest share of total assets. But, since 1980, the proportion invested in bonds has been declining slowly to the current low of 43%, down from 49%. The proportion invested in stocks, however, has increased by fifteen percentage points to 34%, from 19%. Because almost half the new money went into short-term investments, they reached their largest proportion of assets in over two years (9%). Mortgages, real estate and some pooled investments constituted the balance of the portfolio.

Investment outside Canada reached almost $27 billion at September 30, 1993, recording a quarterly growth rate just slightly higher than that for total assets (+3.2% versus +2.6%). The foreign content of trusteed pension fund portfolios remained at about 11%. Although this proportion has been rising generally since legislative changes were proposed in 1990 (and implemented in 1991), it was still well below the 18% permitted.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *These estimates are derived from a quarterly sample of 177 funds holding 86% of total assets, supplemented by data from an annual census of all trusteed pension funds.*

Net income posted its third-largest annual growth rate since 1980

Third-quarter net income (i.e., income minus expenditures) rose 31% from 1992 (to $5.8 billion), its third-largest annual growth rate since 1980. The increase was primarily due to the significant rise in both employer contributions (+24%) and profits (+68%), combined with reduced losses on the sale of securities (-80%). Investment income, still the single largest component of fund revenue (39%), decreased 4%, following two years of almost no growth. From 1988 to 1991, when interest rates were higher, investment income represented from 50% to 60% of total income.

Public and private sector funds: their assets grew at different rates

Public sector funds hold over 60% of the assets of all pension funds. Between the second and third quarters of 1993, assets in public sector funds increased by 2.8%, compared with a 2.3% increase in assets in private sector funds. Public sector funds continued to hold a larger proportion of their assets in bonds (47%) than in stocks (32%), whereas the private sector held almost equal shares in both (37% in bonds and 38% in stocks).

Quarterly asset growth has been consistently higher for public sector funds since the end of the first quarter of 1991, when these data first became available. Over this period, total income for public sector funds was 75% higher than that for private sector funds; but their expenditures were virtually equal. Employee contributions alone were over four times larger for public sector funds and investment income was 72% higher. As a result, assets held by public sector funds grew by 31%, well above the 15% growth in the assets held by private sector funds.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds* (74-001, $11/$44) will be available in March. *Trusteed Pension Funds, Financial Statistics 1992* (74-201, $39) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Thomas Dufour (613-951-2088) or Johanne Pineau (613-951-4034), Pensions Section, Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Distribution of assets, income and expenditures of trusteed pension funds
Third quarter 1993

	Public sector		Private sector		Both sectors	
	$ millions	%	$ millions	%	$ millions	%
Assets						
Bonds	72,903	46.8	35,939	36.6	108,842	42.9
Stocks	49,779	32.0	36,873	37.6	86,652	34.1
Mortgages	4,595	3.0	3,197	3.3	7,792	3.1
Real estate	6,539	4.2	2,770	2.8	9,309	3.7
Short-term investments	13,600	8.7	8,421	8.6	22,021	8.7
Other	8,253	5.3	10,932	11.1	19,185	7.6
Total	**155,669**	**100.0**	**98,132**	**100.0**	**253,801**	**100.0**
Income						
Contributions						
Employer	1,103	19.5	931	24.2	2,034	21.4
Employee	874	15.4	223	5.8	1,097	11.5
Investment income	2,430	42.9	1,292	33.6	3,722	39.2
Profit on sale of securities	1,235	21.8	1,313	34.2	2,548	26.8
Miscellaneous	24	0.4	81	2.1	105	1.1
Total income	**5,666**	**100.0**	**3,840**	**100.0**	**9,506**	**100.0**
Expenditures						
Pension payments	1,513	82.6	1,342	72.1	2,855	77.3
Cost of pensions purchased	6	0.3	54	2.9	60	1.6
Cash withdrawals	141	7.7	329	17.7	470	12.7
Administration costs	72	3.9	109	5.9	181	4.9
Net loss on sale of securities	29	1.6	9	0.5	38	1.0
Other	70	3.8	19	1.0	89	2.4
Total expenditures	**1,831**	**100.0**	**1,862**	**100.0**	**3,693**	**100.0**

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending February 21, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased by 5.0% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded decreased by 1.0% to 4.4 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 17.9% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of February 21, 1994 decreased by 1.5% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 have been revised.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

January 1994

Chemical firms produced 143 053 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in January 1994, a 1.2% increase from 141 424[r] (revised) tonnes in January 1993.

Data are also available on production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for January 1993 and January 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The January 1994 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

January 1994

Electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 34,521 kitchen appliances in January 1994.

The January 1994 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

December 1993

Shipments of rolled steel for December 1993 totalled 1 102 272 tonnes, down 4.6% from 1 155 295 tonnes in November 1993 but up 3.8% from 1 062 275 tonnes in December 1992.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of December 1993 totalled 13 312 911 tonnes, up 9.1% from 12 207 144 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The December 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Telephone Statistics, December 1993.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Trusteed Pension Funds, Financial Statistics 1992.
Catalogue number 74-201
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Research and Development Personnel in Canada, 1981-1991.
Vol. 18, No. 1.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

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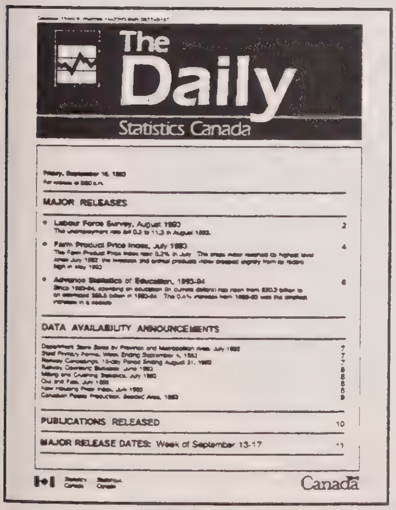
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Tuesday, March 8, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of Labour Income

December 1993 (Preliminary) and 1993 Year-end Review

Year-over-year unadjusted labour income grew by 2.1% in December 1993. For 1993 as a whole, labour income rose by 2.6%.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Labour income is wages and salaries (88%) plus supplementary labour income (12%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of Gross Domestic Product.*

Seasonally adjusted

Wages and salaries increased marginally (+0.1%) in December, following growth of 0.4% in November. The monthly changes in 1993 have ranged from -0.7% to +1.0%.

Increases in wages and salaries in December occurred in manufacturing, in commercial and personal services and in forestry. In manufacturing, wages and salaries increased by 0.4%—the fourth consecutive month of growth. These increases, however, were largely offset by declines in construction, transportation, communications and other utilities, and provincial administration. Provincial administration was affected by unpaid leave in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba.

Wages and salaries rose in December in British Columbia (+1.8%), Prince Edward Island (+2.0%), Newfoundland (+0.8%), Saskatchewan (+0.8%) and New Brunswick (+0.8%). Wages and salaries were little changed in the remaining provinces and territories, except for Manitoba (-0.4%) and the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad (-1.9%).

Unadjusted

Wages and salaries stood at $29.1 billion in December, up 1.9% from December 1992. For the first six months of 1993, year-over-year growth was 2.8%. Since July, however, the increase moderated to 2.2%. The resulting growth for the year as a whole was 2.5%.

In 1993, strong growth in wages and salaries was recorded in forestry (+7.5% in 1993, compared with a +0.3% in 1992), commercial and personal services (+4.9% in 1993, compared with +2.4% in 1992) and finance, insurance and real estate (+4.5% in 1993, compared with +3.2% in 1992). Wages and salaries in manufacturing posted a solid 2.9% increase in 1993, up substantially from zero change in 1992.

Wages and salaries continued to increase in 1993 in education and related services (+2.6%), health and welfare services (+3.3%), federal administration (+0.4%) and local administration (+2.8%), but the growth rates were less than those that occurred in 1992. Provincial administration showed a marginal decline in wages and salaries in 1993 compared to 1992.

In mining, wages and salaries declined for the second consecutive year, falling 1.1% in 1993 (in 1992, the decline was 5.2%). Construction also recorded a drop in 1993 (-2.7%) after declines of 4.2% in 1992 and 7.0% in 1991.

British Columbia (+6.2%) had the strongest growth in wages and salaries in 1993. New Brunswick (+2.5%), Prince Edward Island (+2.4%) and Ontario (+2.3%) showed increases close to the national rate. The remaining provinces and territories had increases of 2.0% or less, with the lowest growth occurring in Saskatchewan (+0.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The October-December 1993 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4058, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division.

□

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	December 1992	November 1993r	December 1993p	November 1993 to December 1993
	$ millions			% change
	seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	221.1	220.1	219.8	-0.1
Forestry	244.1	261.9	266.2	1.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells	588.8	591.6	593.3	0.3
Manufacturing industries	5,136.1	5,253.8	5,276.9	0.4
Construction industry	1,668.5	1,644.3	1,611.8	-2.0
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,806.0	2,816.7	2,806.0	-0.4
Trade	4,009.6	4,100.2	4,094.4	-0.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,508.6	2,624.7	2,632.3	0.3
Commercial and personal services	3,934.6	4,084.6	4,152.1	1.7
Education and related services	2,711.9	2,726.3	2,726.4	0.0
Health and welfare services	2,730.0	2,762.7	2,760.2	-0.1
Federal administration and other government offices	1,049.5	1,032.5	1,030.6	-0.2
Provincial administration	706.6	703.9	680.0	-3.4
Local administration	669.8	674.9	676.7	0.3
Total wages and salaries	**29,032.7**	**29,508.5**	**29,535.2**	**0.1**
Supplementary labour income	3,799.5	3,923.8	3,926.0	0.1
Labour income	**32,832.1**	**33,432.3**	**33,461.2**	**0.1**

	December 1992	November 1993r	December 1993p	December 1992 to December 1993
	$ millions			% change
	unadjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	182.2	206.9	180.9	-0.7
Forestry	212.3	261.7	231.7	9.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	578.5	582.6	582.1	0.6
Manufacturing industries	5,063.3	5,206.2	5,203.3	2.8
Construction industry	1,483.5	1,669.5	1,427.0	-3.8
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,762.3	2,807.5	2,778.0	0.6
Trade	4,083.2	4,136.0	4,164.2	2.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,499.0	2,597.1	2,623.8	5.0
Commercial and personal services	3,884.9	4,078.2	4,092.6	5.3
Education and related services	2,747.7	2,852.1	2,768.8	0.8
Health and welfare services	2,689.0	2,746.9	2,717.1	1.0
Federal administration and other government offices	1,036.7	1,013.3	1,013.6	-2.2
Provincial administration	689.3	691.3	662.5	-3.9
Local administration	678.0	679.4	685.6	1.1
Total wages and salaries	**28,590.1**	**29,528.6**	**29,131.2**	**1.9**
Supplementary labour income	3,741.7	3,929.9	3,876.4	3.6
Labour income	**32,331.8**	**33,458.5**	**33,007.7**	**2.1**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Short-term Expectations Survey

The year-over-year increase in the Consumer Price Index for February is forecast at 1.1%, with minimum and maximum values of -0.1% and +1.7%, respectively. For January, the mean forecast was overestimated at 1.7%, compared with an outcome of 1.3%.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for February is 11.3% (minimum 11.2%, maximum 11.6%). For January, the mean forecast was underestimated at 11.1%, compared with an outcome of 11.4%.

January's merchandise exports are forecast to be $16.0 billion with a minimum value of $15.0 billion and a maximum value of $16.3 billion. For December, the mean forecast ($16.0 billion) overestimated the outcome by a slight $0.1 billion. The forecast of imports for January is $15.3 billion, with a minimum value of $14.2 billion and a maximum value of $15.5 billion. For December, the mean forecast ($15.1 billion) underestimated the outcome by $0.2 billion.

Note to users

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been asking a small group of economists (an average of 23 participants) to forecast key economic indicators of the coming month.

This month participants were asked to forecast the February year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate for February, the level of merchandise exports and imports for January, and the month-to-month change in Real Gross Domestic Product at factor cost for January.

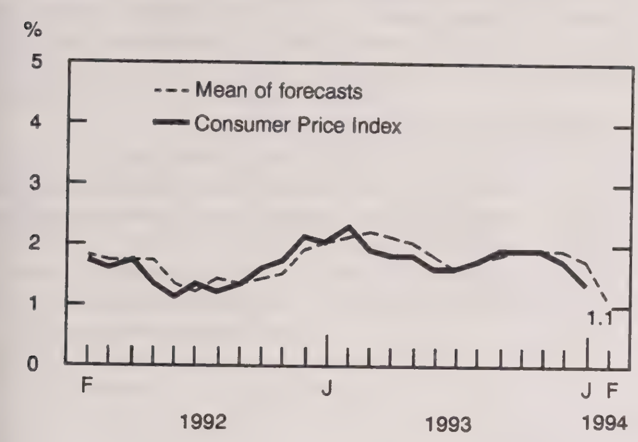
The next release is scheduled for April 5.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost is forecast to have changed by +0.3% between December 1993 and January 1994 (minimum +0.1%, maximum +0.4%). Between November and December 1993, the mean forecast at +0.3% slightly underestimated the outcome of +0.4%.

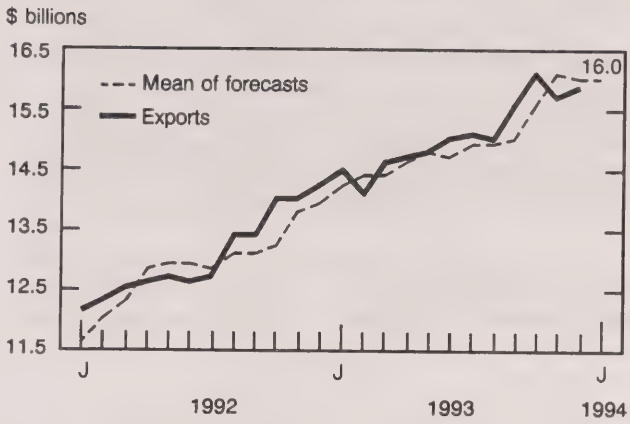
For a set of tables or more information about this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

Forecasts vs actual

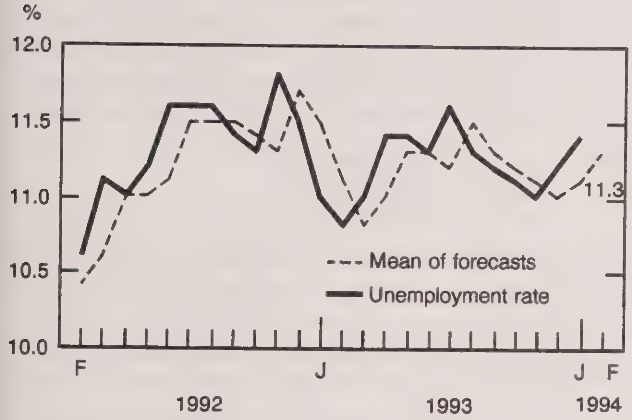
Consumer Price Index



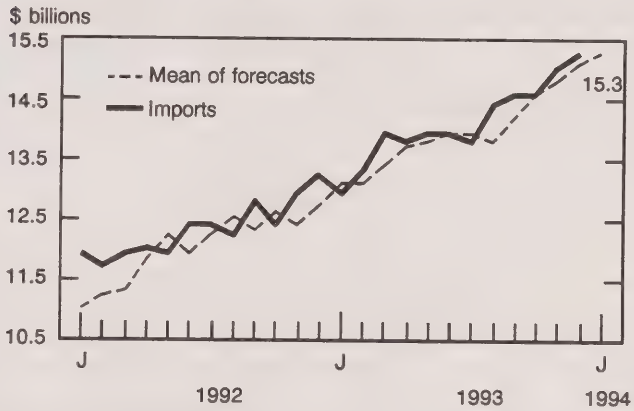
Mechandise exports



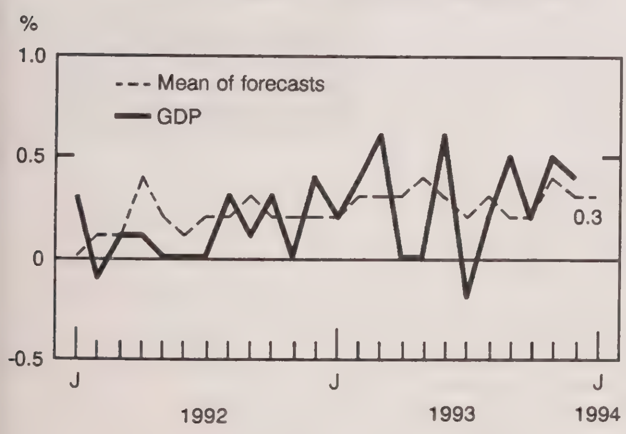
Unemployment rate



Mechandise imports



Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost



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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Sugar Sales,
February 1994

Refiners' sales totalled 77 198 tonnes for all types of sugar in February 1994, comprising 67 582 tonnes in domestic sales and 9 616 tonnes in export sales. The 1994 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 153 260 tonnes: 128 839 tonnes in domestic sales and 24 421 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 78 314^{r} (revised) tonnes in February 1993, of which 66 368^{r} tonnes were domestic sales and 11 946 tonnes were export sales. The 1993 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 155 263^{r} tonnes: 130 712^{r} tonnes in domestic sales and 24 551^{r} tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The February 1994 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, November 1993.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Pack of Processed Carrots, 1993.
Catalogue number 32-239
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16; Other Countries: US$18).

Primary Iron and Steel, December 1993.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Cement, January 1994.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

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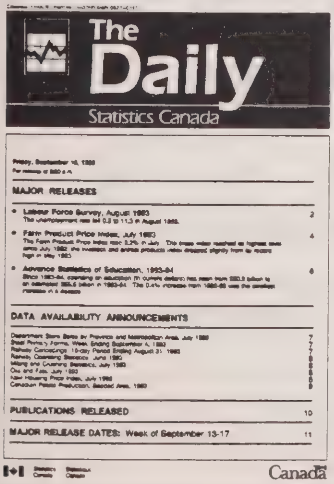
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REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

MAJOR RELEASE

Energy Supply and Demand in Canada

Third Quarter 1993

Primary energy production rose to 3 199 petajoules in the third quarter of 1993, 7.8% above a year earlier. Increased production of natural gas and natural gas liquids accounted for 52% of the advance.

Production

Production of all forms of primary energy increased: natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGLs) +9.5%, coal +8.6%, nuclear and hydro electricity +6.9%, and crude oil +6.3%.

During the first nine months of 1993, natural gas and natural gas liquids accounted for about 70% of the 6.1% increase in production. During the nine-month period, natural gas and NGLs accounted for 44.1% of primary production, crude oil for 33.1%, coal for 12.2%, and electricity for 10.6%. The comparable figures for 1992 were as follows: natural gas and NGLs 43.5%, crude oil 33.6%, coal 12.1%, and nuclear and hydro electricity 10.8%.

Exports and imports

Exports of all energy forms in the third quarter were 168 PJs higher than a year earlier. In the first nine months of 1993, exports were up 245 PJs (+5.8%), led by a 156 PJ increase in exports of natural gas and NGLs to the United States. Coal exports declined by 67 PJs, reflecting weak foreign markets and problems in British Columbia's coal fields during the period.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *To ease comparison of different fuel types, all quantities are expressed by their heat content (petajoule). For example, one petajoule (PJ) equals the energy required to drive 13,800 cars for one year, if each car uses 40 litres of gasoline a week. To operate one car for one year, roughly 72 gigajoules of energy would be required.*

Imports of primary and secondary energy for the first nine months of 1993 were up 43 PJs (+3.1%) from 1992. A 129 PJ increase in Eastern Canada's crude oil imports was partly offset by an 87 PJ decrease in Ontario's coal imports.

Consumption and demand

Per capita energy consumption for the third quarter was 62.0 gigajoules, unchanged from a year earlier (based on gross availability and population estimates for the period).

Final demand for the third quarter increased 3.1% from a year earlier, with mining and transportation accounting for most of the increase. The mining industry's use of energy rose 22% due to increased activity in the natural gas and crude oil sector. A 4.3% increase in the transportation sector was due to increased use of motor gasoline and diesel fuel.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4945, 4946, 4950-4962 and 7976-8001.

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply/Demand in Canada* (57-003, $31.75/$127) will be released the last week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Industry Division. □

Supply and demand of energy

	Third Quarter 1992	Year to date 1992	Year 1992	Third Quarter 1993	Year to date 1993	Third Quarter 1992 to Third Quarter 1993	Year to date 1992 to 1993
			petajoules			% change	
Primary energy							
Production	2 968	9 068	12 232	3 199	9 623	7.8	6.1
Exports	1 266	3 875	5 199	1 419	4 075	12.1	5.2
Imports	436	1 135	1 554	431	1 196	-1.1	5.4
Availability	1 955	6 353	8 713	1 998	6 638	2.2	4.5
Total primary and secondary energy							
Exports	1 389	4 253	5 713	1 557	4 498	12.1	5.8
Imports	518	1 401	1 907	508	1 444	-2.0	3.1
Non-energy use	202	514	689	208	538	3.1	4.7
Final demand	1 345	4 588	6 311	1 386	4 761	3.1	3.8
Industrial	459	1 439	1 970	469	1 494	2.2	3.8
Transportation	492	1 390	1 872	513	1 426	4.3	2.6
Residential & farm	202	988	1 402	205	1 028	1.3	4.0
Commercial & government	191	768	1 066	200	813	4.8	5.9

Note: *One petajoule (PJ) equals the energy required to drive 13,800 cars for one year, if each car used 40 litres of gasoline a week. To operate one car for one year, roughly 72 gigajoules would be required.* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Fertility

1991 Census Technical Reports

Fertility, the third report from the new 1991 Census Technical Reports Series is now available.

This report examines the quality of the 1991 Census data on fertility and informs users of the following: the conceptual framework and definitions used in data collection; any unusual circumstances that may influence the data; principal sources of error; and, where possible, the size of the error.

To obtain a copy of *Fertility* (92-327E, $20), see "How to Order Publications."

For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics

Second Quarter 1993 (Preliminary)

In the second quarter of 1993, 61.6% of all passengers on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares, down from the second quarter record of 68.2% reported in 1992, and also lower than the 63.8% reported for the second-quarter of 1991.

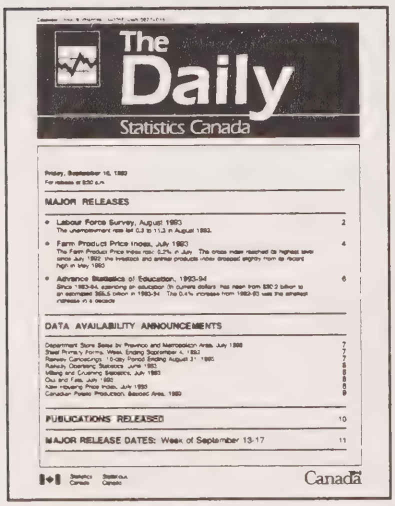
Discount fares accounted for 66.0% of total domestic passenger-kilometres in the second quarter of 1993, down from the second-quarter record of 72.6% in the same period of 1992, and again lower than the 69.6% reported in the second quarter of 1991.

The highest rate of discount fare use was on long-haul services in the southern domestic (deregulated) sector, where 66.4% of the passengers travelled on a discount fare. The lowest rate of use was in the northern domestic (regulated) sector, where 41.9% of passengers travelled on a discount fare.

The average fare (all types) paid by passengers on all domestic city-pairs in the second quarter of 1993 was $195, up 13.1% from $172 in the second quarter of 1992 and up 2.6% from $190 in the second quarter of 1991.

Preliminary estimates on fare type utilization, according to data from the four Level I carriers (AirBC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International and Time Air), and from Inter-Canadien and Ontario Express (which were added to the Fare Basis Survey in January 1993), are now available for the second quarter of 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176) or Bradley Snider (819-997-1989), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■


The Daily
Statistics Canada
MAJOR RELEASES
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, December 1993.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Electric Power Statistics, December 1993.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, November 1993.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Wholesale Trade, December 1993.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, December 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Fertility, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 92-327E
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; Other Countries: US$28).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 10, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

StatCan: CANSIM Disc

March 1994

A comprehensive collection of data, with easy-to-use retrieval software and excellent support material, make *StatCan: CANSIM Disc* a valuable resource for information on Canada. This release puts nearly 550,000 variables of socio-economic information and their complete history on your desktop.

Access to this combination of data and reference material is easier than ever. Information on disc can be searched by keyword and by topic. This allows you to choose progressively narrower topics from a provided list, which focusses your search by retrieving just the information that you need. A few keystrokes on your personal computer will give you detailed information on topics ranging from agriculture to zinc mining.

Prices for the March 1994 issue of *StatCan: CANSIM Disc* are as follows: Annual (one copy): Canada $1,995; Other Countries: US$1,995; semi-annual subscription: Canada: $2,995; Other Countries: US$2,995. An educational discount is available as follows: Annual (one copy): Canada: $995; Other Countries: US$995; semi-annual subscription: Canada: $1,495; Other Countries: US$1,495. See "How to Order Publications".

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS - Continued

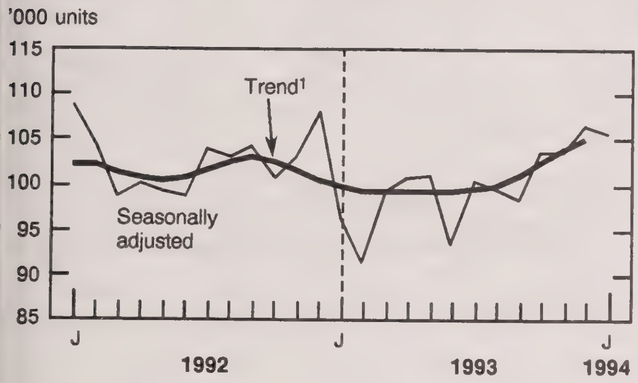
MAJOR RELEASES

New Motor Vehicle Sales

January 1994 (Preliminary)

After three consecutive month-to-month increases, new motor vehicle sales declined in January. Seasonally adjusted, new motor vehicle sales totalled 106,000 units in January 1994, a 1.0% decrease from December's revised figure. January's sales decrease was due to weaker truck sales (-5.2%) .

New motor vehicle sales



[1] The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

Since June 1993, the underlying trend in new motor vehicle sales has been rising. Sales of passenger cars, trucks, vans and buses (including light trucks, mini-vans and sport utility vehicles) manufactured in North America continued to trend upward. The trend for imported passenger car sales, however, has been declining generally since February 1992.

In January, 77.0% of passenger cars sold in Canada were vehicles manufactured in North America, up from 69.6% a year earlier. This was the highest share of sales achieved by North American passenger cars since April 1985. The share for passenger cars manufactured in Japan fell to 18.2% in the same period, from 23.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The January 1994 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $16/$160) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552), Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	October 1993[r]	November 1993[r]	December 1993[r]	January 1994[p]
	units % change	units % change	units % change	units % change
	seasonally adjusted			
Total new motor vehicles	**103,511** **+5.3**	**103,619** **+0.1**	**106,644** **+2.9**	**105,586** **-1.0**
Passenger cars by origin				
North America[1]	43,923 +10.6	44,909 +2.2	45,802 +2.0	47,011 +2.6
Imported[2]	18,441 -10.2	17,512 -5.0	17,485 -0.2	17,493 --
Total	62,364 +3.5	62,421 +0.1	63,287 +1.4	64,504 +1.9
Trucks, vans and buses	41,147 +8.0	41,199 +0.1	43,356 +5.2	41,082 -5.2

	January 1994	January 1993 to January 1994
	units	% change
	unadjusted	
Total new motor vehicles	**76,528**	**+12.1**
Passenger cars by origin		
North America[1]	35,410	+18.4
Japan[2]	8,347	-15.5
Other Countries[2]	2,205	-31.1
Total	45,962	+6.9
Trucks, vans and buses by origin		
North America[1]	27,625	+22.6
Imported[2]	2,941	+5.9
Total	30,566	+20.8

1 *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

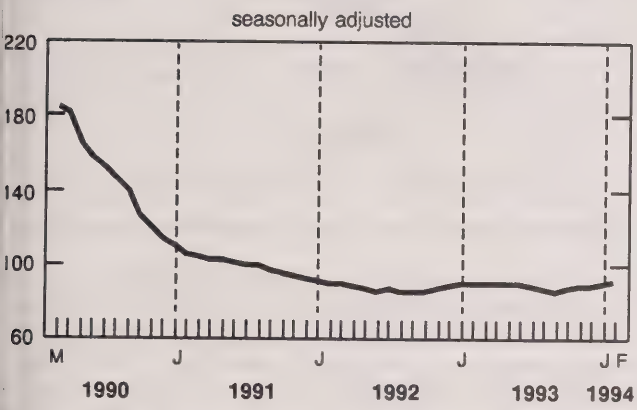
2 *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.* ■

Help-wanted Index

February 1994

The Help-wanted Index (1991 = 100) for Canada advanced 2% to 90 in February. This followed a 1% increase in January. Between January and February, the index gained in all regions except the Atlantic provinces, where it declined.

Help-wanted index
(1991 = 100)



> *Note to users*
>
> *The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of changes in the demand for labour by monitoring the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.*

After cresting at 215 in March 1989, the Help-wanted Index declined until June 1992, when it hit bottom at 85. Throughout the rest of 1992, the index changed only slightly. By early 1993, however, it reached 89. After a drop to 85 in September 1993, the index started to advance again—attaining 90 in February 1994.

Regional changes

Between January and February 1994, the Help-wanted Index advanced 2% in Quebec and Ontario and advanced 1% in the Prairie provinces and British Columbia. The index fell 2% in the Atlantic provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8-10).

Help-wanted indexes for metropolitan areas surveyed and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted index
1991 = 100

	February 1993	December 1993	January 1994	February 1994	February 1993 to February 1994	January 1994 to February 1994
	seasonally adjusted				% change	
Canada	**88**	**87**	**88**	**90**	**2**	**2**
Atlantic provinces	93	86	89	87	-6	-2
Quebec	90	93	94	96	7	2
Ontario	89	85	87	89	0	2
Prairie provinces	83	84	84	85	2	1
British Columbia	86	82	84	85	-1	1

■

Farm Product Price Index

January 1994

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 103.9 in January, up 0.9% from 103.0 in December. After 16 consecutive months of year-over-year increases, the index stood below year-earlier levels in December and January. The crops index increased 1.5% to 92.0 in January as the cereals, oilseeds and potatoes indexes all rose. The livestock index climbed 0.5% as an increase in hog prices more than offset a decline in cattle and calves prices.

Crops

The crops index increased 1.5% to 92.0 in January as the cereals (+1.0%), potatoes (+3.1%) and oilseeds (+4.3%) indexes all increased.

The cereals index increased 1.0% in January as the Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) raised initial prices for high-protein and durum wheat. Initial payments for the crop year are set in relation to anticipated market conditions and world prices at the time. The CWB and the federal government monitor the price outlook throughout the crop year, making adjustments to initial payments if warranted. For example, the price of Number 1 Canadian Western Red Spring Wheat (13.5% protein and higher) increased by $31 per tonne, to $140 per tonne. Prices of Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 Canadian Western Amber Durum Wheat increased by $20 to $60 per tonne. Despite this, the cereals index remained 26.8% below its year-earlier level.

The oilseeds index increased 4.3% to 133.0. Soybean, flaxseed and canola prices all rose. Year-over-year, the index was up 17.5%. Oilseeds have shown year-over-year price increases since June 1992.

The potatoes index increased 3.1% to 167.3 in January. The potatoes index stood 78.7% above its year-earlier level. Potato prices have shown year-over-year increases since June 1993.

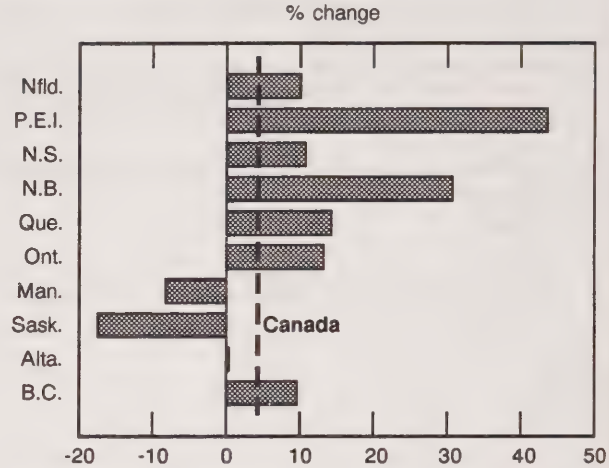
Livestock and animal products

The livestock and animal products index climbed 0.5% to 111.1 in January. The index has been above year-earlier levels since September 1992. In January, the index stood 3.6% above its year-earlier level.

The cattle and calves index decreased 0.3% to 119.1 in January after recording a high of 127.3 in September. Despite month-to-month decreases since September, the cattle and calves index showed a 1.4% year-over-year price increase in January. The index has been above year-earlier levels since August 1992. Omaha slaughter steer prices at US$70.83 in January were up 1.1% from December. In Canada, January's cattle slaughter was off 8.0% from 1992; but in the United States, cattle slaughter was up 0.5%. The United States Department of Agriculture's *Cattle on Feed Report* for January 1, 1994 showed total cattle and calves at 101.8 million head, up 1.1% from last year. The number of beef cows increased 3.0%. In Canada, cattle and calf inventories at January 1, 1994 totalled 12.0 million head, a 2.0% increase.

The hogs index increased 5.1% in January. Hog prices generally rose throughout 1992 and peaked at 94.5 in September 1993. The U.S. hog count at December 1, 1993 showed the number of pigs down 2% from a year earlier, while the breeding herd was 1% smaller. The hogs index has been above year-earlier levels since September 1992; in January, the index stood 12.4% above its year-earlier level. Canadian hog inventories increased 3.3% to 10.9 million head at January 1, 1994.

Farm product price index
December 1993 to January 1994



Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The January 1994 issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on March 16. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. □

Farm product price index

1986 = 100

	January 1993	December 1993	January 1994	January 1993 to January 1994	December 1993 to January 1994
				% change	
Total index	**105.9**	**103.0**	**103.9**	**-1.9**	**0.9**
Crops	103.9	90.6	92.0	-11.5	1.5
Cereals	97.6	70.7	71.4	-26.8	1.0
Oilseeds	113.2	127.5	133.0	17.5	4.3
Potatoes	93.6	162.3	167.3	78.7	3.1
Livestock and animal products	107.2	110.6	111.1	3.6	0.5
Cattle and calves	117.5	119.5	119.1	1.4	-0.3
Hogs	77.5	82.9	87.1	12.4	5.1

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Police Personnel in Canada

1993

In 1993, there were 56,881 police officers in Canada, a 0.2% decrease from 56,991 in 1992—the first decrease since 1984. In 1993, there was one police officer for every 505 persons in Canada. Among the provinces, the police-to-population ratios ranged from 1:489 in Quebec to 1:668 in Prince Edward Island.

Police civil personnel in 1993 totalled 19,495, a 0.6% decrease from 1992. This brought the total number of police personnel in 1993 to 76,376, a 0.3% decrease from 1992.

Available on CANSIM: table 00130101.

For further information, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023). ■

Raw Materials Price Index Early Estimate

February 1994

The Raw Materials Price Index is estimated to have increased 0.6% in February 1994 from January 1994. Except for the mineral fuels index (-2.7%), all of the other major components increased. The metals index led the way with a jump of 3.4%, followed by the animal and vegetable products index (+1.4%) and the wood index (+1.2%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have increased 1.7% in February.

This early estimate of February's Raw Materials Price Index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information, contact Gail Logan (613-951-9607, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending March 5, 1994 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending March 5, 1994 totalled 272 181 tonnes, up 5.0% from the week-earlier 259 188 tonnes but down 7.5% from the year-earlier 294 320 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 2 305 723 tonnes, a 7.4% decrease from 2 490 212 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

January 1994

Steel pipe and tubing production for January 1994 totalled 160 472 tonnes, a 10.5% increase from 145 282^r (revised) tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The January 1994 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

January 1994

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 147,009 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in January 1994, a 46.4% jump from 100,394 batteries in January 1993.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The January 1994 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

January 1994

In January 1994, pulpwood receipts totalled 3 264 642 cubic metres, down 8.7% from 3 576 596^r (revised) cubic metres in January 1993. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 422 294 cubic metres, up 1.9% from 5 319 119^r cubic metres in January 1993. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 8 850 729 cubic metres, down 2.0% from 9 029 753^r cubic metres in January 1993. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 19.4% to 11 268 358 cubic metres, from 13 986 136^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The January 1994 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $6.10/$61) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

January 1994

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 56 925 tonnes in January 1994, up 21.2% from 46 954 tonnes in December 1993.

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products are now available for January 1994, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The January 1994 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Civil Aviation Statistics

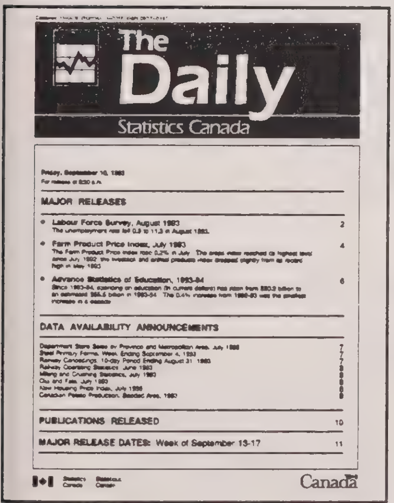
December 1993

In 1993, Level I air carriers (Air BC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Time Air) reported that domestic passenger-kilometres dropped by 9% from 1992. But these carriers reported a 3% increase in their international passenger-kilometres for the same period. After two years of growth (1992 and 1993), passenger-kilometres flown on international routes were only 4% below their 1990 level. But domestic operations (which dropped drastically in 1991 and were not much changed in the last two years) were 10% below their 1990 level. Demand for the scheduled air services of Canadian air carriers peaked in 1989 and 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for December 1993 will be published in the March 1994 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 11

Canada

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Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Provincial Economic Accounts, Annual Estimates 1988-1992.
Catalogue number 13-213
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48;
Other Countries: US$56).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, December 1993.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States:
US$16.60/US$166; Other Countries:
US$19.30/US$193).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, January 1994.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, January 1994.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67;
Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, November 1993.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States:
US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries:
US$20.20/US$202).

Labour Force Information, February 1994.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76;
Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, March 11.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, December 1993.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/
US$176; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

Deaths, 1991.
Catalogue number 84-211
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24;
Other Countries: US$28).

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Statistics Canada

Friday, March 11, 1994

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

Shipping in Canada

1992

Shipping in Canada, 1992 takes a comprehensive look at the many aspects of marine transport activity.

In Part I, data on domestic and international commodity flows are analyzed, emphasizing the major fluctuations in 1992 and giving a new historical perspective that goes back 10 years.

Part II focusses on aggregate financial and operating statistics for 1991 of Canada-based, marine transport carriers.

A special study in Part III, "An Analysis of Marine-rail Intermodal Commodity Flows in Canada, 1984 to 1990", examines two databases, identifying the intermodal links between marine and rail transport activity.

Shipping in Canada, 1992 (54-205, $41) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For further information, contact Anna MacDonald (613-951-0291), Transportation Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

February 1994

Estimates from the Labour Force Survey showed an improvement in labour market conditions in February as employment increased by 66,000, following a loss of 39,000 in January. Unemployment fell by 33,000 and the unemployment rate declined by 0.3 to 11.1.

> ***Tips on accessing pre-recorded information***
>
> *Current highlights and key Labour Force Survey estimates are available at 7:00 a.m. E.S.T. on the release date from a menu accessible by touchtone phone. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded messages or press 0 (zero) to speak with a labour market analyst.*
>
> *To bypass the instructions, immediately enter the topic code for the messsage you wish to hear (see list below). To repeat a message, enter the (*) key. To select another topic, press the numeric (#) key twice and enter the second digit of the topic code.*
>
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Enter Topic Code	*To hear:*
11	*Summary of this month's situation*
12	*Industry employment*
13	*Provincial employment and unemployment data*
14	*Census Metropolitan Area employment and unemployment data*
15	*Unemployment rates used by the Unemployment Insurance Program*
16	*Next release date and notes to users*

Employment and employment/population ratio

Seasonally adjusted

For the week ending February 19, 1994, employment increased by 66,000 to 12,485,000. Virtually all employment gains were among adults aged 25 and over, with increases of 45,000 for men and 18,000 for women. Employment for adult men has now surpassed its pre-recession level. Employment for adult women was 198,000 above the pre-recession level.

Gains were realized in both full-time employment (+42,000) and part-time employment (+24,000). Since July 1993, most of the 94,000 increase in employment has been concentrated in full-time work among adults (+85,000).

In February, manufacturing employment increased by 53,000, offsetting losses in the previous two months. Employment in trade rose by 34,000, offsetting small declines over the four preceding months. Employment increased in finance, insurance and real estate (+22,000) and in construction (+19,000). Employment declined in transportation, communications and other utilities (-17,000) and in agriculture (-8,000).

Employment rose by 5,000 in Newfoundland, returning to about the same level as in March 1993. In British Columbia, employment increased by 22,000, bringing the gain since May 1993 to 82,000.

Employment edged up by 15,000 in Quebec, bringing the growth in the last six months to 66,000. In Alberta, employment rose by 7,000 after a decrease of 10,000 in January. There were no significant changes in employment levels in the other provinces.

The employment/population ratio (persons employed as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over) rose to 57.8 (+0.2), the rate that prevailed during the latter part of 1993.

Unemployment and participation rates

Seasonally adjusted

In February, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment fell by 33,000 to 1,559,000, and the unemployment rate decreased by 0.3 to 11.1. The labour force grew by 33,000. At 65.0, the participation rate (persons working or looking for work as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over) has changed little since August 1993. The participation rate remained 1.8 percentage points lower than the pre-recession level of March 1990.

The decline in the level of unemployment was among adults (-39,000) and was concentrated among men (-26,000). For adults, the unemployment rate decreased by 0.3 to 9.7, down 0.4 for men and down 0.3 for women.

Unemployment levels and rates for February 1994 and the changes from January 1994

	Level	Change	Rate	Change
	'000	'000	%	
Newfoundland	45	-4	19.1	-1.8
Prince Edward Island	13	+1	18.9	+0.6
Nova Scotia	59	-3	14.1	-0.7
New Brunswick	43	0	13.1	0.0
Quebec	428	-17	12.5	-0.4
Ontario	574	-8	10.7	-0.2
Manitoba	59	+1	10.8	+0.2
Saskatchewan	35	-1	7.4	-0.2
Alberta	123	-6	8.8	-0.5
British Columbia	180	+1	10.0	-0.1

Hours worked in the goods- and services-producing sectors

The Labour Force Survey produces a series of seasonally adjusted estimates on hours worked. Analysis of the series since the April 1992 trough in employment reveals trends in the movement of hours worked and employment for the goods- and services-producing sectors.

In the goods-producing sector, the employment level has changed little since the April 1992 trough in employment (-9,000). Total hours worked, however, have increased by 1.7% over this period. The growth in hours is explained by an increase in the average hours worked per week to 38.5 in February 1994, from 37.7 in April 1992.

In contrast, employment in the services-producing sector has increased 3.4% since April 1992 (+303,000). Over this period, total hours worked has increased slighly more, by 3.7%. Most of the increase in hours worked in this sector, therefore, can be attributed to employment gains. The average length of the workweek has remained little changed at 33.2 hours in February 1994, compared to 33.1 hours in April 1992.

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m. E.D.T.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For a summary of information, *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63) is available today. The February 1994 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

The next release of the Labour Force Survey is scheduled for April 8.

For further information about the Labour Force Survey, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division.

Labour force characteristics

	February 1993	January 1994	February 1994
		seasonally adjusted	
Labour force ('000)	13,837	14,011	14,044
Employment ('000)	12,328	12,419	12,485
Unemployment ('000)	1,509	1,592	1,559
Unemployment rate (%)	10.9	11.4	11.1
Participation rate (%)	65.1	65.0	65.0
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.0	57.6	57.8
		unadjusted	
Labour force ('000)	13,567	13,691	13,771
Employment ('000)	11,977	12,020	12,141
Unemployment ('000)	1,591	1,671	1,630
Unemployment rate (%)	11.7	12.2	11.8
Participation rate (%)	63.8	63.5	63.8
Employment/population ratio (%)	56.3	55.7	56.2

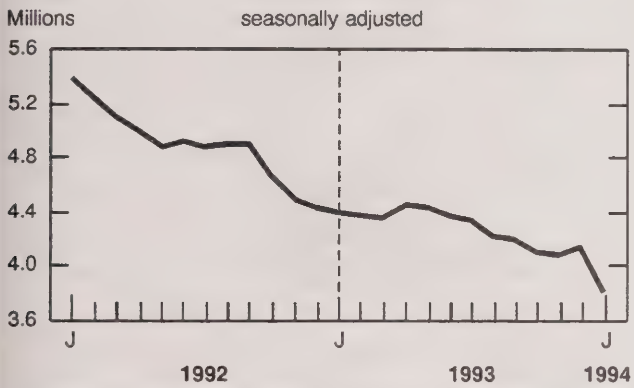
■

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

January 1994

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel, show a continuation of the downtrend in outbound Canadian travel. Total travel to Canada also dropped in January 1994.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States



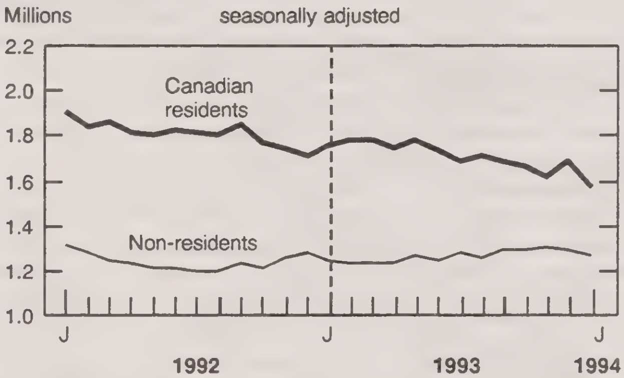
Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States decreased 10.4% from December, the largest month-to-month decrease in over a decade (a 12.3% drop was recorded in January 1982). At 3.4 million, the volume of same-day cross-border trips was at its lowest level since April 1989. The trend in same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States has been generally downward since February 1992, having peaked at 5.3 million in November 1991.

Car trips of one or more nights to the United States continued to decrease, dropping 4.9% to 896,000. Meanwhile, car trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States decreased 2.7% to 701,000.

The downtrend in Canadian residents' trips of one or more nights to all countries by all modes of travel continued, decreasing 6.9% to 1.6 million. Trips of one or more nights to the United States by all modes of travel (including car) decreased 7.3% to 1.3 million, extending the downtrend evident since the beginning of 1992. Meanwhile, similar trips to all other countries decreased 5.1% to 274,000.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents decreased 2.0% to 1.3 million. The level of this type of travel has fluctuated within a narrow band since late 1986. Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States decreased 2.2% to 1.0 million, while comparable trips by residents of all other countries decreased 0.8% to 256,000.

Trips of one or more nights between Canada and other countries



Unadjusted

In terms of actual counts, same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States dropped 18.5% from January 1993, to 2.9 million.

Car trips to the United States of one or more nights also decreased, down 15.7% to 539,000. Meanwhile, car trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States decreased 5.4% to 264,000.

Canadian residents' trips of one or more nights to all countries by all modes of travel decreased 8.7% from January 1993, to 1.4 million: trips of one or more nights to the United States dropped 12.1% to 1.0 million; but similar trips to all other countries increased 1.2% to 397,000.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents decreased 3.5% to 518,000. Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States decreased 3.4% from January 1993, to 409,000. Similar trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States decreased 3.8% to 108,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The January 1994 issue of *International Travel—Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

International travel between Canada and other countries

	October 1993 r	November 1993 r	December 1993 r	January 1994p
	'000			
	seasonally adjusted			
One or more nights trips[1]				
Non-resident travellers				
United States	1,018	1,039	1,029	1,006
Other Countries[2]	265	255	258	256
Residents of Canada				
United States	1,386	1,346	1,396	1,294
Other countries	272	262	289	274
Total trips				
Non-resident travellers				
United States	2,718	2,750	2,805	2,577
Other countries	301	283	288	282
Residents of Canada				
United States	5,253	5,224	5,281	4,803
Auto re-entries				
Same-day	3,790	3,773	3,842	3,441
One or more nights	962	937	943	896

	January 1994p	January 1993 to January 1994
	'000	% change
	unadjusted	
One or more nights trips[1]		
Non-resident travellers		
United States	409	-3.4
Other countries[2]	108	-3.8
Residents of Canada		
United States	986	-12.1
Other countries	397	1.2
Total trips		
Non-resident travellers		
United States	1,517	-8.2
Other countries	124	-2.7
Residents of Canada		
United States	3,910	-17.1
Auto re-entries		
Same-day	2,862	-18.5
One or more nights	539	-15.7

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of car and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

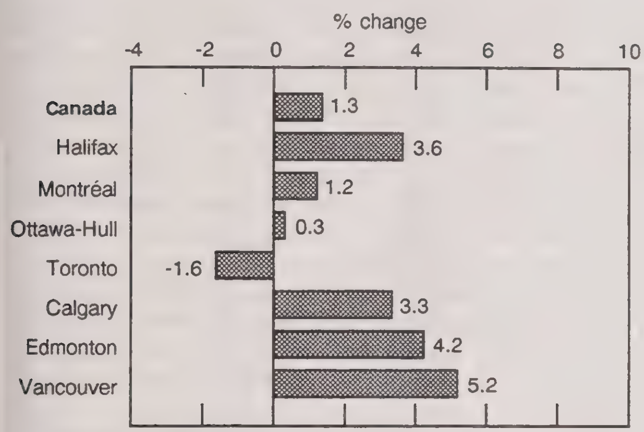
■

New Housing Price Index

January 1994

The New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100) stood at 136.2 in January 1994, unchanged from December 1993.

New housing price index
January 1993 to January 1994



Of the 20 cities surveyed, six city indexes did not change on the month. Monthly decreases were posted in Kitchener-Waterloo (-1.0%), Sudbury-Thunder Bay (-0.6%), Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton (-0.3%), Montréal (-0.3%), St. John's (-0.2%), Toronto (-0.1%) and Vancouver (-0.1%). Seven city indexes increased from the previous month: Regina (+1.4%), Edmonton (+1.0%), Winnipeg (+0.9%), Calgary (+0.8%), Victoria (+0.5%), Ottawa-Hull (+0.1%) and St. Catharines-Niagara (+0.1%).

Note to users

Release of the January 1994 indexes introduces updated city weights that are based on the last three years of housing completion values, expressed in 1986 dollars. Toronto's share of average total housing completion values increased for the first time since 1987. Vancouver's share of average completion values recorded its largest increase since 1988. The new city weights will be published in the first quarter 1994 issue of Construction Price Statistics *(62-007).*

In the cities where prices increased, builders generally attributed the increases to higher costs for material—lumber in particular. In the cities where prices decreased, builders often cited competitive factors and excessive inventories of new homes.

Both the estimated house-only index and the estimated land-only index increased 0.1%.

This index of housing contractors' selling prices rose 1.3% from a year earlier. The rise was influenced by increases in Regina (+5.9%), Vancouver (+5.2%), Edmonton (+4.2%), Saskatoon (+4.1%), Winnipeg (+3.9%), Halifax (+3.6%), Calgary (+3.3%) and Sudbury-Thunder Bay (+2.0%). However, these increases were partly offset by decreases in the indexes for St. Catharines-Niagara (-4.5%), Toronto (-1.6%) and Hamilton (-0.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Logan (613-951-9607, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. □

New housing price indexes

	January 1993	December 1993	January 1994	January 1993 to January 1994	December 1993 to January 1994
				% change	
Canada total	**134.5**	**136.2**	**136.2**	**1.3**	**–**
House only	124.2	125.6	125.7	1.2	0.1
Land only	166.1	169.3	169.4	2.0	0.1
St. John's	127.0	127.2	127.0	–	-0.2
Halifax	111.0	115.0	115.0	3.6	–
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	114.9	115.1	114.7	-0.2	-0.3
Québec	134.1	135.2	135.2	0.8	–
Montréal	134.6	136.6	136.2	1.2	-0.3
Ottawa-Hull	122.5	122.8	122.9	0.3	0.1
Toronto	138.6	136.5	136.4	-1.6	-0.1
Hamilton	128.1	127.1	127.1	-0.8	–
St. Catharines-Niagara	129.4	123.5	123.6	-4.5	0.1
Kitchener-Waterloo	125.0	126.3	125.0	–	-1.0
London	145.6	146.4	146.4	0.5	–
Windsor	126.4	126.4	126.4	–	–
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	133.3	136.7	135.9	2.0	-0.6
Winnipeg	109.5	112.8	113.8	3.9	0.9
Regina	120.1	125.5	127.2	5.9	1.4
Saskatoon	108.2	112.6	112.6	4.1	–
Calgary	135.0	138.4	139.5	3.3	0.8
Edmonton	143.0	147.5	149.0	4.2	1.0
Vancouver	139.9	147.4	147.2	5.2	-0.1
Victoria	130.3	130.8	131.5	0.9	0.5

– *Nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

January 1994

Department store sales including concessions totalled $666.2 million in January 1994, down 6.5% from January 1993. Concession sales totalled $40.6 million, 6.1% of total department store sales. This was the 10th consecutive monthly sales decrease since an increase was posted in March 1993.

January's sales decline was partly attributable to restructuring in the industry, which resulted in one fewer organization and seven fewer stores than in January 1993. Also influencing the sales figures was the difference in trading days: January 1994 had one more Monday and one less Friday than January 1993.

Eight provinces recorded year-over-year decreases, ranging from -3.4% in Quebec to -13.7% in Alberta. These decreases were partly offset by slight increases in Prince Edward Island (+1.4%) and Newfoundland (+1.9%).

Department store sales including concessions

	January 1994	January 1993 to January 1994
	$ millions	% change
Province		
Newfoundland	8.6	+1.9
Prince Edward Island	2.5	+1.4
Nova Scotia	20.0	-6.0
New Brunswick	14.0	-3.5
Quebec	121.9	-3.4
Ontario	281.3	-5.6
Manitoba	27.5	-4.5
Saskatchewan	18.1	-10.9
Alberta	69.8	-13.7
British Columbia	102.6	-8.0
Metropolitan area		
Calgary	26.5	-10.6
Edmonton	27.6	-21.8
Halifax-Dartmouth	10.7	-2.3
Hamilton	19.9	-8.0
Montréal	67.3	-1.3
Ottawa-Hull	29.8	-6.4
Québec	15.8	-7.0
Toronto	111.9	-4.7
Vancouver	54.4	-8.7
Winnipeg	24.7	-3.4

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines will be available on March 21.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10-12).

The January 1994 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in April.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending February 28, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period decreased by 2.7% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded decreased by 2.2% to 4.3 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, decreased by 1.8% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of February 28, 1994 decreased by 1.6% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 have been revised.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

January 1994

Revenue-freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 17.2 million tonnes in January 1994, a 3.6% increase from January 1993. The carriers received an additional 1.2 million tonnes from U.S. connections during January.

Cumulative data for 1993 have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The January 1994 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) will be released shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

January 1994

In January 1994, a total of 82 urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 111.5 million fare passengers, down 5.4% from January 1993. Operating revenues in January totalled $114.9 million, down 2.4% from January 1993.

During the same period, 21 passenger bus carriers that earn $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 0.9 million fare passengers, down 9.4% from January 1993. January's operating revenues from the same services totalled $19.2 million, a 2.5% decrease from January 1993.

All 1993 figures and 1994 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The January 1994 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available next week. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact June Heath (613-951-0522), Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

January 1994

Steel primary forms production for January 1994 totalled 1 084 651 tonnes, a 4.3% decrease from 1 133 545[r] (revised) tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The January 1994 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

January 1994

Waferboard production in January 1994 totalled 198 484 cubic metres, a 3.1% increase from 192 573 cubic metres in January 1993. Particleboard production reached 100 797 cubic metres, up 12.3% from 89 770 cubic metres in January 1993. Fibreboard production in January was 8 799 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 20.5% from 7 302 thousand square metres in January 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The January 1994 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Egg Production

January 1994

Egg production in January 1994 totalled 39.3 million dozen, a 0.3% increase from January 1993. The average number of layers remained virtually unchanged at 20.6 million. The number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,286, from 2,279 in January 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information on this release, contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Processed Fruits and Vegetables

January 1994

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for January 1994 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables—Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Fish Products Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the fish products industry (SIC 1021) totalled $2,453.2 million, down 5.5% from $2,596.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5382.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Hosiery Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the hosiery industry (SIC 2494) totalled $318.9 million, down 8.9% from $350.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5454.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Foundation Garment Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the foundation garment industry (SIC 2496) totalled $149.5 million, down 0.7% from $150.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5456.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Wooden Household Furniture Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wooden household furniture industry (SIC 2611) totalled $854.3 million, down 0.1% from $854.9 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5474.

Data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Construction and Mining Machinery and Materials Handling Equipment Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the construction and mining machinery and materials handling equipment industry (SIC 3192) totalled $2,312.6 million, down 8.5% from $2,527.7 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5544.

Data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (except electrical machinery)* (42-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Turbine and Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the turbine and mechanical power transmission equipment industry (SIC 3194) totalled $1,206.1 million, up 2.4% from $1,177.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5546.

Data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (except electrical machinery)* (42-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Truck and Bus Body Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the truck and bus body industry (SIC 3241) totalled $434.4 million, down 2.1% from $443.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5551.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Non-commercial Trailer Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-commercial trailer industry (SIC 3243) totalled $238.6 million, up 12.3% from $212.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5553.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Inorganic Chemical Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the industrial inorganic chemical industries not elsewhere classified (SIC 3711) totalled $2,511.4 million, down 3.6% from $2,604.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6870.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Coal and Coke Statistics, December 1993.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Air Carrier Operations in Canada, January-March 1993.
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: $24.25/$97; United States: US$29/US$116; Other Countries: US$34/US$136).

Shipping in Canada, 1992.
Catalogue number 54-205
(Canada: $41; United States: US$49; Other Countries: US$57).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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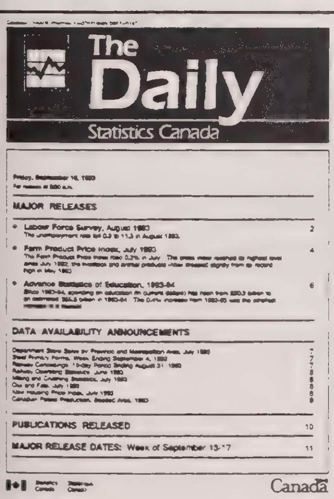

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Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 14-18

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
March		
15	Building Permits	January 1994
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	January 1994
17	Composite Index	February 1994
17	Consumer Price Index (CPI)	February 1994
18	Department Store Sales Advance Release	February 1994
18	Sales of Natural Gas	January 1994

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 14, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

New in 1994: STATSFAX

Keep pace with the 1990s! Statistics Canada introduces *STATSFAX*—a new fax service that will quickly inform you of emergent trends.

Nineteen different products are now available by fax, covering Canada's key economic and social indicators. Among the subjects included are prices, labour, finance and trade. Sent to subscribers at the time of release, each product is a facsimile of *The Daily*'s major release.

A complete listing of the new *STATSFAX* products appears at the back of today's *Daily*.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rail in Canada
1992

In 1992, the operating revenues of Canadian railways decreased 3.5% from 1991. Operating expenses, however, increased 13.7% from 1991 as the railways made provisions for termination costs associated with reducing their work force.

The railway industry operated about 85 000 kilometres of track, employed about 62,000, transported 240 million tonnes of freight, and transported four million passengers in 1992.

The three top-ranking commodities transported were: iron ore and concentrates, bituminous coal, and wheat. These commodities—mostly transported within Canada and destined for marine export—accounted for 39.3% of the total freight traffic.

Data for 1992 on the railway transport industry's financial and operating activities, as well as data on commodity movements, are now available.

Rail in Canada, 1992 (52-216, $45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Dairy Review
January 1994

Creamery butter production totalled 8 200 tonnes in January 1994, a 4.7% decrease from a year earlier. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 11 400 tonnes, a 34.1% increase from January 1993.

An estimated 566 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in December 1993, a 1.6% increase from December 1992. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during 1993 to 6 754 000 kilolitres, down 1.7% from the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The January 1994 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on March 25. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Oils and Fats
January 1994

Production of all types of deodorized oils in January 1994 totalled 68 060 tonnes, down 0.4% from 68 363 tonnes in December 1993.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 959 tonnes in January 1994, up from 9 575 tonnes in December 1993. Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 5 683 tonnes in January 1994, down from 7 175 tonnes in December 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The January 1994 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, January 1994.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates in Canada, Fourth Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, January 1994.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, January 1994.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, January 1994.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Trucking in Canada, 1991.
Catalogue number 53-222
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54; Other Countries: US$63).

Energy Statistics Handbook, March 1994.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $300; United States: US$360; Other Countries: US$420).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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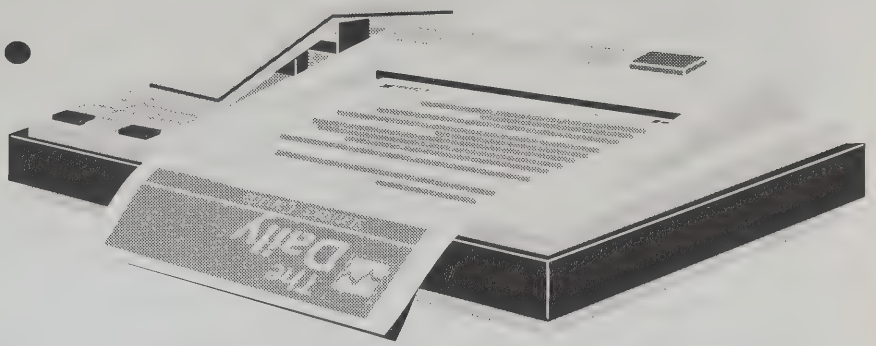

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STATSFAX

PRODUCTS LIST

number	title	pages	issues	price
11-0010XFE	The Daily	10	245	$1,200
11-0010XFF	Le Quotidien	10	245	$1,200
11-0020XFE	Infomat	8	50	$630
11-0020XFF	Infomat	8	50	$630
11F0002XFE	Consumer Price Index	8	12	$175
11F0002XFF	Indice des prix à la consommation	8	12	$175
11F0003XFE	Labour Force Survey	20	12	$300
11F0003XFF	Enquête sur la population active	20	12	$300
11F0004XFE	Field Crop Reporting Series	2	8	$55
11F0004XFF	Séries de rapports sur les grandes cultures	2	8	$55
11F0005XFE	National Income and Expenditures Accounts	9	4	$85
11F0005XFF	Comptes nationaux des revenus et dépenses	9	4	$85
11F0006XFE	Real Gross Domestic Product	3	12	$85
11F0006XFF	Produit intérieur brut par industrie	3	12	$85
11F0007XFE	Financial Flow Accounts	5	4	$60
11F0007XFF	Comptes des flux financiers	5	4	$60
11F0008XFE	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	2	12	$70
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11F0011XFE	Private and Public Investment	4	2	$45
11F0011XFF	Investissements privés et publics	4	2	$45
11F0012XFE	Building Permits	3	12	$85
11F0012XFF	Permis de bâtir	3	12	$85
11F0013XFE	Retail Trade	3	12	$85
11F0013XFF	Commerce de détail	3	12	$85
11F0014XFE	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	4	12	$105
11F0014XFF	Enquête mensuelle sur les manufactures	4	12	$105
11F0015XFE	New Motor Vehicle Sales	2	12	$70
11F0015XFF	Ventes de véhicules automobiles neufs	2	12	$70
11F0016XFE	Employment, Earnings and Hours	2	12	$70
11F0016XFF	Emploi, revenu et heures de travail	2	12	$70
11F0017XFE	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	2	12	$70
11F0017XFF	Statistiques sur l'assurance-chômage	2	12	$70
11F0018XFE	Help-Wanted Index	2	12	$70
11F0018XFF	Indice de la demande d'emploi	2	12	$70

For inquiries please contact 951-7277.

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

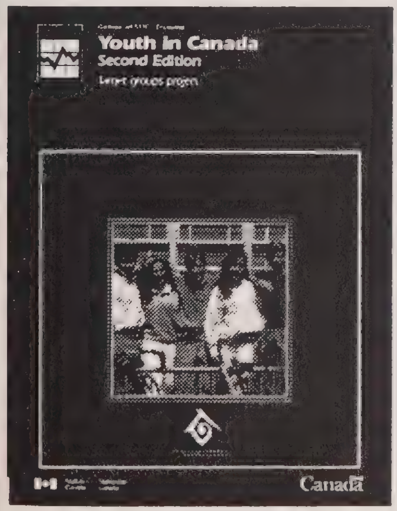
Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 15, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)



Youth in Canada

Second edition

For youths, the ages 15 to 19 are a transition period. Most still live at home and a growing percentage are enrolled in academic institutions. At the same time, however, they are beginning to experience problems and characteristics usually associated with adult life. Many, for example, have begun to leave home, others are entering the labour market for the first time. Youths have the highest unemployment rate of any age group in the country. In addition, those who head families or live alone have very low incomes.

These characteristics and others—demographic, family status, education, labour force characteristics, income, health, time-use patterns, criminal activity and victimization—are described in this report, which has drawn upon many sources.

Youth in Canada, Second Edition (89-511E, $37) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Colin Lindsay (613-951-2603; fax: 613-951-0387), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

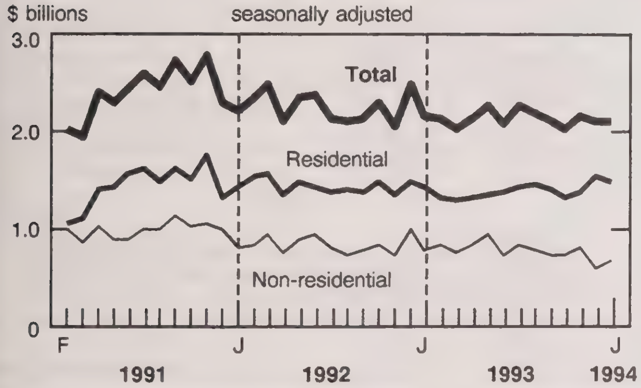
MAJOR RELEASE

Building Permits

January 1994 (Preliminary)

The seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued in January 1994 edged up 0.4% to $2,111 million, from a revised value of $2,102 million in December.

Value of building permits issued



This latest value was comparable to the $2,132 million average for 1993 and continued the pattern of no detectable trend. An advance in the value of non-residential building permits (+12.0%) more than offset a decline in the value of residential permits (-4.0%). The trend for residential construction appears to be edging upward, though, while the trend for non-residential construction seems to be declining.

Regionally, British Columbia (+10.0%) and Ontario (+6.9%) dominated the scene in January. In Ontario, the increase was particularly notable in the residential sector, up 6.9% to $554 million—a level not seen since June 1992.

Residential sector

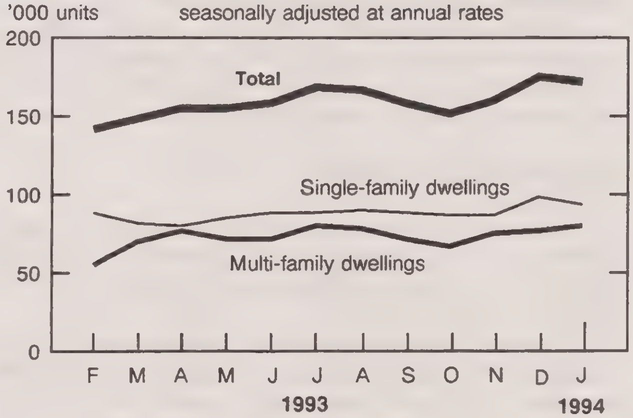
The residential sector, after increasing in November (+4.6%) and December (+11.1%), slipped 4.0% to $1,461 million in January. Except for December, this value exceeded all others in 1993.

Although the overall value of residential building permits dropped, gains were recorded in Ontario (+6.9%)—due to a higher demand for multi-family dwelling permits—and in British Columbia (+1.4%), reflecting more applications for single-family dwelling permits.

Compared to January 1993, the seasonally adjusted value of residential building intentions increased 3.6% in January 1994, due entirely to a surge in multi-family dwellings.

Seasonally adjusted at an annual rate, the total number of dwelling units authorized declined by a slight 1.2% to 172,000 units in January, down from December's revised level of 174,000 units. This downturn in residential intentions was entirely attributable to the single-family dwelling sector (-5.4% to 93,000 units). By contrast, the multi-family dwelling sector rose 4.1% to 79,000 units; increases were notable in Ontario (+32.0%) and British Columbia (+14.6%).

Dwelling units authorized

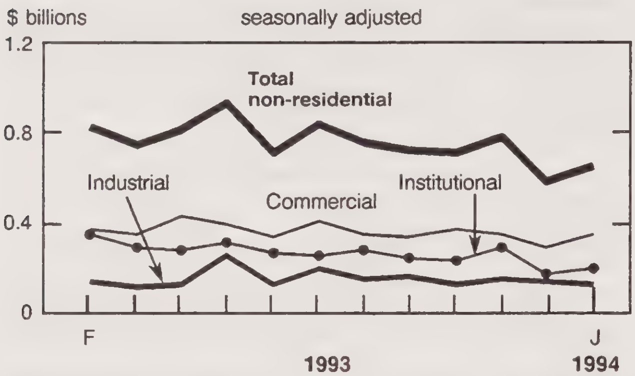


Non-residential sector

The non-residential sector's 12.0% increase to $650 million in January followed December's exceptionally low $580 million (a value not recorded since 1985). January's value, however, was 14.2% lower than in January 1993. If anything, the trend of non-residential permits is beginning to look more and more downward sloping.

Two of the three components of the non-residential sector increased, in value terms: commercial projects rose 17.8% and institutional projects rose 16.9%.

Value of non-residential permits issued



All regions except the Atlantic (-33.6%) reported increases from December. The most significant increase in non-residential projects was in British Columbia (+41.8%), reflecting higher commercial and institutional construction intentions there.

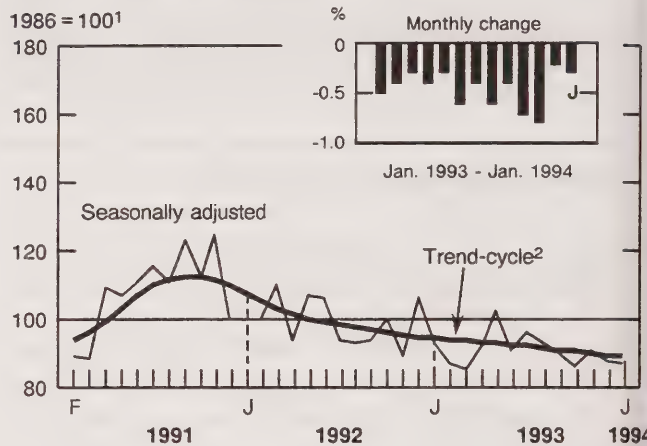
Comparing January 1994 to January 1993, all regions were down except for the Atlantic (+5.8%); the decline was due to lower activity in all the components of the non-residential sector.

Building permits indexes

The short-term trend index for building permits, which smooths irregular month-to-month movements not sustained over a longer period, decreased 0.3% to 88.6 in January 1994.

The short-term trend index for residential building permits went up 1.1% to 105.7, continuing the progress that began during the second half of 1993. By contrast, the non-residential building permits short-term trend index decreased 3.1% to 65.4, a pattern that began in April I993.

Building permits indexes



[1] This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.

[2] The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can obscure the short-term trend.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The January 1994 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $24/$240) will be released on March 22. The residential building permits advance estimate of February will be released on April 5.

For further information on statistics, contact Johanne Bureau (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of residential and non-residential building permits

Regions and types of construction	December 1993 r	January 1994p	January 1993 to January 1994p	December 1993r to January 1994p	December 1993 r	January 1994p	January 1993 to January 1994p	December 1993r to January 1994p
	$ thousands		% change		$ thousands		% change	
	seasonally adjusted				unadjusted			
Canada								
Total construction	**2,101,886**	**2,110,769**	**-2.6**	**0.4**	**1,422,808**	**1,071,412**	**-6.5**	**-24.7**
Residential	1,521,608	1,460,906	3.6	-4.0	903,946	673,177	1.4	-25.5
Non-residential	580,278	649,863	-14.2	12.0	518,862	398,235	-17.5	-23.2
Industrial	129,601	120,578	-25.6	-7.0	116,424	73,077	-29.4	-37.2
Commercial	285,133	335,832	-5.9	17.8	252,418	223,623	-6.1	-11.4
Institutional	165,544	193,453	-18.9	16.9	150,020	101,535	-28.0	-32.3
Atlantic								
Total construction	**141,610**	**97,988**	**-7.7**	**-30.8**	**67,260**	**31,126**	**-12.7**	**-53.7**
Residential	97,762	68,867	-12.4	-29.6	41,775	14,693	-17.9	-64.8
Non-residential	43,848	29,121	5.8	-33.6	25,485	16,433	-7.5	-35.5
Industrial	1,299	2,799	154.2	115.5	847	2,590	67.7	205.8
Commercial	27,043	20,388	17.6	-24.6	13,367	9,787	-1.2	-26.8
Institutional	15,506	5,934	-34.8	-61.7	11,271	4,056	-35.9	-64.0
Quebec								
Total construction	**426,946**	**418,689**	**-16.8**	**-1.9**	**254,079**	**165,164**	**-21.9**	**-35.0**
Residential	274,344	247,561	-13.2	-9.8	136,037	68,034	-20.3	-50.0
Non-residential	152,602	171,128	-21.5	12.1	118,042	97,130	-22.9	-17.7
Industrial	29,889	27,192	-58.0	-9.0	24,249	15,146	-60.9	-37.5
Commercial	44,582	72,938	-23.9	63.6	41,564	45,593	-22.7	9.7
Institutional	78,131	70,998	23.5	-9.1	52,229	36,391	28.5	-30.3
Ontario								
Total construction	**699,255**	**747,293**	**0.3**	**6.9**	**497,593**	**382,229**	**-4.9**	**-23.2**
Residential	517,975	553,814	4.7	6.9	293,446	254,019	2.5	-13.4
Non-residential	181,280	193,479	-10.6	6.7	204,147	128,210	-16.9	-37.2
Industrial	43,125	54,546	14.5	26.5	48,500	34,460	-0.3	-28.9
Commercial	105,766	94,846	1.7	-10.3	107,576	70,601	-2.7	-34.4
Institutional	32,389	44,087	-41.6	36.1	48,071	23,149	-50.8	-51.8
Prairies								
Total construction	**324,685**	**286,386**	**-5.5**	**-11.8**	**205,709**	**144,114**	**-14.7**	**-29.9**
Residential	230,514	183,919	-4.4	-20.2	132,833	86,475	-14.5	-34.9
Non-residential	94,171	102,467	-7.3	8.8	72,876	57,639	-15.1	-20.9
Industrial	29,003	22,705	-39.1	-21.7	24,787	12,459	-35.6	-49.7
Commercial	52,605	53,534	11.0	1.8	39,229	31,997	-8.5	-18.4
Institutional	12,563	26,228	5.0	108.8	8,860	13,183	-3.0	48.8
British Columbia[1]								
Total construction	**509,390**	**560,413**	**9.8**	**10.0**	**396,392**	**348,779**	**6.3**	**-12.0**
Residential	401,013	406,745	25.0	1.4	299,855	249,956	18.2	-16.6
Non-residential	108,377	153,668	-17.0	41.8	98,312	98,823	-15.4	0.5
Industrial	26,285	13,336	17.9	-49.3	18,041	8,422	-10.4	-53.3
Commercial	55,137	94,126	-7.9	70.7	50,682	65,645	6.3	29.5
Institutional	26,955	46,206	-35.5	71.4	29,589	24,756	-45.8	-16.3

1 *Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Intercensal and Postcensal Population Estimates for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas by Age Group and Sex

July 1, 1986 to 1992

Intercensal and postcensal annual estimates of population for census divisions and census metropolitan areas by age group and sex as of July 1, 1986 to 1992 are now available.

To obtain these data, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division or the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. For information on methodology, contact Robert Riordan (613-951-2287). ■

Federal Government Enterprise Finance

Fiscal Year Ended Nearest to December 31, 1992 Actual

In 1992, federal government business enterprises (including monetary authorities) earned an after-tax profit of $2.8 billion, up $0.6 billion or 29.6% from the previous year.

Total income reached $27.3 billion in 1992, up $1.4 billion or 5.5% from 1991, while total expenses increased by $0.4 billion or 1.6% to $24.5 billion.

The gross debt (total liabilities) of federal government business enterprises stood at $85.4 billion at the end of 1992, down $2.9 billion or 3.3% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3214-3240.

For further information on this release, contact Richard Sauriol (613-951-1829) or Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-1834), Public Holdings Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination Co-Ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Provincial and Territorial Government Enterprise Finance

Fiscal Year Ended Nearest to December 31, 1991 Actual

In 1991, provincial and territorial government business enterprises earned an after-tax profit of $4.0 billion, up $0.1 billion from $3.9 billion in 1990.

Total income reached $46.2 billion, a $1.8 billion increase from 1990 total income, while total expenses were up $1.7 billion to $42.2 billion.

The gross debt (total liabilities) of provincial and territorial government business enterprises increased by $14.0 billion (+8.8%) to $173.0 billion at the end of 1991. Total assets stood at $201.5 billion in 1991, an 8.4% increase from 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3267-3270.

Minor revisions to data for the years 1989 and 1990 have been made, in order to ensure that the series are consistent over time.

For further information on this release, contact Richard Sauriol (613-951-1829) or Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-1834) Public Holdings Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-Ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Soft Drinks

February 1994

Data for February 1994 on the production of soft drinks are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

January 1994

Except for barley, flaxseed and canola, January deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers decreased from January 1993.

Deliveries of major grains

	January 1993	January 1994
	thousand tonnes	
Total major grains	**2 717.9**	**2 318.8**
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 696.6	1 070.7
Durum wheat	205.7	178.8
Total wheat	**1 902.3**	**1 249.5**
Oats	69.5	48.3
Barley	394.7	505.7
Rye	15.5	12.9
Flaxseed	25.7	35.9
Canola	310.2	466.5

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The January 1994 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Building Permits

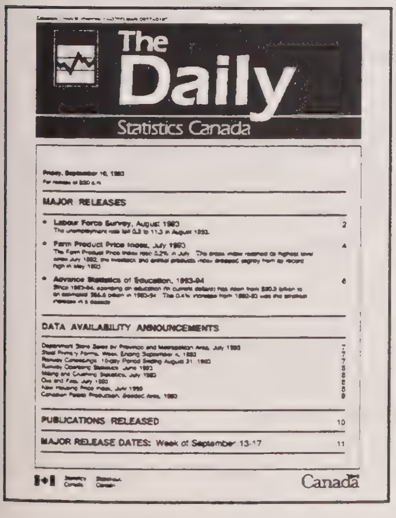
1993 Annual Summary

The total value of building permits issued in Canada was $25.6 billion in 1993, down 5.2% from $27.0 billion in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80, 129 and 992.

The 1993 issue of *Building Permits, Annual Summary* (64-203, $60) will be available in April.

For further information on this release, contact Johanne Bureau (613-951-9689), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASES
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 10
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 11
Canada

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Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, January 1994.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, January 1994. Vol. 46, No. 1.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, 1991.
Catalogue number 53-215
(Canada: $36; United States: US$43; Other Countries: US$50).

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada, 1993-III.
Catalogue number 57-003
(Canada: $31.75/$127; United States: US$38/US$152; Other Countries: US$44.50/US$178).

Touriscope, International Travel— Advance Information, January 1994. Vol. 10, No. 1.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Youth in Canada, Second Edition.
Catalogue number 89-511E
(Canada: $37; United States: US$44; Other Countries: US$52).

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 16, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATION RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

January 1994

The value of manufacturers' shipments declined 0.3% to $26.3 billion in January. Despite this decrease, shipments have been nearly flat over the past four months (since October). Strong increases in wood, primary and fabricated metals, electrical and electronic products, and machinery industries helped to offset most of the drop in the auto sector (due to plant shutdowns for retooling to new models) over this period.

In January, some industries that had been showing strength in recent months—as a result of exports—contributed most to the decline. A dockworkers' strike on the West Coast was responsible for a 3.2% drop to $1.8 billion in the wood industry—the first decrease in six months. Production shutdowns and a lack of orders resulted in a 4.8% dip to $1.8 billion in primary metals.

In contrast, shipments in the auto sector, which fell in November and December, increased 1.2% to $4.6 billion in January. Strong car and truck sales in Canada and in the United States, as well as the start of production of Ford's new minivan following retooling, contributed most to this increase.

The short-term trend for shipments (which smooths the effects of irregular influences) has grown uninterruptedly for almost two years. The rate of increase, however, has recently slowed considerably, largely the result of a declining trend in nine of the major groups—principally transportation equipment, food, and chemicals. Two months ago, only four major groups had declining trends. Other industries had been compensating for this slowdown, notably primary and fabricated metal products, electrical and electronic products, wood, and machinery. But the rate of increase in the trend for these industries has also begun to decelerate.

Despite almost no growth during the latter part of the year, the value of shipments in 1993 (in current dollars) was up 8.4%, the strongest year-over-year growth since 1988 (+9.4%). Strong American demand contributed to double-digit increases in a number of export-oriented industries—led by wood, transportation equipment, machinery, primary metals, and rubber products.

Inventories rise

Inventories (owned) grew 0.7% to $35.5 billion in January. The largest increase was in the wood industry, up 4.2% or $122 million. In British Columbia, the dockworkers' strike made it difficult for wood manufacturers to ship some finished products. Also, many manufacturers stockpiled logs, anticipating spring production.

The inventories to shipments ratio increased to 1.35 after hitting bottom at 1.33 in October 1993.

Orders drop

The backlog of unfilled orders declined 0.4% to $25.2 billion after a strong 6.8% jump in December (a result of large contracts awarded in the aircraft, railroad rolling-stock, and motor vehicle industries). New orders in January fell 6.4% to $26.2 billion.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming orders are not cancelled.

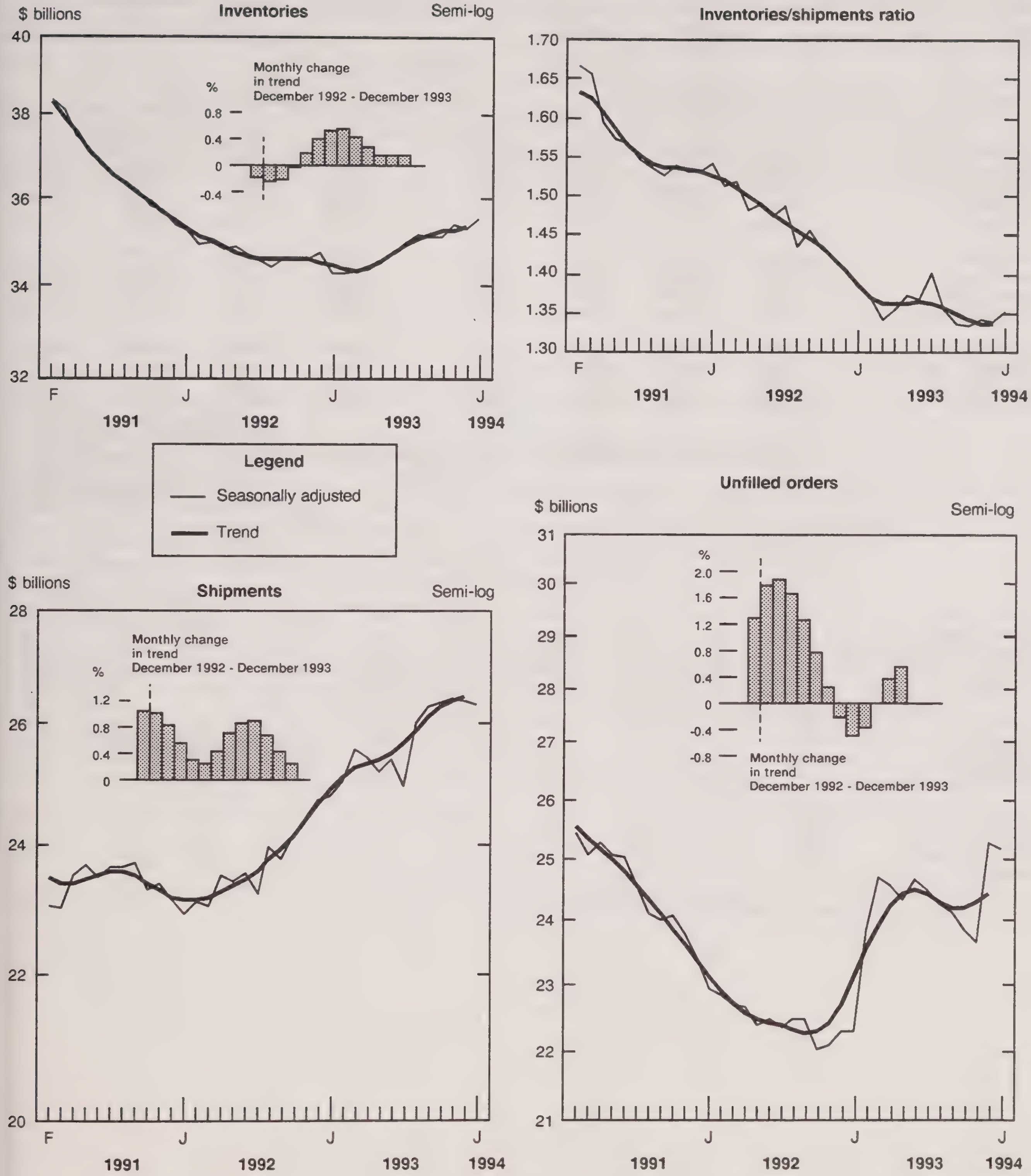
New orders are the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For further information, consult the January 1994 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001; $17.30/$173), available shortly.

Data on shipments by province in greater detail may be available on request. For further information, contact Bob Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Manufacturers' inventories, shipments and unfilled orders



Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

Period	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted			
January 1993	21,677	34,451	22,249	22,014	24,747	34,212	22,323	24,761
February 1993	23,254	34,854	23,875	24,880	25,003	34,211	23,864	26,544
March 1993	27,361	34,985	24,893	28,378	25,567	34,263	24,723	26,426
April 1993	25,807	34,771	24,823	25,738	25,412	34,322	24,595	25,284
May 1993	26,218	34,617	24,447	25,841	25,188	34,496	24,354	24,946
June 1993	27,443	34,432	24,718	27,714	25,392	34,667	24,679	25,717
July 1993	22,412	34,546	24,614	22,308	24,936	34,911	24,525	24,782
August 1993	25,874	34,986	24,382	25,642	25,994	35,142	24,300	25,769
September 1993	27,863	34,704	24,130	27,612	26,294	35,062	24,167	26,160
October 1993	27,619	34,662	23,588	27,077	26,355	35,069	23,862	26,050
November 1993	27,320	35,061	23,346	27,078	26,412	35,348	23,674	26,224
December 1993	24,565	34,658	25,014	26,233	26,391	35,265	25,278	27,995
January 1994	23,214	35,842	25,253	23,453	26,318	35,505	25,176	26,216

	Shipments		Inventories		Inventories to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	month-to-month % change				ratio		month-to-month % change			
	seasonally adjusted									
January 1993	0.1	1.0	-1.3	-0.2	1.38	1.38	0.1	1.8	-0.6	1.5
February 1993	1.0	0.8	0.0	-0.2	1.37	1.37	6.9	1.9	7.2	1.0
March 1993	2.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.34	1.36	3.6	1.7	-0.4	0.4
April 1993	-0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.35	1.36	-0.5	1.3	-4.3	0.0
May 1993	-0.9	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.37	1.36	-1.0	0.8	-1.3	-0.2
June 1993	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.37	1.36	1.3	0.3	3.1	-0.1
July 1993	-1.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.40	1.36	-0.6	-0.2	-3.6	0.3
August 1993	4.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.35	1.35	-0.9	-0.5	4.0	0.6
September 1993	1.2	0.9	-0.2	0.3	1.33	1.35	-0.6	-0.4	1.5	1.0
October 1993	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.33	1.34	-1.3	0.0	-0.4	1.0
November 1993	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.34	1.34	-0.8	0.4	0.7	0.7
December 1993	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.1	1.34	1.33	6.8	0.6	6.8	0.4
January 1994	-0.3	*	0.7	*	1.35	*	-0.4	*	-6.4	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

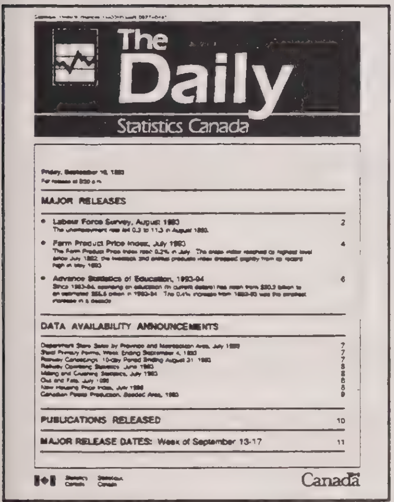
Shipments of Rolled Steel
January 1994

Rolled steel shipments for January 1994 totalled 1 061 803 tonnes, down 3.7% from 1 102 272 tonnes in December 1993 but up 1.1% from 1 050 170r (revised) tonnes in January 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The January 1994 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■



The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Consumer Price Index, February 1994.
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♾

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

February 1994

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI, 1986 = 100) for Canada rose 0.2% between February 1993 and February 1994. This increase was substantially less than the 1.3% in January and was the smallest in 32 years.

Compared with January, the All-items CPI declined 0.8% in February to 130.3. Such a large downward movement in the month-to-month change in the price level has not been recorded since June 1959, when the rate of decline was 0.9%.

The overall decrease in February resulted almost entirely from a 17.0% drop in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index. More specifically, prices for cigarettes dropped 38.3% after tax reductions were introduced by the Federal government and by the Quebec, New Brunswick, and Ontario provincial governments. If cigarette prices had not been reduced and if the prices of all other goods and services had behaved as they did, the All-items index would have advanced 0.5% on a monthly basis and 1.5% on a year-over-year basis.

The only additional source of downward pressure on the overall index came from a 0.4% decline in the Food index, which reflected in large part a 10.2% fall in fresh vegetable prices. A large supply of tomatoes from Mexico and good crops for salad vegetables in California brought about this fall in fresh vegetable prices.

The decline in the All-items CPI was dampened by increases in the five other major component indexes. The most important upward pressure came from the Transportation (+1.4%) and Clothing (+1.7%) indexes.

After a 0.9% decline in January, the Energy index edged up 1.2% in February, a result of price increases for gasoline (+2.0%) and piped gas (+1.8%). The All-items excluding Food and Energy index decreased 1.0%, mainly because of cigarette tax reductions; in January, this index declined 0.1%.

Movements in the major components

A 38.3% drop in the average price of cigarettes combined with a 0.6% price increase for alcoholic beverages resulted in a 17.0% decline in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index. On February 9, the Federal government introduced a $5 reduction in the excise and duty taxes per carton of 200 cigarettes. In addition, the Federal government matched any reduction in provincial taxes on cigarettes of more than $5, to a maximum of $10. Consequently, three provinces decreased their taxes on cigarettes. On February 10, Quebec reduced its tobacco tax by $11 per carton of 200 cigarettes. The next day, New Brunswick announced that it was reducing its tobacco tax by $7 per carton. Ontario reduced its tax by $9.60 a carton on February 22. The total effect of the combined federal and provincial tobacco tax decreases on the Cigarette Price Index for the above-mentioned provinces—in addition to the reduction in the applicable GST and PST—was -51.7% for Quebec, -30.7% for New Brunswick and -46.7% for Ontario.

> **_Note to users_**
>
> *The CPI rose by less than 2% in 1992 and 1993. What factors contributed to these low rates of inflation? How much did indirect taxes contribute to inflation in the past two years? Were there signals in 1993 of a turnaround in inflationary trends? To find the answers to these and other questions, read "A Review of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in 1993" in the February 1994 issue of* The Consumer Price Index (62-001, $9.30/$93).

The 0.4% decline in the Food index in February entirely offset the rise in January. This decline reflected a 0.7% price decrease for food purchased from stores, largely the result of a 10.2% price decrease for fresh vegetables. The decrease in the overall Food index, however, was partly offset by a 0.1% increase for food purchased from restaurants.

Increases in the Clothing index accelerated in February and reached 1.7%, up from a 1.0% rise in January. Much of the increase was attributed to returns from specials for women's (+2.0%) and men's (+1.9%) wear.

After declining 0.8% in January, the Transportation index increased 1.4%. The cost of private transportation increased in February because of higher insurance premiums for autos (+5.3%), and higher gasoline prices (+2.0%). February marked the first increase in the price of gasoline after four months of uninterrupted declines. Additional upward pressure on the overall Transportation index came from higher costs for public transportation as a result of seasonal increases in air fares (+5.0%).

The Housing index edged up 0.2% after declining by 0.1% in each of the three preceding months. Most of the increase was due to higher charges for piped gas (+1.8%), hotels (+3.9%), child care (+0.6%) and household furnishings (+1.4%). The overall increase was offset, to a certain extent, by the continuing decline in mortgage interest costs (-0.9%).

The Recreation, Reading and Education index increased 0.7%, mainly the result of price increases for travel tours (+8.0%) and for magazines and periodicals (+1.8%). Slight price declines for television sets and audio components counteracted further increases in the overall index.

A 0.4% increase in the Health and Personal Care index was caused mainly by higher prices for personal care services (+0.7%) and personal care supplies (+0.3%).

Goods and services

Because of the large decrease in the Tobacco Products and Smokers' Supplies index, the Goods index declined 1.9% in February following a 0.2% increase in January. The Non-durable Goods index decreased 4.2%. In contrast, the Durable Goods index edged up 0.4% (household furnishings, +1.4%), while the Semi-durable Goods index grew 1.5% (clothing, +1.7%). The Services index rose 0.5% in February (travel tours, +8.0%, and air travel, +5.0%), reversing January's -0.3%.

From February 1993 to February 1994, the Goods index was down 1.1%, in sharp contrast with its 1.2% increase in January. In February, the annual rate of increase in the Services index was 1.8%, up slightly from January's 1.5%.

Seasonally adjusted changes

Seasonally adjusted, the All-items index declined 0.9%, after decreasing 0.2% in January. Both the Food and the All-items excluding Food indexes fell 0.6% and 1.0%, respectively.

The latest three-month (from November 1993 to February 1994) compounded annual rate of change for the All-items index turned down a significant 3.6%. This contrasted with the 0.9% increase during the previous three-month period ending in January.

City indexes

Among the cities for which the CPI is published, changes in the All-items index varied from declines of 1.9% in Montréal and 1.8% in Québec to an increase of 0.1% in both Vancouver and Victoria. Declines in cigarette and food prices explained most of the overall downward movement in Montréal and Québec. Higher clothing prices in both Vancouver and Victoria contributed to the recent 0.1% increase.

Consumer Price Index and its major components
(1986 = 100)

	February 1994	January 1994	February 1993	January 1994 to February 1994	February 1993 to February 1994
	unadjusted			% change	
All-items	**130.3**	**131.3**	**130.0**	**-0.8**	**0.2**
Food	123.3	123.8	122.9	-0.4	0.3
Housing	128.6	128.4	127.6	0.2	0.8
Clothing	132.9	130.7	131.2	1.7	1.3
Transportation	129.4	127.6	124.8	1.4	3.7
Health and personal care	136.5	136.0	133.6	0.4	2.2
Recreation, reading and education	137.6	136.6	133.9	0.7	2.8
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	142.8	172.0	171.1	-17.0	-16.5
All-items excluding food	131.9	133.0	131.6	-0.8	0.2
All-items excluding food and energy	132.8	134.1	132.3	-1.0	0.4
Goods	124.5	126.9	125.9	-1.9	-1.1
Services	137.3	136.6	134.9	0.5	1.8
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.7	76.2	76.9		
All-items (1981 = 100)	172.5				

Between February 1993 and February 1994, changes in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from a -1.5% low in Montréal to a +2.7% high in Whitehorse.

Main contributors to monthly changes in the all-items index

St. John's

The All-items index fell 0.2%. The greatest downward pressure came from a drop in cigarette prices, reflecting a drop in federal taxes. Lower food prices—most notably for beef, chicken, fresh vegetables, prepared meats, pork and eggs—also contributed a notable downward influence. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing and increased transportation charges (air fares, automotive vehicle purchase and gasoline). Further upward pressure originated in the Recreation, Reading and Education index, where prices advanced for travel tours, home entertainment equipment, recreational equipment and magazines. The Housing index rose slightly, reflecting increased household operating expenses and higher charges for rented and traveller accommodation. Since February 1993, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index fell 0.3%. A drop in cigarette prices exerted the greatest downward impact and reflected a decrease in federal taxes. Further downward pressure came from declines in the Housing and Food indexes. Within Housing, decreased charges were recorded for fuel oil, electricity, and owned accommodation. The drop in the Food index resulted from lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, poultry, sugar and pork. Partly offsetting these declines were higher clothing prices and increased transportation charges—most notably for air fares and automobile purchases. Additional upward pressure came from higher prices for personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines, recreational equipment, travel tours and magazines. Since February 1993, the All-items index has risen 1.2%.

Halifax

The All-items index fell 0.4%, as four of the seven major component indexes declined. The greatest downward impact came from a drop in cigarette prices, resulting from a decline in federal taxes. The Food index also fell, reflecting lower prices for fresh produce, pork, prepared meats and dairy products. Lower transportation charges were recorded, as price declines for gasoline more than offset increased charges for air travel and for automobiles. The Housing index dropped slightly, mainly due to lower prices for furniture and decreased charges for owned accommodation. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing, travel tours and magazines. Since February 1993, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Saint John

The 0.9% drop in the All-items index was largely the result of a decline in cigarette prices. This decline resulted from a reduction in both federal and provincial taxes on tobacco products. The Housing index also registered a decline, reflecting lower prices for household furnishings and decreased charges for owned accommodation. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing and increased charges for air travel and vehicle purchases. The Food index rose slightly, as higher prices for cereal and bakery products, beef and fresh fruit were recorded. In addition, prices increased for travel tours and magazines. Since February 1993, the All-items index has risen 0.3%.

Québec

Lower cigarette prices were the main contributor to the 1.5% drop in the All-items index. This decline reflected reductions in both the federal and provincial taxes on tobacco products. The Food index also fell, as prices were lower for fresh vegetables and, to a lesser extent, for chicken, dairy products and fresh fruit. Charges also declined for personal care services. Moderating the overall decline were higher prices for clothing, vehicle purchases, gasoline and air fares. Additional upward pressure came from higher prices for travel tours, magazines and household furnishings. Since February 1993, the All-items index has fallen 0.9%.

Montréal

Lower cigarette prices, resulting from a reduction in federal and provincial taxes, explained most of the 1.9% drop in the All-items index. The Food index also declined as prices were lower for fresh vegetables. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing and increased transportation charges—most notably for gasoline, air fares and vehicle purchases. Further upward pressure came from price increases for travel tours, magazines, household furnishings and fuel oil. Since February 1993, the All-items index has fallen 1.5%.

Ottawa

The All-items index fell 0.6%. Most of the downward impact came from lower cigarettes prices as federal and provincial taxes were reduced. The Housing index also declined as lower prices for furniture and decreased charges for owned accommodation more than offset a rise in charges for piped gas and traveller accommodation. Moderating the impact of these declines were higher transportation charges, particularly for vehicle insurance, gasoline, vehicle purchases and air fares. Charges also increased for clothing, personal care supplies and services, travel tours and magazines. Since February 1993, the All-items index has risen 0.5%.

Toronto

The All-items index fell 0.4%. The greatest downward impact came from a drop in cigarette prices, reflecting a reduction in both federal and provincial taxes. The Food index also declined as prices were lower for fresh vegetables, bakery products, dairy products, fish and prepared meats. Partly offsetting these declines were increased transportation charges, most notably for vehicle insurance, gasoline, air fares and vehicle purchases. Further upward pressure came from price increases for clothing, household furnishings, piped gas, traveller accommodation, rented accommodation, water and fuel oil. In addition, higher prices for travel tours were recorded. Since February 1993, the All-items index has risen 0.2%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index fell 1.2%. The greatest downward impact came from a drop in cigarette prices, reflecting a reduction in federal and provincial taxes. The Food index also declined as lower prices for fresh vegetables, dairy products and cereal and bakery products were recorded. Partly offsetting these declines were increased transportation charges (vehicle insurance, air fares and vehicle purchases) and higher prices for clothing. Additional price increases were registered for travel tours, magazines, household furnishings, traveller accommodation and rented accommodation. Charges for personal care supplies and services advanced as well. Since February 1993, the All-items index has fallen 0.4%.

Winnipeg

The All-items index remained unchanged overall as declines in two of the seven major component indexes were completely offset by advances in the remaining five. The greatest downward impact came from a drop in cigarette prices, reflecting a reduction in federal taxes. The Food index also declined as lower prices were recorded for fresh vegetables, prepared meats, soft drinks, poultry, and fats and oils. Higher clothing prices exerted a considerable upward impact, as did increased transportation charges—most notably for air travel, local bus travel, and vehicle purchases. Higher prices were also recorded for travel tours, recreational equipment and magazines. The Housing index also advanced, reflecting increased charges for piped gas, new houses, traveller accommodation and rented accommodation. In addition, higher prices were noted for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines and for personal care supplies and services. Since February 1993, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Regina

The All-items index fell 0.5%. The greatest downward impact came from a drop in cigarette prices, reflecting a reduction in federal taxes. The Food index declined on average as lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, poultry, dairy products, bakery and pasta products and prepared meats more than offset higher prices for fresh fruit, beef and pork. The Housing index declined as well, mainly due to lower prices for household furnishings. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing and increased charges for personal care supplies and services. The Transportation index also rose as advances in air fares and vehicle prices were only partly offset by a drop in gasoline prices. Since February 1993, the All-items index has risen 2.2%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index fell 0.1%. Most of the downward impact came from a drop in cigarette prices, reflecting a reduction in federal taxes. The Food index also declined, reflecting lower prices for fresh vegetables and—to a lesser extent—price declines for bakery products, soft drinks, cured and prepared meats, fats and oils, and dairy products. Largely offsetting these declines were higher transportation charges (gasoline, air fares and vehicle purchases) and increased prices for clothing. The Housing index rose slightly, mainly due to increased charges for traveller accommodation, household textiles and rented accommodation. Further upward pressure came from price increases for recreational equipment, home entertainment equipment, and magazines. In addition, prices advanced for personal

care supplies and services and for non-prescribed medicines. Since February 1993, the All-items index has risen 1.8%.

Edmonton

The All-items index fell 0.1%. The greatest downward impact came from a drop in the index for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages. This decline reflected a fall in cigarette prices, resulting from a reduction in federal taxes. The impact of this decline was moderated by a rise in the prices of alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Further downward pressure came from the Food index as lower prices were recorded for fresh vegetables, beef, cereal and bakery products, and chicken. Prices for men's and women's wear declined as did charges for personal care supplies. Largely offsetting these declines were increased transportation charges (air fares and vehicle purchases) and higher prices for recreational equipment and magazines. The Housing index advanced slightly, reflecting increased charges for household textiles and traveller accommodation, higher household operating expenses, and increased charges for rented accommodation. Since February 1993, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

Calgary

The All-items index fell 0.1%. The greatest downward impact came from a drop in the Food index as lower prices were recorded for fresh vegetables, cereal products, poultry, dairy products, pork, prepared meats and soft drinks. The index for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages also declined, reflecting a drop in cigarette prices after a reduction in federal taxes. This decline was largely offset by higher prices for alcoholic beverages (both from stores and from licensed premises). Prices for men's and women's wear declined as well. Partly offsetting the overall decline were increased housing charges, most notably for household furnishings and equipment, traveller accommodation, household operation, and rent. A rise in the Transportation index was also recorded as increased air fares and higher prices for vehicles more than offset a drop in gasoline prices. Further upward pressure came from price increases for recreational equipment, use of recreational facilities, and magazines. In addition, higher prices were recorded for personal care supplies. Since February 1993, the All-items index has risen 0.9%.

Vancouver

The All-items index rose 0.1%. Among the main contributors were higher clothing prices and increased transportation charges, most notably for air fares, gasoline and vehicle purchases. Increased housing charges—particularly relating to household operation, household textiles, traveller accommodation and household appliances—also exerted a considerable upward influence. Further upward pressure came from increased charges for personal care supplies and services, higher prices for travel tours, and increased fees for the use of recreational facilities. Largely offsetting these advances were lower prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. The drop in cigarette prices reflected a reduction in federal taxes. Further downward pressure came from the Food index as lower prices were recorded for fresh vegetables, dairy products and pork. Since February 1993, the All-items index has risen 2.4%.

Victoria

The All-items index rose 0.1%, despite declines in three of the seven major component indexes. Higher clothing prices exerted a considerable upward impact, as did increased housing charges—the latter reflecting price increases for household furnishings and equipment, traveller accommodation, and rented accommodation. Further upward pressure came from price advances for travel tours, home entertainment equipment, fees for the use of recreational facilities, and recreational equipment. The Food index also rose, reflecting higher prices for restaurant meals, beef, fresh fruit, cured and prepared meats, bread, and dairy products. Largely offsetting these advances were lower prices for cigarettes (resulting from a reduction in federal taxes), gasoline and personal care supplies. Since February 1993, the All-items index has risen 1.7%.

Whitehorse

The All-items index fell 0.4%, largely due to a drop in cigarette prices after a reduction in federal taxes. In addition, price declines were recorded for men's and women's wear, personal care supplies, furniture, and fuel oil. Partly offsetting these declines were increased transportation charges, most notably for air travel, gasoline, and vehicle purchases. The Food index rose slightly, largely due to higher prices for fresh produce, prepared meats and pork. Since February 1993, the All-items index has risen 2.7%.

Yellowknife

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as advances in four of the seven major component indexes were completely offset by declines in the remaining three. The greatest upward impact originated in the Transportation index, where prices were higher for air travel and vehicle purchases. Increased housing charges were also noted, particularly for household operating expenses and household textiles. Further upward pressure came from price increases for home entertainment equipment, recreation equipment, and magazines. Charges for personal care supplies advanced as well. Completely offsetting these advances were price declines for cigarettes (a reduction in federal taxes), food (fresh vegetables, poultry, soft drinks and dairy products) and women's wear. Since February 1993, the All-items index has risen 1.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The February 1994 issue of *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer price indexes for urban centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
February 1994 index	124.9	117.4	118.0	136.5	124.0	129.7	137.3	146.7
% change from January 1994	-0.2	-1.3	0.1	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.6	-3.6
% change from February 1993	1.0	0.3	-0.1	1.9	3.4	3.4	4.3	-2.4
Charlottetown/Summerside								
February 1994 index	130.0	130.0	121.4	126.8	122.2	142.5	136.6	183.8
% change from January 1994	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	2.8	0.4	1.0	0.2	-4.6
% change from February 1993	1.2	2.7	0.7	0.9	1.8	2.6	2.6	-2.2
Halifax								
February 1994 index	128.9	131.7	120.7	130.2	124.5	132.1	133.7	166.8
% change from January 1994	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	2.2	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-5.3
% change from February 1993	2.1	2.8	1.4	0.9	4.0	1.9	4.3	-2.7
Saint John								
February 1994 index	126.7	128.6	120.9	133.7	122.9	133.0	131.5	146.4
% change from January 1994	-0.9	0.3	-0.3	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	-15.0
% change from February 1993	0.3	2.3	0.2	2.8	2.2	1.1	3.3	-15.2
Québec								
February 1994 index	127.7	119.7	127.9	137.7	120.0	136.8	139.2	128.7
% change from January 1994	-1.5	-0.7	0.1	1.7	0.3	-0.1	0.5	-23.6
% change from February 1993	-0.9	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.5	-23.7
Montréal								
February 1994 index	129.1	120.5	130.9	137.8	123.4	138.1	142.5	126.7
% change from January 1994	-1.9	-0.4	0.1	1.7	0.9	0.0	1.0	-27.1
% change from February 1993	-1.5	-0.4	0.2	0.9	2.6	1.8	1.9	-27.1
Ottawa								
February 1994 index	130.3	124.3	128.5	133.0	130.5	142.8	136.8	135.3
% change from January 1994	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	2.2	1.7	1.8	0.7	-18.0
% change from February 1993	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.8	4.3	4.3	2.8	-18.6

Consumer price indexes for urban centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

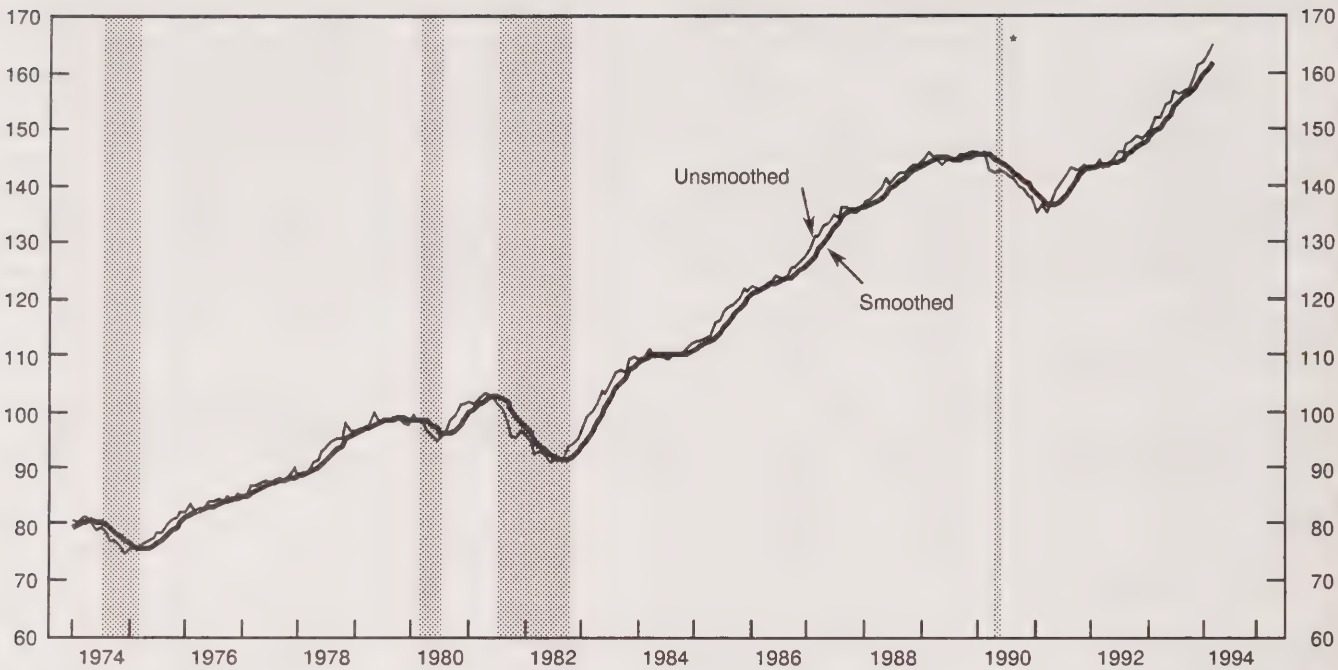
	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Toronto								
February 1994 index	131.9	124.3	131.6	131.2	133.7	139.0	138.1	132.7
% change from January 1994	-0.4	-0.2	0.3	1.9	2.6	0.1	0.8	-19.6
% change from February 1993	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.8	5.0	1.5	2.4	-19.9
Thunder Bay								
February 1994 index	128.7	119.3	127.7	135.7	132.0	130.1	135.9	131.9
% change from January 1994	-1.2	-0.8	0.3	2.0	1.7	0.6	0.9	-22.3
% change from February 1993	-0.4	-2.2	0.9	2.6	5.2	0.7	2.3	-22.4
Winnipeg								
February 1994 index	131.4	129.4	126.0	135.2	129.2	135.6	140.6	156.7
% change from January 1994	0.0	-0.3	0.2	2.2	0.8	0.3	0.6	-4.9
% change from February 1993	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.8	2.9	4.0	-5.3
Regina								
February 1994 index	132.6	130.9	121.8	140.1	136.4	146.7	136.0	167.2
% change from January 1994	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	-6.3
% change from February 1993	2.2	1.4	1.8	6.6	3.5	2.8	3.6	-4.2
Saskatoon								
February 1994 index	131.0	129.9	121.2	139.4	129.3	159.5	135.7	156.0
% change from January 1994	-0.1	-0.8	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.5	-4.8
% change from February 1993	1.8	0.6	1.4	6.8	2.1	2.3	3.5	-2.6
Edmonton								
February 1994 index	128.7	113.7	125.6	127.5	128.0	132.8	139.0	177.4
% change from January 1994	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	-0.4	0.5	-0.6	0.5	-2.8
% change from February 1993	0.6	-5.5	2.3	-1.1	2.8	0.5	4.4	-2.7
Calgary								
February 1994 index	128.8	117.1	124.2	128.3	125.1	133.9	138.6	180.9
% change from January 1994	-0.1	-1.3	0.5	-0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.7
% change from February 1993	0.9	-2.7	1.6	-1.2	2.0	2.8	3.7	-0.1
Vancouver								
February 1994 index	134.1	131.9	127.5	129.5	140.9	131.7	137.7	164.7
% change from January 1994	0.1	-0.5	0.2	2.5	0.8	1.4	0.5	-3.8
% change from February 1993	2.4	0.4	2.7	3.1	3.8	3.5	4.0	-0.8
Victoria								
February 1994 index	131.5	130.9	123.0	130.5	136.4	130.3	136.6	166.2
% change from January 1994	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.9	-0.2	-0.6	0.7	-2.2
% change from February 1993	1.7	1.4	1.2	2.4	1.9	2.8	3.3	1.2
Whitehorse								
February 1994 index	127.3	121.3	125.8	127.9	119.5	126.1	127.8	162.4
% change from January 1994	-0.4	0.2	-0.1	-1.3	1.1	-2.3	0.1	-3.7
% change from February 1993	2.7	3.1	2.1	-1.7	2.4	0.6	2.2	8.4
Yellowknife								
February 1994 index	128.1	121.7	121.1	131.7	125.5	123.5	132.8	166.7
% change from January 1994	0.0	-0.6	0.2	-1.1	1.0	0.6	0.8	-2.0
% change from February 1993	1.7	4.3	0.4	-1.8	3.7	1.4	2.6	1.0

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1992 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).*

■

Composite Index

1981 = 100



* *Shaded areas represent periods of recession; the April 1990 onset of recession is tentative, and no end-date has been proposed.*

Composite Index

February 1994

In February, for the second straight month, the growth rate of the leading index remained at 0.8%—one of the index's most marked growth rates since it began to recover in 1991. The indicators for manufacturing activity strengthened, as increased domestic demand for durable goods reinforced the growth of exports. Overall, nine of the 10 components were up—one more than in January. The unsmoothed index posted another solid gain of 1.1%, its seventh straight.

Household demand for durable goods and housing, which are usually financed with credit, improved at a time of rising confidence and low interest rates. Durable goods sales accelerated to their best growth in two years. The housing index also rose faster than in February, as housing starts rebounded from a dip in January. Furniture and appliance sales recovered some of the ground lost in January. The surge of full-time jobs in February—the largest since last September—ought to encourage continuation of these trends.

New orders for durable goods posted their fastest increase (+2.7%) since 1988, despite retooling in auto plants. Several industries recorded double-digit growth rates as exports grew steadily and domestic demand firmed. Another positive note for continued growth in output and employment: the ratio of shipments to inventories rose for the sixth straight month as inventories fell to their lowest level in 10 years. Demand for business services was dynamic as investment intentions for 1994 were up for the first time in four years.

The Toronto stock market slowed in February due to a downturn in real estate stocks and in oil and gas stocks. The unsmoothed index fell 2.9% after a string of increases and decreases extending back to August 1993. The money supply expanded steadily.

The U.S. leading index continued its upturn, with the unsmoothed index up 0.3%—its sixth straight gain. In particular, consumer confidence improved along with labour market conditions. Only two components fell: building permits plunged and unemployment insurance claims increased along with the cold weather.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on the economy, order the March 1994 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available next week. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	September 1993	October 1993	November 1993	December 1993	January 1994	February 1994	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981 = 100)	156.6	157.5	158.5	159.6	160.8	162.1	0.8
Unsmoothed	157.5	159.6	161.8	162.0	163.7	165.5	1.1
Housing index[1]	125.0	125.3	126.1	128.2	129.3	130.7	1.1
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	1,814	1,821	1,828	1,834	1,841	1,845	0.2
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	3,971	4,055	4,121	4,186	4,274	4,346	1.7
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 $)[2]	27,485	27,649	27,874	28,101	28,360	28,647	1.0
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)[3]	208.7	208.7	208.9	209.4	210.0	210.9	0.4
Manufacturing							
Average workweek	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.6	0.0
New orders – durables (millions of 1981 $)[4]	10,054.7	10,026.5	10,063.2	10,078.2	10,124.4	10,393.4	2.7
Shipments/inventories ratio[4]	1.46	1.47	1.49	1.51	1.53	1.55	0.02*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	1,097.0	1,100.8	1,102.9	1,104.1	1,104.0	1,106.1	0.2
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	3,662.1	3,672.7	3,680.7	3,688.9	3,700.3	3,721.4	0.6

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the immediately preceding month.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for two months preceding.*
* *Difference from previous month.*

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Spousal Homicide

1974-1992

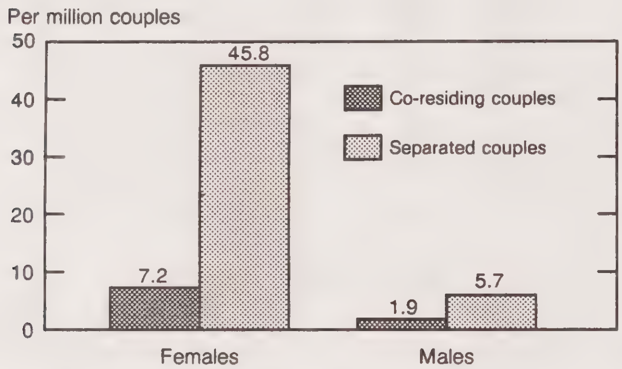
Between 1974 and 1992, a total of 1,435 women and 451 men were slain by a spouse, an average of 99 persons each year. Spousal homicides represent 15% of all homicide victims, 38% of adult female victims, and 6% of adult male victims.

Married women are nine times more likely to be killed by a spouse than by a stranger.

Marital status

The rate of spousal homicide is elevated in the aftermath of separation. Rates of spousal homicide are six times higher for separated women than for co-residing women; rates for separated men are three times higher than for co-residing men.

Spousal homicide rates, registered-married couples, 1974-1992



Both wives and husbands are at far greater risk of spousal homicide in common-law unions than in registered marriages. Women in common-law unions are eight times more likely to be killed by their spouse than are women in registered marriages. Spousal homicide rates are 15 times higher for men in common-law unions than for men in registered marriages.

Provincial/territorial rates

Rates of spousal homicide remained fairly constant over the 19-year period, with an average of 13 wives and four husbands per million couples in the population killed each year. Rates vary across Canada: the lowest rates are in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island; the highest rates are in the Western provinces and in the territories.

Note to users

Since 1961, Statistics Canada has maintained data about all murders recorded by the police in Canada. In 1974, the Homicide Survey was expanded to include murder, manslaughter and infanticide. The survey was revised in 1991 to include improved data about victim-offender relationship, motive, history of domestic violence (in cases of spousal homicide), and offenders acting in self defence.

"Spouses" are defined here as persons in registered marriages, those separated and divorced from registered marriages, and those in common-law relationships.

On average, 3.2 women are killed by a spouse for every man killed by a spouse—a ratio that varies across the country. Higher ratios of women are victims in New Brunswick (6.5) and Quebec (6.4); lower ratios of women are victims in Newfoundland (1.8), Saskatchewan (1.7) and the Northwest Territories (1.7).

The killing of a spouse and children in the same incident

A rare—3% of all spousal homicides—but recurring variety of spousal homicide is when one or more of the couple's children are also killed in the same incident. Men who commit this type of homicide are more likely to be suicidal than are other killers. During the period from 1974 to 1992, a total of 65 such incidents occurred—the majority of which (94%) were committed by men. Over one-half (52%) of those 61 men committed suicide. Over this same period, four women also killed their children; of those four women, one committed suicide.

Risk associated with age

A teenage wife incurs the greatest risk of being killed by her spouse—the rate is more than double the rate for any other age group. In general, the risk of spousal homicide declines with age for both women and men.

Additionally, spousal homicide rates increase sharply as the age difference between wives and husbands increases—particularly for female victims.

The Vol. 14, No. 8 issue of *Juristat Service Bulletin: Spousal Homicide* (85-002, $3.60/$65) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free in Canada 1-800-387-2231). Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Criminal Justice Processing of Sexual Assault Cases

According to results from the national Violence Against Women Survey that were released in November 1993, 39% of all Canadian women have experienced at least one incident of sexual assault since the age of 16. In the 12 months prior to the survey, 5% of women experienced a sexual assault. Only 6% of all incidents of sexual assault were reported to the police.

In 1983, Bill C-127 abolished the offences of rape and indecent assault and created three new crimes of sexual assault and three parallel offences of assault. This legislation also introduced a number of important changes to the way that crimes of sexual aggression are processed by the criminal justice system. Since 1983, there has been an average annual increase of 12% in the rate of sexual assaults reported to the police, although the major increase came in the first few years after this legislation was proclaimed.

Sexual assault cases reported to the police

Of the sexual assault incidents reported to police departments in 1992, 84% of the victims were female and 98% of the persons charged were male. Most victims of sexual assault were children or teenagers: 63% were under 18 years of age at the time of assault. Accused persons tended to be older: about two-thirds of accused persons charged with sexual assault were over 25 years of age.

Four-in-five victims of sexual assaults reported to the police were attacked by someone known to the victim: 32% were "casual acquaintances" of the victim, 28% were parents and other family members, 13% were close friends or business acquaintances and, in 7% of cases, the relationship of the assailant was unknown.

Provincial rates

Provincial rates of sexual assault reported to the police varied considerably across the country in 1992—from a low of 64 per 100,000 residents in Quebec to a high of 229 in Newfoundland. It is unclear the extent to which these data reflect variations in rates of offending, differences in victims' willingness to report crimes to the police across the country, or differences in charging policies and recording practices on the part of police across the country.

Note to users

Sexual assault refers to all three levels of sexual assault in the Criminal Code as follows: sexual assault (level I); sexual assault with a weapon, threats to a third party, or causing bodily harm (level II); and, aggravated sexual assault resulting in wounding, maiming, disfiguring or endangering the life of the victim (level III).

This report analyzes data from the following surveys: Violence Against Women Survey, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Sentencing, Adult Criminal Court and Youth Court Survey.

Sexual assaults reported to the police

	1992	
	Rate per 100,000 residents	Actual Number
Canada	**124**	**34,352**
Newfoundland	229	1,319
Prince Edward Island	151	197
Nova Scotia	151	1,368
New Brunswick	164	1,189
Quebec	64	4,410
Ontario	114	11,550
Manitoba	197	2,162
Saskatchewan	180	1,785
Alberta	157	4,053
British Columbia	173	5,710
Yukon	369	103
Northwest Territories	895	506

Police clearance rates

Police clearance rates for sexual assault have been rising since these offences were created—from 41% in 1983 to 49% in 1992. This is part of an overall increase—for all crimes of violence—in the percentage of cases cleared by the laying of a charge.

Sentencing patterns

The majority of convictions for sexual assault resulted in imprisonment: 60% of level I charges, 94% of level II charges, and 89% of level III charges. Imprisonment is frequently accompanied by a term of probation. Three-quarters of the dispositions for sexual assault level I convictions included a term of probation. Suspended sentences were imposed in 20% of level I cases and in 25% of level II cases.

The Vol. 14, No. 7 issue of *Juristat Service Bulletin: Criminal Justice Processing of Sexual Assault Cases* (85-002, $3.60/$65) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free in Canada 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Wife Assault: The Findings of a National Survey

This report expands on analysis of wife assault from Statistics Canada's Violence Against Women Survey, which was released in November 1993. It includes information on the following: women's use of shelters and other services; their satisfaction with the services used; the percentage of women who left violent partners and their reasons for returning; the seriousness of violence witnessed by children; emotional abuse; and the impact of wife assault.

The Vol. 14, No. 9 issue of *Juristat Service Bulletin: Wife Assault: The Findings of a National Survey* (85-002, $3.60/$65) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free in Canada 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

CANSIM Time Series Directory

1994

The *CANSIM Time Series Directory* for 1994 is available in either compact disc or hard-copy format.

The directory serves as a guide to the data contained in the CANSIM time series database. On-line access to this database is available worldwide through a number of distributors.

The compact disc makes searching the directory easier: you can search by keyword and by topic. The disc also contains a thesaurus of terms and an instructional module called "About Statistics Canada Data". The instructional module gives you more information on the data and services available from Statistics Canada.

This product is priced as follows: *StatCan: CANSIM Directory Disc*: a compact disc with a new disc issued semi-annually (Canada: $75; United States: US$90; Other Countries: US$100).

CANSIM Time Series Directory: a hard-copy, three-volume set with a semi-annual amendment (Canada: $199; United States: US$230; Other Countries: US$250).

Cross-reference Index: a hard-copy index for database, matrix, and series identifiers (Canada: $65; United States: US$75; Other Countries: US$85).

To order, see "How to Order Publications". For further information, contact the Marketing Division (613-951-8200, fax: 613-951-1134). ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending March 12, 1994 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending March 12, 1994 totalled 285 697 tonnes, up 5.0% from the week-earlier 272 181 tonnes and up 3.4% from the year-earlier 276 275 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 2 591 420 tonnes, a 6.3% decrease from 2 766 487 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Civil Aviation Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1993

Preliminary monthly financial data from the Level I air carriers (Air BC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Time Air) are now available for October, November, December 1993. For 1993, the Level I air carriers reported that the operating loss dropped to $137 million, from $322 million in 1992. Although a substantial decrease, when interest expenses are included the loss becomes $467 million. This loss (with interest expenses) improved from the previous year, when it was reported as roughly $630 million.

Air carriers have reduced operating expenses by using stringent cost controls and by using newer, more fuel-efficient aircraft. As a result, the operating loss has decreased markedly. But increased debt associated with fleet renewal has increased interest expenses. The value of operating performance minus interest expenses has not been a positive amount since 1987. Although there was a slight improvement in the fourth quarter of 1993, most of the improvement in 1993 took place during the second and third quarters.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for the fourth quarter of 1993 will be published in the March 1994 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Air Charter Statistics
Third Quarter 1993

Preliminary data for the third quarter of 1993 on the air charter business are now available.

The March 1994 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available soon. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francesca Thibeault (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products
March 1, 1994

Preliminary data for March 1, 1994, and revised data for February 1, 1994, on the stocks of frozen poultry products in cold storage are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Leather Tanneries Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the leather tanneries industry (SIC 1711) totalled $129.7 million, down 10.2% from $144.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5420.

Data for this industry will be released in *Leather and Allied Products Industries* (33-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Other Spun Yarn and Woven Cloth Industries
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other spun yarn and woven cloth industries (SIC 1829) totalled $1,044.4 million, down 2.7% from $1,073.7 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5427.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary Textile Industries* (34-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Other Wood Industries
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other wood industries not elsewhere classified (SIC 2599) totalled $236.2 million, down 0.6% from $237.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5472.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $53).

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Agricultural Implement Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the agricultural implement industry (SIC 3111) totalled $856.8 million, up 8.2% from $792.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5541.

Data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (except electrical machinery)* (42-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Mobile Home Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the mobile home industry (SIC 3244) totalled $175.4 million, up 12.7% from $155.7 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5554.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Engine and Engine Parts Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle engine and engine parts industry (SIC 3251) totalled $1,692.8 million, up 11.0% from $1,525.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5555.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Noncurrent-carrying Wiring Devices Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the noncurrent-carrying wiring devices industry (SIC 3392) totalled $166.2 million, down 2.0% from $169.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5585.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Ready-mix Concrete Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the ready-mix concrete industry (SIC 3551) totalled $1,517.2 million, down 9.3% from $1,672.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6855.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Organic Chemical Industries

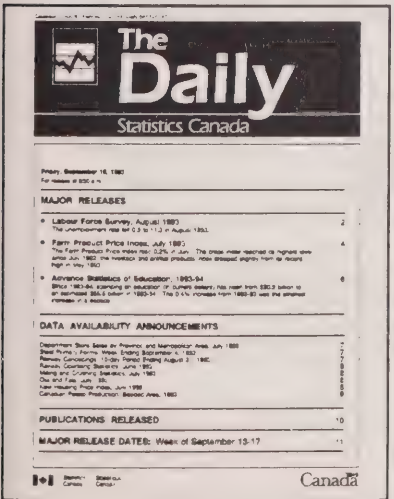
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the industrial organic chemical industries not elsewhere classified (SIC 3712) totalled $4,292.2 million, down 6.1% from $4,573.1 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6871.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASES
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and Fats, January 1994.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly, January 1994.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Farm Product Price Index, January 1994.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85;
Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Farm Input Price Index, Fourth Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 62-004
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$22/US$88;
Other Countries: US$25/US$100).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Criminal Justice Processing of Sexual Assault Cases.
Vol. 14, No. 7.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$65; United States: US$4.30/US$78;
Other Countries: US$5/US$91).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Spousal Homicide, Vol. 14, No. 8.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$65; United States: US$4.30/US$78;
Other Countries: US$5/US$91).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Wife Assault: The Findings of a National Survey. Vol. 14, No. 9.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$65; United States: US$4.30/US$78;
Other Countries: US$5/US$91).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 18, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Sales of Natural Gas

January 1994 (Preliminary)

Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada totalled 8 185 million cubic metres, up 9.9% from January 1993. The residential sector posted the largest sales increase (+16.5%), which reflected record cold weather throughout most of the country.

On the basis of rate structure, January's sales were as follows with the percentage changes from January 1993 in brackets: residential sales, 2 839 million cubic metres (+16.5%); commercial sales, 2 072 million cubic metres (+9.9%); and industrial sales including direct sales, 3 274 million cubic metres (+4.7%).

The January 1994 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $14/$140) will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of natural gas in Canada

Rate structure	January 1993	January 1994 p	January 1993 to January 1994
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total	**7 450 550**	**8 185 494**	**+9.9**
Residential	2 437 659	2 839 380	+16.5
Commercial	1 884 836	2 072 028	+9.9
Industrial	2 405 212	2 406 869	+4.7
Direct[1]	722 843	867 217	

Sales of natural gas by province

Rate structure	Canada	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	thousands of cubic metres						
Total	**8 185 494**	**762 098**	**3 613 403**	**333 913**	**576 067**	**2 102 532**	**797 481**
Residential	**2 839 380**	136 008	1 492 992	146 372	182 500	615 958	265 550
Commercial	**2 072 028**	291 664	937 020	150 441	117 900	374 387	200 616
Industrial	**2 406 869**	330 615	853 139	13 300	7 500	1 112 187	90 128
Direct[1]	**867 217**	3 811	330 252	23 800	268 167	–	241 187
Degree Days[2]							
January 1993	...	892	626	1,073	1,099	928	570
January 1994	...	1,072	868	1,275	1,174	936	362

1 *Represents direct sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.*
2 *A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A high value indicates a cold month and a low value indicates a warm month.*
... *Figures not applicable.*
– *Nil or zero.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

Note: *Revised figures will be available in Gas Utilities (55-002) and on CANSIM.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales Advance Release
February 1994

Department store sales including concessions for February totalled $753 million, up 9.0% from February 1993. Sales for the major department stores were down 2.9% at $360 million. But sales for the junior category were up 22.8% at $393 million.

This advance release is a very preliminary indicator of the Monthly Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area Survey.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Tobacco Products
February 1994

Tobacco firms produced 3.78 billion cigarettes in February 1994, a 3.2% decrease from 3.91 billion in February 1993. For January to February 1994, year-to-date production totalled 7.59 billion cigarettes, down 5.1% from 7.99ʳ (revised) billion a year earlier.

Domestic sales in February 1994 totalled 3.05 billion cigarettes, a 35.8% increase from 2.25 billion sold in February 1993. Year-to-date domestic sales at the end of February 1994 totalled 5.00 billion cigarettes, up 17.8% from 4.24 billion a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The February 1994 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period Ending March 7, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased by 3.5% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased by 5.7% to 4.7 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 5.9% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of March 7, 1994 decreased by 0.7% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 have been revised.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes
February 1994

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in February from January's revised 133.9 (1986 = 100). Year-over-year, the composite index increased 1.5% to 133.9 in February 1994, from 131.9 in February 1993. This was the smallest February-over-February index movement since 1985, when a 0.5% increase was recorded.

Construction Union Wage Rates and Indexes comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Logan (613-951-9607, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes
February 1994

Data for February 1994 are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Logan (613-951-9607, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

February 1994

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 169 739 thousand square metres in February 1994, a 4.2% increase from 162 961[r] (revised) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

For January to February 1994, year-to-date domestic shipments totalled 343 564 thousand square metres, a 10.4% increase from 311 244[r] thousand square metres a year earlier.

The February 1994 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Oil Pipeline Transport

December 1993

In December, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into pipelines increased 9.8% to 16 972 961 cubic metres (m^3) from December 1992. Year-to-date receipts, at 191 442 262 m^3, were up 6.4% from 1992.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 12.4% from December 1992, to 4 653 992 m^3. Pipeline imports declined to 947 262 m^3, down 1.3% from December 1992. Year-to-date exports at the end of December 1993 (52 123 827 m^3) were up 10.5% from 1992, while year-to-date imports (10 950 155 m^3) were up 8.8%.

December deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 107 870 m^3, a 3.6% increase from 1992; December deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 32.5% to 576 783 m^3.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The December 1993 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the last week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the frozen fruit and vegetable industry (SIC 1032) totalled $1,072.8 million, up 3.5% from $1,036.7 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5384.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Women's Dress Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's dress industry (SIC 2443) totalled $324.5 million, down 10.7% from $363.2 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5447.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Women's Clothing Contractors Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's clothing contractors industry (SIC 2445) totalled $333.4 million, down 7.8% from $361.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5449.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Sweater Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sweater industry (SIC 2491) totalled $178.7 million, down 5.8% from $189.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5451.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Fur Goods Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the fur goods industry (SIC 2495) totalled $80.8 million, down 34.3% from $123.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5455.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Hotel, Restaurant and Institutional Furniture and Fixture Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the hotel, restaurant and institutional furniture and fixture industry (SIC 2692) totalled $653.2 million, down 11.8% from $740.9 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5480.

Data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated Box Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the corrugated box industry (SIC 2732) totalled $1,522.2 million, down 0.6% from $1,531.7 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5490.

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Fabric Accessories Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle fabric accessories industry (SIC 3257) totalled $1,461.5 million, up 20.3% from $1,214.9 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5561.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Paint and Varnish Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paint and varnish industry (SIC 3751) totalled $1,445.7 million, up 5.5% from $1,370.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6877.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Jewellery and Silverware Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the jewellery and silverware industry (SIC 3921) totalled $362.3 million, down 11.0% from $407.1 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6888.

Data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry,
December 1993.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/ US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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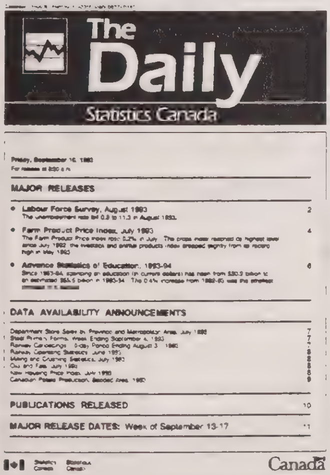
MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 21-25
(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
March		
21	**Retail Trade**	January 1994
22	**Canadian International Trade**	January 1994
22	**Wholesale Trade**	January 1994
23	**Survey of Household Energy Use**	1993
24	**Canada's International Transactions in Securities**	January 1994
25	**Aboriginal Peoples Survey: Housing and Disability**	1991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Statistics Canada

Monday, March 21, 1994

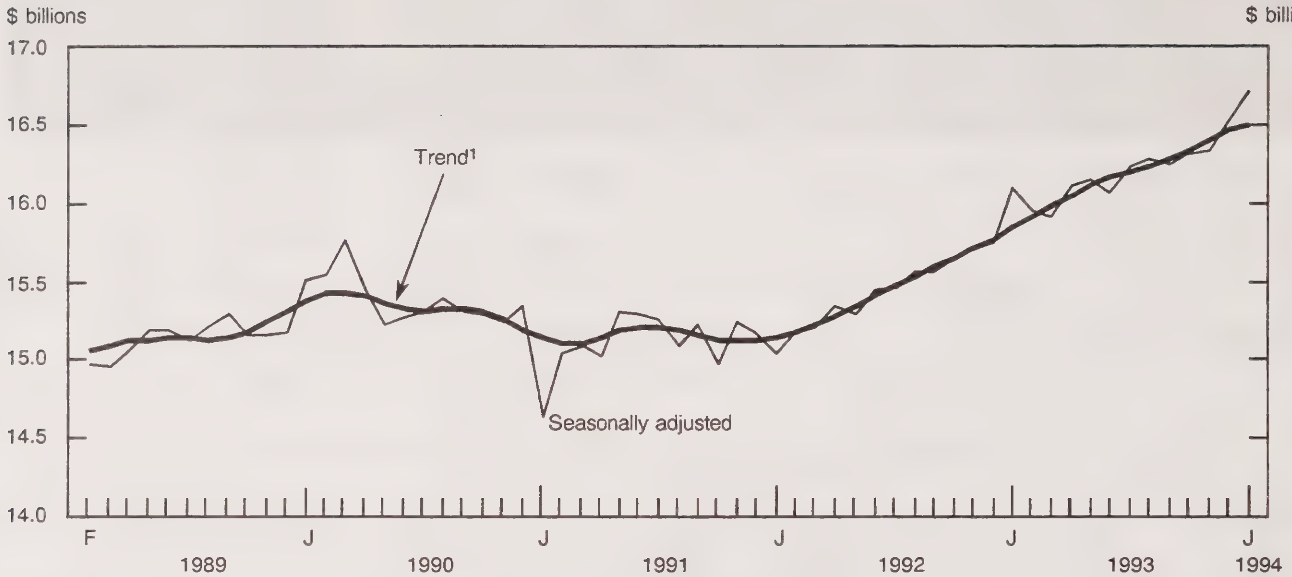
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Retail Sales



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

Retail Trade

January 1994 (Preliminary)

In January, seasonally adjusted retail sales rose 1.2% to $16.7 billion, the sixth increase in seven months.

It was a broadly-based increase as six of the seven sectors—accounting for almost 95% of total retail sales—reported increases. This contrasts with a similar rise in December that was mainly attributable to a large increase in the automotive sector.

The retail sales trend has been strengthening over the last five months after its relatively slower rate of increase between June and August 1993.

A broadly-based increase in January

All sectors except furniture grew in January. The largest increase was in the automotive sector, where sales rose 1.4% to $5.9 billion. This was its fifth consecutive monthly increase. The trend has been rising steadily since February 1992.

Two components of the automotive sector recorded higher sales in January. Sales by auto parts, accessories and services outlets rose by a strong 7.3%—the seventh consecutive monthly increase. Gasoline service stations' sales also advanced in January (+1.7%), following a 4.0% drop in December. After four consecutive monthly increases, sales by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers declined a slight 0.1% in January; the number of new motor vehicles sold was down 1.0%.

Also contributing to the broad increase were the food (+1.2% to $4.3 billion), general merchandise (+2.3% to $1.8 billion), drug store (+3.2% to $1.0 billion), and other retail stores (+1.9% to $1.9 billion) sectors. A marginal gain was recorded in the clothing sector. Weak sales in the furniture sector (-4.2% to $0.9 billion) more than offset the consecutive monthly increases of November and December 1993.

Provinces and territories

Most of the provinces and territories recorded month-to-month increases in January. The largest gains in dollars were posted in Quebec (+3.7%), British Columbia (+2.6%) and Nova Scotia (+3.1%). These gains were partly offset by decreases in Ontario (-0.5%), Alberta (-0.8%) and Saskatchewan (-1.3%).

Unadjusted

Year-over-year, unadjusted sales for half of the trade groups increased, resulting in 2.2% growth (to $13.8 billion) for the January 1993 to January 1994 period. The biggest increases were posted by auto parts, accessories and services stores (+12.6% to $0.8 billion) and by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (+11.0% to $2.8 billion). Partly offsetting these increases were lower sales by women's clothing stores (-4.9% to $0.2 billion) and gasoline service stations (-3.2% to $1.1 billion).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The January 1994 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this release, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

Trade group	Jan. 1993	Dec. 1993r	Jan. 1994p	Jan. 1993 to Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Oct. 1993r	Nov. 1993r	Dec. 1993r	Jan. 1994p	Dec. 1993 to Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993 to Jan. 1994
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Food											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,906	4,357	3,851	-1.4	3,972	3,970	3,986	3,982	4,030	1.2	1.5
All other food stores	239	338	234	-1.7	275	281	281	275	278	0.9	0.8
Drug											
Drug and patent medicine stores	904	1,248	959	6.1	950	1,001	1,004	984	1,015	3.2	6.9
Clothing											
Shoe stores	104	180	112	7.5	134	138	136	133	142	6.7	6.5
Men's clothing stores	108	313	116	7.6	143	152	150	151	153	1.5	6.9
Women's clothing stores	230	523	219	-4.9	310	318	312	320	310	-3.2	-0.2
Other clothing stores	261	597	256	-1.9	344	351	352	347	348	0.3	1.3
Furniture											
Household furniture and stores	587	1,024	571	-2.7	684	699	703	719	684	-4.8	0.1
Household furnishings stores	139	237	141	1.5	181	182	189	191	187	-2.2	3.5
Automotive											
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	2,496	3,125	2,770	11.0	3,345	3,509	3,547	3,726	3,720	-0.1	11.2
Gasoline service stations	1,125	1,141	1,089	-3.2	1,201	1,182	1,198	1,150	1,170	1.7	-2.6
Auto parts, accessories and services	728	1,046	820	12.6	904	921	927	941	1,010	7.3	11.6
General merchandise											
General merchandise stores	1,286	3,047	1,268	-1.4	1,797	1,770	1,711	1,747	1,787	2.3	-0.6
Retail stores not elsewhere classified											
Other semi-durable goods stores	407	917	410	0.8	567	562	567	570	571	0.1	0.7
Other durable goods stores	330	898	347	5.3	432	440	442	444	455	2.5	5.3
All other retail stores n.e.c.	643	1,283	630	-1.9	855	839	826	828	852	2.9	-0.3
Total, retail sales	**13,492**	**20,273**	**13,794**	**2.2**	**16,094**	**16,316**	**16,329**	**16,507**	**16,712**	**1.2**	**3.8**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	10,996	17,147	11,024	0.3	12,748	12,807	12,783	12,776	12,992	1.7	1.9
Department store type merchandise	4,356	8,984	4,400	1.0	5,540	5,613	5,565	5,605	5,652	0.8	2.0
Provinces and territories											
Newfoundland	229	359	224	-1.8	282	282	278	280	283	1.1	0.3
Prince Edward Island	53	86	58	7.6	68	72	71	70	74	5.3	7.8
Nova Scotia	434	658	448	3.2	527	541	541	528	545	3.1	3.3
New Brunswick	335	500	337	0.8	408	423	419	409	421	3.0	3.2
Quebec	3,209	4,631	3,347	4.3	3,974	3,964	4,001	4,035	4,183	3.7	5.2
Ontario	5,026	7,662	5,032	0.1	5,923	5,985	5,956	6,067	6,035	-0.5	1.9
Manitoba	474	700	470	-1.0	558	573	561	550	563	2.4	0.8
Saskatchewan	407	621	425	4.5	468	485	487	501	494	-1.3	5.7
Alberta	1,453	2,184	1,462	0.6	1,701	1,709	1,734	1,754	1,739	-0.8	2.2
British Columbia	1,833	2,809	1,946	6.2	2,135	2,230	2,229	2,260	2,320	2.6	8.7
Yukon	13	18	13	-0.9	16	17	17	17	17	0.3	2.5
Northwest Territories	28	45	33	17.6	33	36	37	37	39	4.1	19.0

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Motor Carriers of Freight Quarterly Survey: Large Carriers

Fourth Quarter 1993

In the fourth quarter of 1993, 48 large for-hire carriers (those earning over $25 million annually) generated operating revenues of $783.5 million and incurred $778.3 million in operating expenses. Average net income per carrier (before interest and taxes) was $109,000. These carriers were more profitable in the fourth quarter of 1993: their operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenues) declined slightly to 0.99, from 1.01 in the fourth quarter of 1992.

Data for the fourth quarter of 1993 will appear in the April 1994 issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Wallace (613-951-2519, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs

February 1994

Data for February 1994 on the average prices of selected farm inputs are now available by geographic region.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

Electric Lamps

February 1994

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 29,853,000 light bulbs and tubes in February 1994, a 22.7% increase from 24,329,000 units a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of February 1994 totalled 53,431,000 light bulbs and tubes, a 15.3% increase from 46,328,000 a year earlier.

The February 1994 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

January 1994

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 10.0% to 2 099 973 cubic metres in January 1994, from 1 909 840 cubic metres after revisions in January 1993.

Stocks on hand at the end of January 1994 totalled 3 030 025 cubic metres, up 19.5% from 2 534 903 cubic metres in January 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The January 1994 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Families

1991 Census Technical Reports

Families, the fourth report from the new 1991 Census Technical Reports Series, is now available.

All technical reports examine the quality of the 1991 Census data and inform users of the following: the conceptual framework and definitions used in data collection; any unusual circumstances that may influence the data; principal sources of error; and, where possible, the size of the error.

The report released today specifically examines the quality of the data on families. To obtain a copy of *Families* (92-328E, $20), see "How to Order Publications."

For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Canned and Preserved Fruit and Vegetable Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the canned and preserved fruit and vegetable industry (SIC 1031) totalled $2,234.7 million, down 1.1% from $2,259.7 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5383.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Dry Pasta Products Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the dry pasta products industry (SIC 1092) totalled $244.7 million, up 17.4% from $208.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5397.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the footwear industry (SIC 1712) totalled $591.5 million, down 2.2% from $604.7 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5421.

Data for this industry will be released in *Leather and Allied Products Industries* (33-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Luggage, Purse and Handbag Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the luggage, purse and handbag industry (SIC 1713) totalled $88.9 million, down 14.6% from $104.1 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5422.

Data for this industry will be released in *Leather and Allied Products Industries* (33-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Hygiene Products of Textile Materials Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the hygiene products of textile materials industry (SIC 1994) totalled $227.5 million, down 34.7% from $348.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5436.

Data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Men's and Boys' Suit and Jacket Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' suit and jacket industry (SIC 2432) totalled $429.9 million, down 1.7% from $437.3 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5441.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Men's and Boys' Pants Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' pants industry (SIC 2433) totalled $507.0 million, up 1.7% from $498.7 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5442.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Men's and Boys' Clothing Contractors Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' clothing contractor industry (SIC 2435) totalled $164.8 million, down 10.2% from $183.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5444.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Children's Clothing Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the chidren's clothing industry (SIC 2451) totalled $460.6 million, down 10.1% from $512.2 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5450.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Sawmill and Planing Mill Products Industry

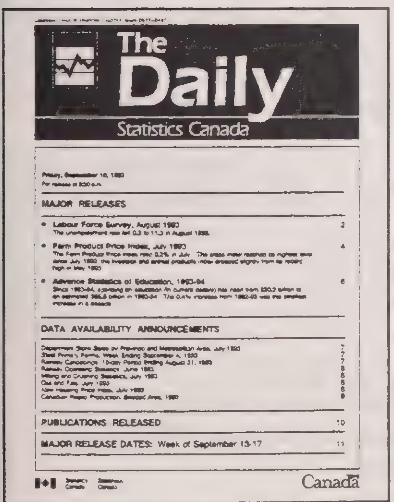
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sawmill and planing mill products industry (SIC 2512) totalled $9,215.0 million, up 19.2% from $7,728.3 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5460.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $53).

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Livestocks Statistics Updates, March 1994.
Catalogue number 23-603EU
(Canada: $144; United States: US$173; Other Countries: US$202).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, January 1994.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, February 1994.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Primary Iron and Steel, January 1994.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Power Statistics, Generating Stations, 1992.
Catalogue number 57-206
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

Families, 1991 Census Technical Reports.
Catalogue number 92-328E
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; Other Countries: US$28).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

January 1994

Canada's merchandise trade surplus grew by $347 million in January 1994, to $870 million. During 1993, the trade balance fluctuated between $524 million and $1.6 billion. January's balance of $870 million was well within this range. Both exports and imports decreased, with the drop in imports twice the drop in exports.

Seasonally adjusted exports declined by $346 million to $15.5 billion. The largest contributors to the decrease were agricultural products (-$333 million), forestry products (-$217 million) and television and telecommunications equipment (-$188 million). Increased exports of industrial goods (+$172 million) and energy products (+$133 million) provided partial offsets.

Seasonally adjusted imports fell from record highs in the last few months of 1993. January's $693 million decline brought imports to $14.6 billion. Almost all commodity groupings decreased, particularly machinery and equipment (-$377 million), and miscellaneous consumer goods (-$163 million). But energy imports grew by $66 million.

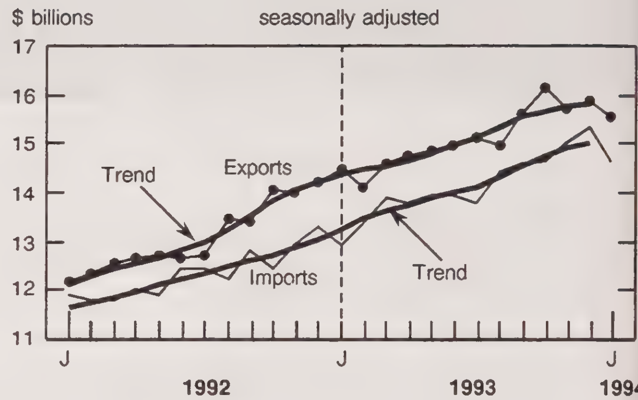
Imports from the United States were down $442 million and exports were down $92 million, so the trade surplus with the United States increased by $350 million to $1.9 billion in January, from $1.6 billion in December.

Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments. Other components include services transactions, investment income and transfers. In 1993, the overall merchandise trade surplus of $11.7 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of $25.3 billion. Even so, merchandise trade with the United States was particularly strong in 1993, helping to generate a current account surplus of $2.3 billion.

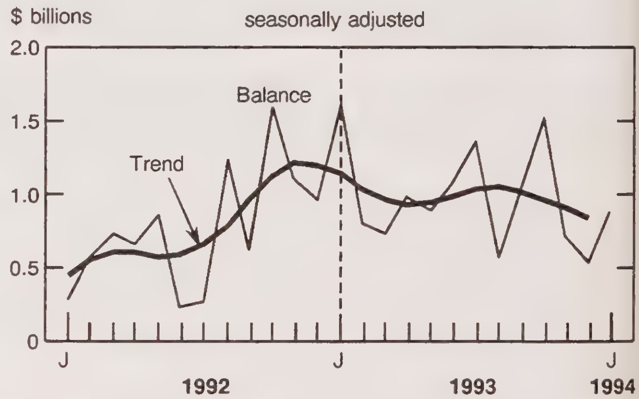
Export trends

On a trend basis, exports continued to rise in the latest period. Exports rose for the twenty-fifth consecutive month. Exports to the United Staes increased, but the trend for exports to all other major trading partners was down in the latest month.

Merchandise trade
Balance of payments basis



Merchandise trade balance
Balance of payments basis



Forestry products exports rose 2.3% in the latest period, mostly a result of higher exports of lumber and sawmill products (+4.4%). Industrial goods exports increased 0.2% despite a 5% decline for metal ores. Machinery and equipment exports grew 1.5% in December, with most components increasing.

Exports of consumer goods have enjoyed the longest stretch of growth, almost doubling over the past 35 months.

Dampening the overall increase in the trend were declines for agricultural and fishing products, energy, and automotive products.

The decrease in agricultural exports was the first since January 1993, and was entirely attributable to lower exports of wheat.

Energy exports declined 1.2%, mostly because of a 4.4% drop for crude petroleum. Exports of refined petroleum and coal products also remained weak. By contrast, the export trends for natural gas and other energy products seem to have turned around. Electricity exports were particularly strong (+6.8%). Exports of coal grew, rising by over 5% in December.

Automotive exports were down for the second month in a row. Export declines for both cars (-2.4%) and trucks (-3.7%) reflected plant shutdowns during the fourth quarter. Exports of parts, however, have been increasing at an accelerated rate since July—they increased by 3.9% in the latest period.

Import trends

On a trend basis, imports have increased by almost 30% in the past two years to stand 15.4% higher than 12 months earlier. Imports from the United States have been up for 25 months. Imports from the European Community have also shown sustained growth, rising for 11 months. Moderating the upward movement were imports from Japan—down for the first time since last June—and imports from non-OECD countries, which fell for the third month in a row.

The import trend increased in December for all major commodity groups except energy and consumer goods.

Imports of agricultural and fishing products, which have risen over the past 28 months, were up a marginal 0.4%. Forestry products imports also grew, but only slightly.

Industrial goods, which have been trending upward for over two years, grew a further 1.3% in the latest month. Imports of metals and ores, which have been increasing for 18 months, rose by 1.7%. Imports of chemicals and plastics and imports of other industrial goods were up 2.0% and 0.4% respectively. The monthly rates of growth for all three groups have begun to decelerate.

As for machinery and equipment, agricultural machinery registered the largest growth (+5.3%), followed by transportation equipment other than aircraft (+2.5%). Imports of office machines have also shown strong and sustained growth (+40% in two years). Overall growth was dampened by a fourth monthly decline for aircraft (-1.2% in the latest period).

The trend for automotive imports rose for the sixth month in a row, with cars increasing by 5.8% and trucks by 3.1% in December alone. Imports of parts had been increasing for about two years, but turned downward three months ago—consistent with auto plant closures in the fall.

Imports of energy products have fallen by 23.4% in the latest eight months. Consumer goods declined for the first time in three years; the trend increased by 43% over that period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services and capital account movements) are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

For further information on international trade statistics, order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, $250). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the January 1994 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of April, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □

Merchandise trade, balance of payments basis

	Exports				Imports			
	January 1994	December 1993	November 1993	January 1993	January 1994	December 1993	November 1993	January 1993
	$ millions							
	seasonally adjusted							
United States	12,762	12,854	12,765	11,273	10,842	11,285	10,954	9,345
Other trading areas	2,752	3,006	2,950	3,211	3,802	4,052	4,053	3,532
Total	**15,514**	**15,861**	**15,715**	**14,484**	**14,644**	**15,337**	**15,007**	**12,877**
Agricultural and fishing products	1,210	1,543	1,363	1,187	927	957	933	881
Energy products	1,510	1,377	1,421	1,440	518	452	509	645
Forestry products	2,063	2,280	2,042	1,917	129	140	136	126
Industrial goods and materials	2,763	2,591	2,716	2,690	2,781	2,847	2,749	2,397
Machinery and equipment	3,288	3,346	3,190	2,961	4,601	4,979	4,662	3,866
Automotive products	3,937	3,922	4,253	3,657	3,505	3,555	3,745	3,032
Other consumer goods	436	515	449	366	1,754	1,916	1,855	1,625
Special transactions trade	338	332	323	304	397	452	383	309

Merchandise trade, monthly variation of the trend

	Exports				Imports			
	December 1993	November 1993	October 1993	December 1992	December 1993	November 1993	October 1993	December 1992
	% change							
Agricultural and fishing products	-0.1	0.5	0.9	-2.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.2
Energy products	-1.1	-1.5	-2.1	-1.2	-1.9	-2.8	-4.1	3.1
Forestry products	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.3	0.1	0.8	1.8	1.7
Industrial goods and materials	0.2	0.4	0.7	-0.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2
Machinery and equipment	1.5	1.7	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.9
Automotive products	-1.0	-0.4	0.7	4.3	1.4	2.0	2.5	2.6
Other consumer goods	1.7	2.4	3.2	1.6	-0.0	0.4	1.1	0.2
Special transactions trade	-0.6	-0.3	0.4	0.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	-1.1

■

Wholesale Trade

January 1994 (Preliminary)

In January, seasonally adjusted sales of wholesale merchants totalled $18.0 billion, down 2.0% from December. This was the first drop in sales after eight straight monthly increases.

Sales

In January, sales were lower for seven of the nine trade groups. Large decreases for some trade groups in January partly reflected the end, in December, of temporary small business investment tax credits, which spurred buying of new machinery and equipment during the last months of 1993.

In dollars, lower sales of other machinery, equipment and supplies (which account for nearly one-quarter of total sales) contributed most to January's overall decline (-2.2%). Sales of lumber and building materials also fell significantly (-5.1%), reflecting to some extent a drop in exports. Farm machinery, equipment and supplies sharply declined (-12.0%) after unusually high sales in late 1993. Other decreases included sales of other products (farm and paper products, agricultural supplies, industrial and household chemicals, etc.), which dropped 1.5%, and sales of food, beverages, drug and tobacco products, down 0.8% following four months of steady growth. Lower sales of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (-2.2%) erased any gains made over the last few months. Sales of household goods continued to drop (-2.2%), decreasing for the third consecutive month.

Wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories recorded sales of $2.0 billion, which was relatively unchanged from December following three months of growth. Apparel and dry goods—the only trade group to post higher sales—rose 0.8% after declining in November (-1.5%) and December (-4.3%).

Regionally, eight of 11 regions posted sales declines that varied between -0.1% in British Columbia and -10.8% in Saskatchewan. The other three regions posted higher sales; this includes Quebec (+0.5%), which accounts for nearly one-quarter of total sales.

Inventories

Wholesale merchants' inventories totalled $26.9 billion in January, up 1.3% from December's revised level.

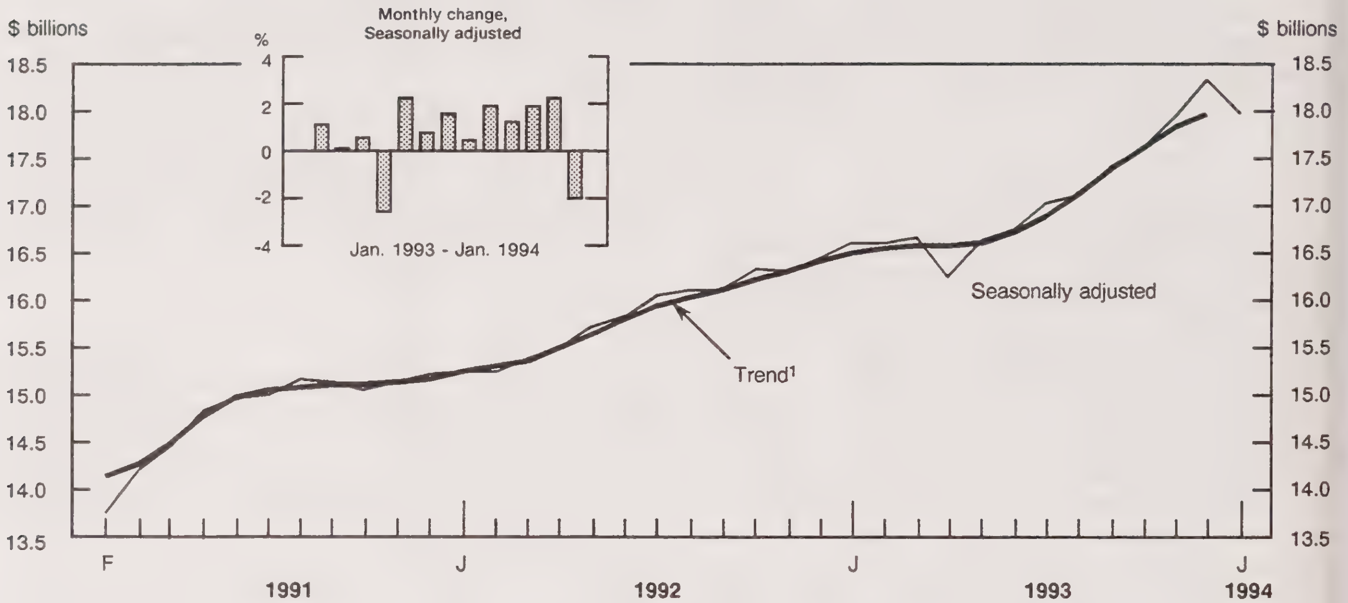
The inventories to sales ratio at the end of January 1994 increased to 1.49:1, from 1.45:1 at the end of December 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

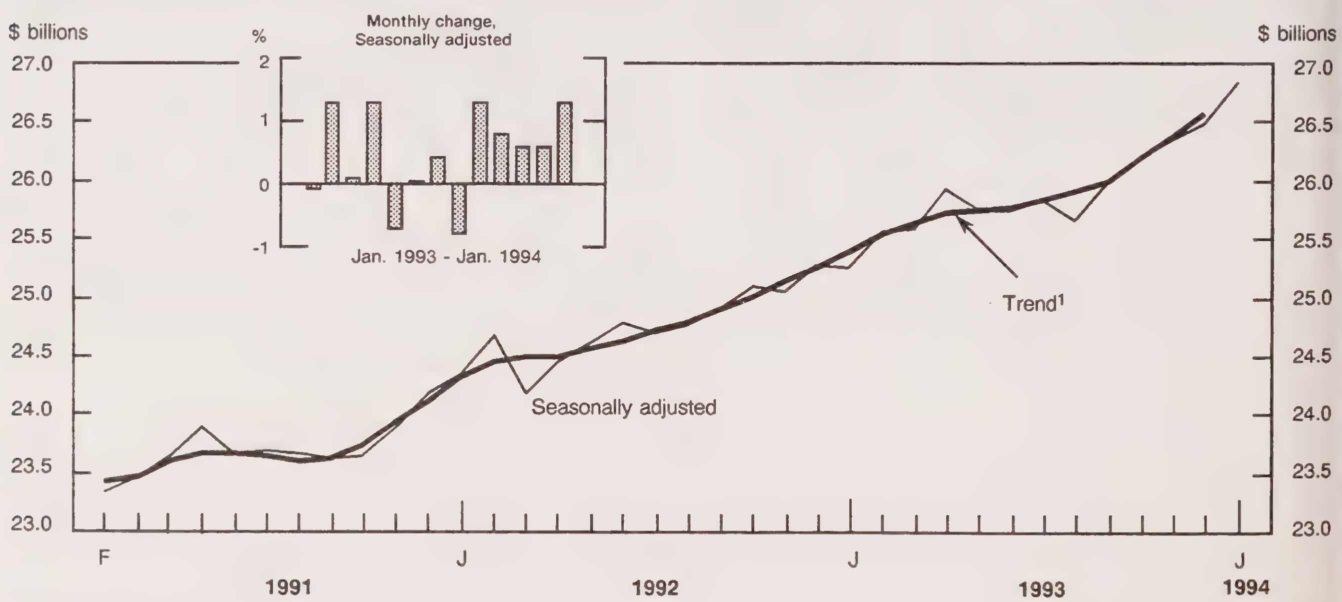
The January issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) which includes supplementary appendices on definitions and survey concepts, will be available the second week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales



Wholesale merchants' inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Wholesale merchants' sales

Trade group	Jan. 1993	Dec. 1993r	Jan. 1994p	Jan. 1993 to Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Oct. 1993r	Nov. 1993r	Dec. 1993r	Jan. 1994p	Dec. 1993 to Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993 to Jan. 1994
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,953	4,874	4,185	5.9	4,395	4,533	4,612	4,715	4,676	-0.8	6.4
Apparel and dry goods	374	261	369	-1.2	450	469	461	442	445	0.8	-1.0
Household goods	473	555	438	-7.3	592	596	583	568	556	-2.2	-6.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,481	1,696	1,680	13.4	1,801	1,924	1,981	2,017	2,017	-	12.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,073	1,090	1,125	4.9	1,178	1,240	1,251	1,264	1,236	-2.2	4.9
Lumber and building materials	1,093	1,355	1,193	9.2	1,603	1,638	1,695	1,802	1,711	-5.1	6.7
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	221	482	292	32.1	354	412	435	516	454	-12.0	28.2
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,237	4,599	3,607	11.4	3,618	3,992	4,101	4,185	4,093	-2.2	13.1
Other products	2,217	2,760	2,362	6.5	2,608	2,804	2,819	2,823	2,779	-1.5	6.6
Total, all trades	**14,120**	**17,672**	**15,251**	**8.0**	**16,599**	**17,609**	**17,939**	**18,332**	**17,967**	**-2.0**	**8.2**
Provinces and territories											
Newfoundland	142	184	164	15.4	171	179	174	183	193	5.7	13.1
Prince Edward Island	35	43	37	4.6	42	35	37	40	42	3.3	-1.5
Nova Scotia	314	418	332	5.6	376	372	375	432	394	-8.8	4.9
New Brunswick	204	232	185	-9.5	245	231	231	236	226	-4.4	-7.7
Quebec	3,289	3,877	3,477	5.7	3,968	4,178	4,245	4,210	4,233	0.5	6.7
Ontario	5,988	7,488	6,438	7.5	6,951	7,300	7,443	7,654	7,449	-2.7	7.2
Manitoba	460	583	473	2.7	575	573	591	627	589	-6.1	2.4
Saskatchewan	398	586	433	8.9	492	543	543	606	540	-10.8	9.8
Alberta	1,313	1,786	1,506	14.8	1,515	1,668	1,734	1,806	1,765	-2.2	16.6
British Columbia	1,959	2,456	2,189	11.7	2,242	2,508	2,544	2,517	2,514	-0.1	12.1
Yukon and Northwest Territories	18	19	18	-3.5	23	22	23	22	21	-3.4	-5.6

Wholesale merchants' inventories

Trade group	Jan. 1993	Dec. 1993r	Jan. 1994p	Jan. 1993 to Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993	Oct. 1993r	Nov. 1993r	Dec. 1993r	Jan. 1994p	Dec. 1993 to Jan. 1994	Jan. 1993 to Jan. 1994
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,208	3,325	3,304	3.0	3,288	3,290	3,333	3,327	3,364	1.1	2.3
Apparel and dry goods	944	1,003	1,075	13.9	952	1,038	1,061	1,068	1,074	0.6	12.9
Household goods	1,112	1,223	1,229	10.5	1,112	1,299	1,283	1,275	1,313	3.0	18.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,544	3,261	3,476	-1.9	3,560	3,568	3,543	3,387	3,505	3.5	-1.5
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,106	2,367	2,385	13.3	2,188	2,297	2,383	2,423	2,430	0.3	11.1
Lumber and building materials	2,407	2,701	2,838	17.9	2,525	2,790	2,783	2,897	2,937	1.4	16.3
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,260	1,224	1,249	-0.9	1,272	1,238	1,245	1,258	1,252	-0.5	-1.6
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	6,840	7,127	7,267	6.2	7,061	7,094	7,203	7,328	7,406	1.1	4.9
Other products	3,263	3,501	3,575	9.5	3,285	3,578	3,514	3,534	3,571	1.0	8.7
Total, all trades	**24,683**	**25,732**	**26,398**	**6.9**	**25,243**	**26,192**	**26,349**	**26,496**	**26,853**	**1.3**	**6.4**

r Revised figures.
p Preliminary figures.
– Amount too small to be expressed.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Number of Contributors and their Contributions

1992

In 1992, 12.8 million people contributed to unemployment insurance, down 2.4% from 1991. This was the second consecutive year that the number of contributors decreased after peaking at 13.4 million in 1990. Between 1991 and 1992, the number of male contributors decreased 2.8% to 6.9 million, while the number of female contributors decreased 2.0% to 6.0 million.

Of the 12.8 million contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Program in 1992, nearly 3.7 million (28.5%) received benefits.

Employee contributions to unemployment insurance in 1992 amounted to $7,618 million, up 17.3% from 1991. The advance in 1992 resulted from a premium rate increase to $3.00 per $100 of insurable earnings (the premium rate was $2.25 for the first half of 1991 and $2.80 for the second half). In 1992, the maximum annual employee contribution was $1,162 (employers generally paid 1.4 times the employee rate). During the same period, the average contribution per employee was $595.

Data for 1992 on the number of people who made unemployment insurance contributions and the amount of their contributions are now available. Data are also available on insurable earnings and on work earnings.

The data will be published in the 1994 edition of *Annual Supplement to Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-202S, $38), which will be available in June.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5718-5719 and 5729-5730.

For further information on this release, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). ■

Export and Import Price Indexes

January 1994

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to January 1994 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to January 1994. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629.

The January 1994 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

February 1994

Manufacturers shipped 2 011 767 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in February 1994, up 37.7% from 1 460 752 square metres a year earlier but down 7.6% from 2 177 603 square metres the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of February 1994 totalled 4 189 370 square metres, a 6.6% decrease from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The February 1994 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills in British Columbia

January 1994

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 986 122 cubic metres of lumber and ties in January 1994, a 15.8% increase from 2 578 753 cubic metres in January 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The January 1994 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available later. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Construction Type Plywood

January 1994

In January, production of construction type plywood totalled 147 686 cubic metres, a 3.8% increase from 142 224 cubic metres in January 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The January 1994 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available later. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Folding Carton and Set-up Box Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the folding carton and set-up box industry (SIC 2731) totalled $1,061.4 million, up 6.4% from $997.9 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5489.

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Stationery Paper Products Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the stationery paper products industry (SIC 2792) totalled $396.6 million, down 7.1% from $426.7 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5493.

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Business Forms Printing Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the business forms printing industry (SIC 2811) totalled $927.9 million, down 13.3% from $1,070.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5497.

Data for this industry will be released in *Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries* (36-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Other Machinery and Equipment Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other machinery and equipment industries not elsewhere classified (SIC 3199) totalled $3,109.8 million, down 0.8% from $3,135.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5547.

Data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (except electrical machinery)* (42-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Wiring Assemblies Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle wiring assemblies industry (SIC 3252) totalled $431.7 million, up 14.1% from $378.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5556.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Stampings Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle stampings industry (SIC 3253) totalled $2,361.4 million, up 9.5% from $2,156.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5557.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Steering and Suspension Parts Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle steering and suspension parts industry (SIC 3254) totalled $849.3 million, up 22.0% from $695.9 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5558.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Major Appliance Industry (electric and non-electric)

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the major appliance industry (electric and non-electric) (SIC 3321) totalled $828.7 million, down 3.1% from $855.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5569.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Lighting Fixture Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the lighting fixture industry (SIC 3331) totalled $431.6 million, down 10.3% from $481.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5570.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamp and Shade Industry (except bulb and tube)

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electric lamp and shade industry (except bulb and tube) (SIC 3332) totalled $73.2 million, down 19.7% from $91.2 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5571.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 26, No. 3.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, January 1994.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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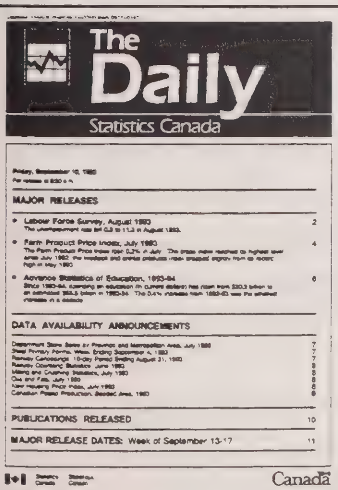
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MAJOR RELEASES

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Canada

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Wednesday, March 23, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

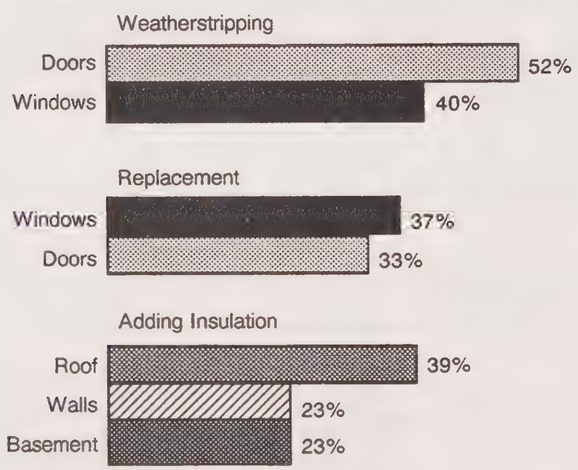
Survey of Household Energy Use
1993

Of the 5.8 million single detached houses in Canada in 1993, 29% had uninsulated basement walls, 26% had at least one exterior wooden door (which usually loses more heat than a metal door) and no storm door, while 17% had at least one single-pane window lacking a storm window. Forty-four percent of single detached houses had air-leaks near doors and 34% had air-leaks near windows.

Of the single detached houses built before 1941, 60% have no insulation on the inside of basement walls, 37% have wooden doors without storm doors and 28% have single-pane windows lacking storm windows.

Overall, of the various improvements made to prevent heat loss, weatherstripping and caulking have been the most common. The insulation of doors has been improved in three million (52%) single detached houses and insulation of windows has been improved in 2.4 million (40%) single detached houses.

How do Canadians combat heat loss in their homes*?



* Single detached houses only.

Note to users

In February 1993, Statistics Canada conducted a national survey to measure the characteristics of residential energy use. The Survey of Household Energy Use was sponsored by the Department of Natural Resources Canada with support from SaskPower and from the governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The survey collected information on household appliances, heating and cooling equipment, water heating and house features that affect the use of energy, as well as on how the behaviour of household members affected energy consumption.

The survey's results will be used to broaden and enrich the National Energy Use Database, an initiative announced by Natural Resources Canada in October 1991. The data will help determine the potential for efficient use of energy.

The survey was conducted on a representative sample of approximately 15,000 households selected from the monthly Labour Force Survey. Interviews were by phone about one week after households had received a guide that helped them prepare for the interview.

Older models of household appliances tend to be less efficient than newer models. Refrigerators consume more energy than other appliances. In 16% of all households, the main—or the only—refrigerator was over 16 years old in 1993. In the 17% of households that were using two refrigerators, 48% of the second refrigerators are over 16 years old.

As for high incidence of older stock among the other major appliances, 25% of the freezers in use in 1993 were older models and 17% of the clothes dryers were older models.

Similarly, older models of furnaces (oil, gas and wood) are in most cases less efficient than newer models. In 1993, 55% of oil furnaces, 31% of gas furnaces and 13% of wood furnaces used as the principal heat source in single detached houses were over 16 years old.

How do Canadians save energy?

Lowering the temperature at night is a common practice. In 45% of homes thermostats are lowered for the night.

Next to home-heating, water-heating uses the most energy in the home. To reduce the use of hot water, 39% of households have low-flow shower heads, while 19% have attachments (aerators) on hot water faucets.

Of households that use a washing machine in their home, 31% wash most laundry in cold water and 73% usually rinse in cold water. Fully 79% of households choose the water level according to the size of the load.

Energy is saved by not using the clothes dryer: the weekly average number of loads decreases from 5.5 in winter to 3.5 in summer.

In 54% of the households equipped with dishwashers, drying of dishes is done without heat, whether by using the "air-dry" option or by opening the dishwasher's door.

A microdata file of survey results ($2,000) will be available at the end of March. To order, contact Mike Sivyer (613-951-4598, fax: 613-951-0562), Special Surveys Group, Household Surveys Division.

For further information about the survey, contact Jean-Pierre Moisan (613-995-7491), Efficiency and Alternative Energy Branch, Natural Resources Canada or contact Elizabeth Majewski (613-951-4584) or Yves Bélanger (613-951-9477), Special Surveys Group, Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Quarterly Demographic Statistics

October-December 1993

The preliminary postcensal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories on January 1, 1994, are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1-6, 397, 5731, 6470, 6516 and 6982.

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, $7.50/$30), which will be available in a few weeks.

For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the relevant division. For information on vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Canadian Centre for Health Information. For information on other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

List of Residential Care Facilities

1993

As of April 1, 1993, there were 6,156 residential care facilities with 238,349 beds in Canada. This compares with 6,203 facilities and 245,182 beds in 1992. In 1993, 283 facilities were added to the list and another 330 facilities were deleted from the list. These fluctuations are consistent with data reported in previous years. The net reduction of 47 facilities and 6,833 beds does not indicate a major change in any one type of facility or in any one province/territory.

The *List of Residential Care Facilities* for 1993 includes the following types of facilities: nursing homes; homes for the aged; homes for the physically or psychiatrically disabled; group homes for developmentally delayed persons, emotionally disturbed children, delinquents, and transients; and alcohol and drug treatment facilities. The list includes only institutions with four or more beds.

Besides the names and addresses of these facilities (listed alphabetically by province/territory and by municipality), the *List of Residential Care Facilities* presents data on the principal characteristic of the residents, as well as on the ownership of and the number of beds in each facility.

For further information or to order a copy of *List of Residential Care Facilities* (83-240, $20), contact Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746, fax: 613-951-0792), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Telephone Statistics

January 1994

The 13 major telephone systems reported revenues of $1,144.9 million in January 1994, up 3.4% from January 1993.

Operating expenses totalled $835.0 million, up 0.5% from January 1993. Net operating revenue totalled $309.9 million, a 12.0% increase from January 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The January 1994 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) will be released shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canada's Mineral Production, Preliminary Estimates 1993.
Catalogue number 26-202
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports, January-March 1993.
Catalogue number 51-005
(Canada: $30.50/$122; United States: US$36.50/US$146; Other Countries: US$42.75/US$171).

Oil Pipeline Transport, December 1993.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Imports by Country, January-December 1993.
Catalogue number 65-006
(Canada: $82.75/$331; United States: US$99.25/US$397; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463).

Imports by Commodity, December 1993.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, December 1993.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $28.50/$285; United States: US$34.20/US$342; Other Countries: US$39.90/US$399).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 24, 1994
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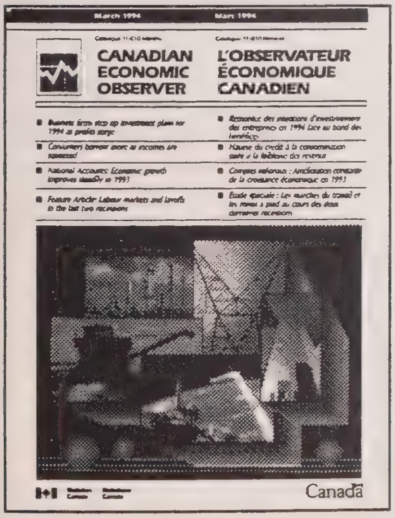
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)



Canadian Economic Observer
March 1994

The March 1994 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a summary of the economy, the major economic events in February and the fourth-quarter national accounts. This month's feature article is "Labour Markets and Layoffs During the Last Two Recessions." A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The March 1994 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For further information, contact Cindy Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Economic Analysis.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

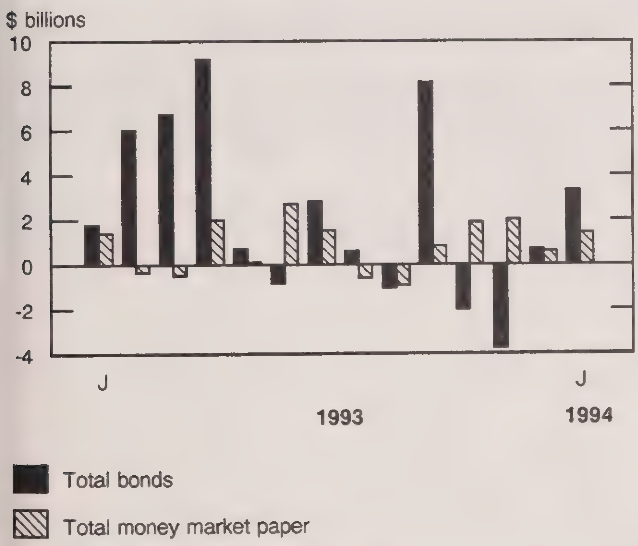
Canada's International Transactions in Securities

January 1994

In January 1994, non-residents increased their holdings of Canadian securities by $5.8 billion, their highest net investment in four months. The foreign net investment was well-spread into the Canadian market, with $3.3 billion into bonds, $1.4 billion into money market instruments and $1.1 billion into stocks.

As for the foreign market, Canadian residents purchased a net $1.3 billion of foreign securities—entirely foreign stocks—well below the nearly $3.0 billion average they invested during the last two months of 1993.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian bonds and money market paper



Canadian bonds

The $3.3 billion net purchase of Canadian bonds by non-residents in January was directed solely into net new issues ($3.2 billion). Non-resident investment in existing bonds was virtually nil, at $0.1 billion.

The $3.2 billion investment of net new issues in January 1994 was the highest since September 1993. New bond issues remained high at $4.3 billion, whereas retirements were relatively low at $1.1 billion. Non-residents purchased $2.2 billion of net new issues of the provinces and their enterprises, $0.7 billion of federal issues and $0.7 billion of corporate issues. Some 41% of gross new issues were denominated in Canadian dollars, 33% in U.S. dollars and 26% in other foreign currencies.

The foreign net investment of $0.1 billion in existing bonds was made up of a net selling of $0.7 billion of provincial direct and enterprises issues and a net buying of $0.6 billion of federal issues and $0.2 billion of corporate issues. European investors purchased a net $0.7 billion of Canadian bonds; these were offset by net sales of $0.3 billion each from the United States and Asia. Gross trading in the secondary market rebounded to $97 billion in January, in line with the record levels of October and November 1993. Canadian long-term rates declined slightly while U.S. rates remained stable in January, narrowing the differential in favour of Canada by a further 10 basis points.

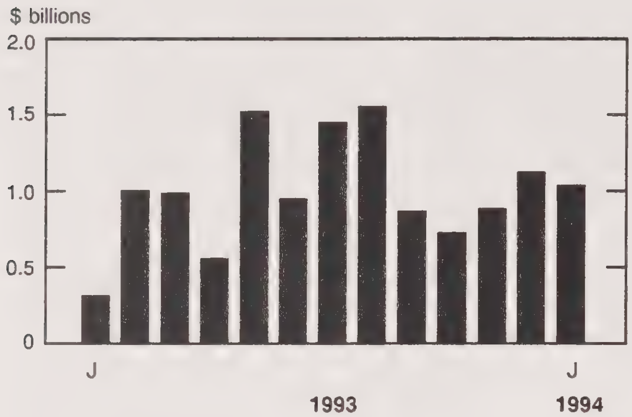
Canadian money market

In the Canadian money market, the $1.4 billion net investment of January was the fifth successive monthly net foreign investment in that market. In January, the net buying was concentrated in Government of Canada treasury bills ($1.8 billion) and to a lesser extent in corporate and commercial paper ($0.5 billion). There was net selling of $0.9 billion of other government paper. European Community countries led the way with a net foreign investment of $1.9 billion, while residents of all other countries disinvested a net $0.5 billion. Total gross trading reached a record $51 billion.

Canadian stocks

The $1.1 billion net purchase of Canadian stocks in January 1994 was similar to that in December 1993, bringing to a massive $13.9 billion the total net investment by non-residents since October 1992. January's net investment went almost completely into existing shares. Some three-quarters of the net investment came from the United States and a significant one-quarter came from overseas countries.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian stocks

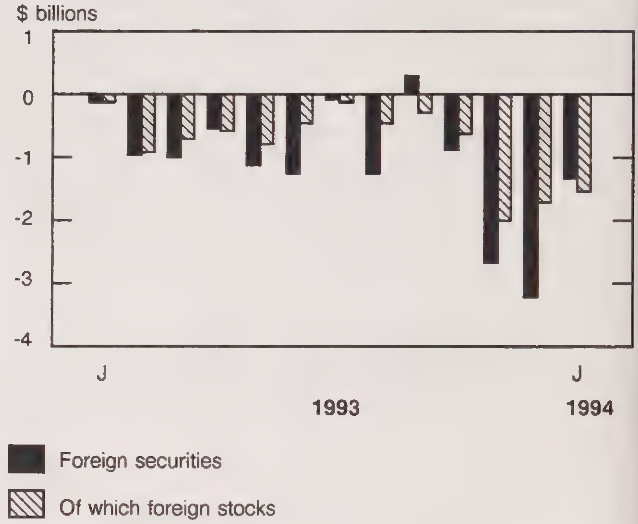


Gross value of trading in Canadian equities with non-residents amounted to $6.8 billion, unchanged from December 1993. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Index, jumped 5.4% in January 1994, which added to the 29% gain for all of 1993.

Foreign securities

In January 1994, Canadian residents (excluding banks) purchased a net $1.5 billion of foreign stocks, while selling a small net $0.2 billion of foreign bonds. January's net investment in foreign stocks was in line with the exceptionally large net investments averaging $1.9 billion for the previous two months. January's net invesment, which continued to be dominated by mutual funds, was 82% invested in overseas stocks (up from the 76% for all of 1993), with the balance going to U.S. stocks.

Canadian investment in foreign securities



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The January 1994 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's international transactions in securities

	July 1993	August 1993	September 1993	October 1993	November 1993	December 1993	January 1994	January 1993	Year 1993
					$ millions				
Canadian securities total	**1,378**	**-342**	**9,800**	**534**	**-1,041**	**2,381**	**5,758**	**5,977**	**48,182**
Bonds (net)	532	-1,005	8,066	-2,029	-3,951	714	3,295	6,021	26,998
Outstanding bonds	-1,784	-1,585	4,105	-1,752	-4,702	-977	62	2,155	-549
New issues	4,826	1,493	6,897	2,483	2,716	4,747	4,311	4,846	54,008
Retirements	-2,509	-913	-2,936	-2,760	-1,965	-3,056	-1,078	-980	-26,461
Money market paper (net)	-603	-883	871	1,844	2,039	551	1,434	-360	9,297
Government of Canada	-749	136	2,300	1,976	1,970	-1,292	1,803	79	10,940
Other money market paper	145	-1,019	-1,430	-132	69	1,843	-368	-439	-1,643
Stocks (net)	1,449	1,545	863	719	871	1,116	1,029	316	11,887
Outstanding stocks (net)	1,231	1,276	683	670	674	753	950	297	10,134
New issues (net)	217	269	180	49	197	363	79	19	1,753
Foreign securities total	**-100**	**-1,246**	**272**	**-855**	**-2,667**	**-3,219**	**-1,340**	**-106**	**-12,759**
Bonds (net)	24	-785	555	-242	-679	-1,496	184	3	-4,016
Stocks (net)	-124	-461	-282	-613	-1,988	-1,723	-1,523	-109	-8,743

Note: *Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada.* ■

Labour Markets and Layoffs During the Last Two Recessions

Debate over the recession of the 1990s continues. Some suggest that it was the longest, most severe recession since the Depression of the 1930s. Others argue that it was over within a year of starting and paled in comparison with the 1981-82 downturn. One's view of the severity depends on whether the focus is changes in output or changes in employment.

The decline in output (GDP) was both shallower and shorter in the early 1990s (only -3.2% over 12 months) than in the 1981-82 recession (-6.7% over 18 months). But there was a year of almost no growth coming out of the recession—from mid-1991 to mid-1992.

In the labour markets, the recession was shallower but much more prolonged in 1990-92; employment fell by 3.1% over 27 months, compared with 5.5% over 15 months in 1981-82. Because of the prolonged nature of the employment downturn, the cumulative loss of person-months of employment was about 28% greater in 1990-92 (-6.3 million versus -4.9 million). Similarly, there was two-thirds more cumulative person-months of unemployment during the 1990s contraction than during the 1981-82 downturn. These measurements reflect the combined effects of both the depth and duration of the recessions.

In particular, manufacturing experienced a much more severe contraction in labour market terms, registering 4.7 million person-months of lost employment over a period of 41 months during the recent downturn versus 2.8 million lost over a period of 18 months in 1981-82.

Were layoffs more likely to be permanent in the recession of 1990-92?

The nature of the job losses during the recession has also been debated. Expectations formed in the late 1980s and early 1990s have led many to believe that layoffs are more likely to be permanent in the 1990s than during the recession of 1981-82.

Such expectations relate to notions regarding increased restructuring, greater global competition (symbolized by the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement), the belief that some firms have intensified efforts to reduce labour costs, and the sheer duration of the recession itself. These forces may have led firms to turn more often to permanent rather than temporary layoffs during the recent recession.

Proxy data from the Labour Force Survey are used to answer this question about layoffs. Individuals who lose their jobs and enter unemployment are categorized as either temporary layoffs or "other" job losers. The latter category is mostly permanent layoffs and, therefore, becomes their proxy.

Temporary layoffs did account for a smaller share of all layoffs in the 1990-92 downturn than in the 1981-82 contraction (29% versus 36%). This implies that the share of layoffs for other reasons—mainly permanent layoffs—was about seven percentage points higher on average in the 1990-92 downturn than in the 1981-82 slump (71% versus 64%). A similar increase was seen in the United States. Although these preliminary results indicate that permanent job loss was somewhat higher in the recent recession, they do not support the view that there was a dramatic economy-wide shift toward more permanent job loss or permanent layoffs, which is associated by some with "restructuring". Manufacturing was an exception, however, as temporary layoffs fell from 55% to 32% of all layoffs in the last two recessions.

The pattern of permanent layoffs over recession and recovery is also of interest. Early in the recession temporary layoffs dominated. But near the end of the recession permanent layoffs rose in importance, perhaps a result—among others—of the prolonged downturn. The annual rate of "other" job losses (number of "other" job losers divided by employment) rose from 13% at the peak of the business cycle in 1988 to 14% in 1990 (early in the recession), and then rose to 17.5% in 1992 (late in the recession). In 1993 the rate remained at 16.7% as the recovery continued. This was well above the pre-recession level. Permanent layoff rates are slow to decline after recessions. After the 1981-82 recession, the permanent layoff rate fell to its pre-recession level only during 1987 and 1988. Such a pattern might be observed following the 1991-92 recession, however, the data have yet to confirm this.

Further details and analysis are featured in "Labour Markets and Layoffs During the Last Two Recessions", an article which appears in the March 1994 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Garnett Picot (613-951-8214), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Private Security and Public Policing

This *Juristat* examines the number of persons employed as private investigators and security guards as reported on the 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses. Comparable data are also provided on the number of public police officers. Data are available by sex, income and education level.

The Vol. 14, No. 10 issue of *Juristat Service Bulletin: Private Security and Public Policing in Canada* (85-002, $3.60/$65) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Information and Client Services, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023, toll-free in Canada 1-800-387-2231). ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending March 19, 1994 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending March 19, 1994 totalled 274 364 tonnes, down 4.0% from the week-earlier 285 697 tonnes and down 2.0% from the year-earlier 279 842 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 2 865 784 tonnes, a 5.9% decrease from 3 046 329 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending March 14, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased by 7.2% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased by 6.9% to 4.8 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 6.1% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of March 14, 1994 increased by 0.1% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 have been revised.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

February 1994

Estimates for the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For further information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Traveller Accommodation Statistics

1989-1991

Data for 1989-1991 on the accommodation service industries are now available.

Traveller Accommodation Statistics, 1989-1991 (63-204, $22) will be released shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sam Lee (613-951-0663), Accommodation and Food Services Section, Services, Scence and Technology Division. ■

Women's Sportswear Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's sportswear industry (SIC 2442) totalled $1,082.6 million, up 2.8% from $1,052.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5446.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Other Furniture and Fixture Industries
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other furniture and fixture industries not elsewhere classified (SIC 2699) totalled $368.4 million, up 6.0% from $347.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5481.

Data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Metal Tanks (heavy gauge) Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal tanks (heavy gauge) industry (SIC 3021) totalled $378.4 million, down 16.6% from $453.7 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5517.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Metal Closure and Container Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal closure and container industry (SIC 3042) totalled $1,329.9 million, up 2.2% from $1,301.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5525.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Metal Dies, Moulds and Patterns Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal dies, moulds and patterns industry (SIC 3062) totalled $869.2 million, up 3.5% from $839.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5532.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Hand Tool and Implement Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the hand tool and implement industry (SIC 3063) totalled $125.9 million, up 0.3% from $125.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5533.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Machine Shop Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the machine shop industry (SIC 3081) totalled $1,371.9 million, down 8.2% from $1,493.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5536.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Wheel and Brake Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle wheel and brake industry (SIC 3255) totalled $970.3 million, up 13.1% from $858.1 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5559.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Railroad Rolling-stock Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the railroad rolling-stock industry (SIC 3261) totalled $1,296.8 million, up 25.9% from $1,029.7 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5563.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

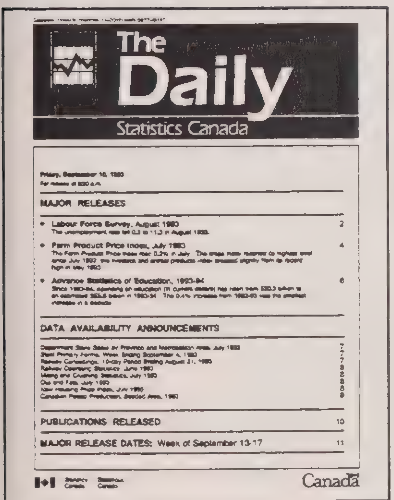
Sign and Display Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sign and display industry (SIC 3971) totalled $573.3 million, down 8.9% from $629.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6892.

Data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■


The Daily
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MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, March 1994.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260;
Other Countries: US$31/US$310).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, February 1994.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, February 1994.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Carloadings, Vol. 71, No. 1. January 1994.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100;
Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

The Labour Force, February 1994.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215;
Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Private Security and Public Policing in Canada. Vol. 14, No. 10.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$65; United States: US$4.30/US$78;
Other Countries: US$5/US$91).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada Catalogue, 1993* (11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; Other Countries: US$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 25, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- Over 30% of Aboriginal adults reported a disability, more than double the national rate.
- Among Aboriginal adults aged 15 to 34, the disability rate is three times the national rate for the same age group.
- Hearing disabilities are highest among the Inuit—almost twice as prevalent as with Canada's adult population with disabilities.
- Aboriginal dwellings on Indian reserves or settlements had fewer safety devices than dwellings in Canada as a whole, while Inuit dwellings had more.
- Aboriginal dwellings on Indian reserves or settlements were newer, but not in better condition than dwellings in Canada as a whole.

(continued on page 2)

Disability and Housing
1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Today's release on two distinct topics—disability and housing—is the final release from the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS). The information was collected from 625,710 persons who reported in the APS that they identified with an Aboriginal group (i.e., they considered themselves to be North American Indian, Métis or Inuit).

Those who identified with an Aboriginal group represented approximately 63% of the total who, in the 1991 Census of Population, reported having Aboriginal origin(s) and/or being registered under the *Indian Act of Canada*.

To obtain a copy of *1—Disability 2—Housing* (89-535, $48), see "How to Order Publications". For further information, contact Post-Censal Surveys Program (613-951-4414).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Disability and Housing

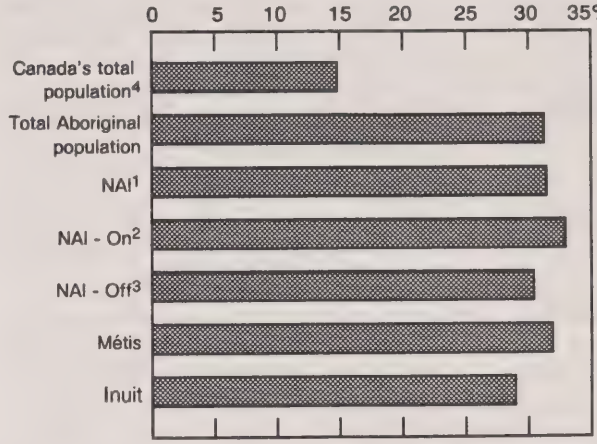
1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

In 1991, 117,090 or 31% of Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older reported some degree of disability—more than twice the national rate. The 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey shows the disability rate for Canada's adult (aged 15 and older) population (excluding the population in institutions and on Indian reserves and settlements) to be 15%. Rates for Canada's total population have been adjusted for differences in age distribution, in order to permit more meaningful comparisons between the two populations.

Among Aboriginal groups, North American Indians living on Indian reserves and settlements reported the highest disability rate (33%); the Inuit reported the lowest rate (29%).

This is consistent with the observation made over a decade ago by the Special Parliamentary Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped. The *Follow-up Report: Native Population* observed that "native communities, and native people living in non-native communities, suffer on a daily basis from living conditions which other Canadians experience only rarely. These adversities—political, economic, social, and cultural in nature—greatly increase the probability of being disabled at some point in a person's lifetime. Although hard data is not available, it is generally felt by those who are knowledgeable about Native lifestyles, that the percentage of disabled persons is much higher among the Native population than it is among other groups of Canadians."

Disability rate for adults (aged 15 and over), 1991



1 NAI North American Indian.
2 NAI-on: North American Indian living on Indian reserves and settlements.
3 NAI-off: North American Indian living off reserves and settlements.
4 Adjusted for differences in age distribution.

Aboriginal disability rates were higher for all age groups

As with the total population, disability among the Aboriginal population increases with age. But among young Aboriginal adults aged 15 to 34, the rate (23%) is almost three times higher than among Canada's total population in the same age group (8%). Among those aged 55 and older, the difference in disability rates between Aboriginal persons and the total population is less pronounced. But the rate is still markedly higher for Aboriginal persons.

Disability rates
1991

Age group	Canada's Total Population	Total Aboriginal Population	North American Indian	North American Indian-On Reserve	North American Indian-Off Reserve	Métis	Inuit
				%			
15 to 34	7.9	22.6	22.7	22.4	22.8	22.5	22.0
35 to 54	13.7	35.5	35.4	35.5	35.3	37.2	33.3
55 and older	52.8	66.5	66.4	70.1	63.3	68.1	62.5

Nature of disability

Different types of disabilities were identified among Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older.

Mobility: *limited in the ability to walk, move from room to room, carry an object for 10 metres, or stand for long periods.*

Agility: *limited in the ability to bend, dress or undress oneself, get in or out of bed, cut toenails, use fingers to grasp or handle objects, reach or cut one's own food.*

Seeing: *limited in the ability to see a printed page or to see someone from four metres, even when wearing corrective glasses.*

Hearing: *limited in the ability to hear what is being said in a conversation with one or more people, even when wearing a hearing aid.*

Speaking: *limited in the ability to be understood when talking.*

Other: *limited because of a learning disability or because of a mental health condition or problem.*

Severity of disability

A severity scale for adults has been developed using the responses to the activity limitation questions in the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey.

Each respondent received a severity score by adding together the individual's responses to all activity limitation questions. One point was scored for each partial loss of function and two points were scored for each total loss of function (i.e., a complete inability to perform a function). The total score was then categorized as follows: mild (less than 5 points), moderate (5 to 10 points), or severe (11 or more points).

Mobility and hearing disabilities were common

Among North American Indians (living on or off reserves and settlements) and Métis adults with disabilities, mobility was the most common (over 4 out of 10) type of disability—the same is true of Canada's adult population as a whole. However, for Inuit adults with disabilities, hearing was the most prevalent (44%) type of disability. Hearing disabilities were also high (39%) among North American Indian adults living on Indian reserves and settlements. Their hearing disability rates were almost double those of Canada's adult population. The higher incidence of hearing disabilities among these Aboriginal groups may be attributed to the prevalence of chronic ear infections (otitis media) and the resulting hearing loss, especially among Aboriginal persons living in northern areas.

As with the total Canadian population, a substantial proportion of Aboriginal adults (36.3%) reported that they were limited because of a learning disability or because of a mental health condition (included in "Other" in the table below). (For an explanation of the different types of disabilities, see the "Nature of disability" box on this page.)

Mild disabilities predominate among Aboriginal peoples

Almost two-thirds of Aboriginal adults with disabilities were classified as having a mild disability. This is slightly higher than the rate reported for Canada's total population. Among the Inuit, however, the "mild" classification accounted for almost three-quarters of the adult Inuit population with disabilities. (For a full description of the measurement of severity, see the "Severity of disability" box on this page.)

Aboriginal adults (aged 15 and over) with disabilities

1991

Nature of disability[2]	Canada's Total Population[1]	Total Aboriginal Population	North American Indian	North American Indian-On Reserve	North American Indian-Off Reserve	Métis	Inuit
				%			
Mobility	45.4	44.8	45.6	46.8	44.8	44.2	35.6
Agility	43.8	35.3	35.2	33.8	36.0	38.1	26.3
Hearing	22.7	35.1	34.9	38.7	32.6	33.6	44.0
Seeing	9.2	24.4	25.1	31.8	20.9	22.1	24.1
Speaking	9.8	12.9	13.2	13.6	12.9	12.9	9.6
Other	37.4	36.3	36.7	36.9	36.5	35.1	36.4

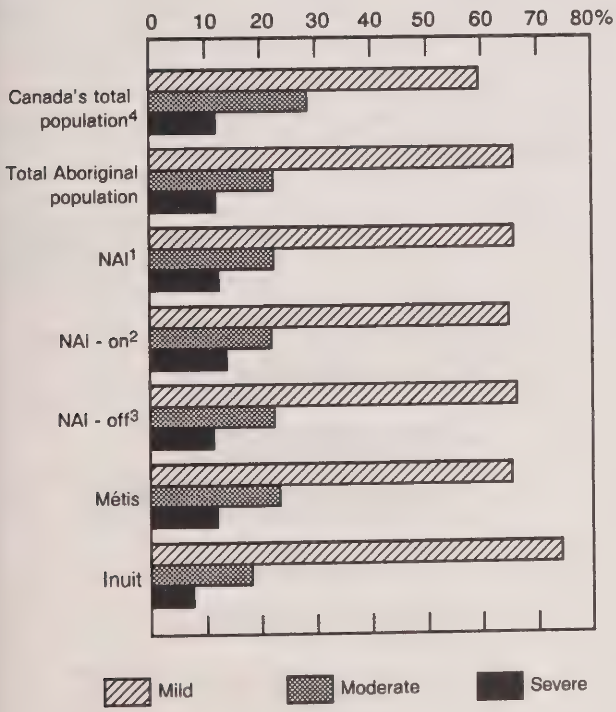
1 Adjusted for differences in age distribution.
2 Nature of disability: for an explanation of the different types of disabilities refer to the box on this page.

What is a disability?

The 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey, like the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey, uses the World Health Organization's definition of disability: "...any restriction or lack (resulting from impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being."

Aboriginal adults were asked questions about various limitations in activities related to daily living (sensory, mobility, agility, or other physical and psychological abilities) to determine the presence of a disability. The answers to the questions on disability represent the respondents' ***perception*** *of the situation and are, therefore, subjective.*

Aboriginal adults (aged 15 and over) with disabilities, by level of severity, 1991



1 NAI North American Indian.
2 NAI-on: North American Indian living on Indian reserves and settlements.
3 NAI-off: North American Indian living off reserves and settlements.
4 Adjusted for differences in age distribution.

Aboriginal dwellings were newer but not in better condition

Slightly over half (54%) of Aboriginal dwellings were constructed since 1971, compared with 46% of dwellings in Canada as a whole. Among the Aboriginal groups, North American Indians living on Indian reserves and settlements have by far the greatest proportion (79%) of housing built since 1971, followed by the Inuit (69%). For North American Indians living off Indian reserves and settlements, the period of construction of their dwellings was very similar to that of dwellings in Canada as a whole. For the Métis, slightly more than half (53%) of the dwellings were built after 1970.

For Aboriginal dwellings, newer construction does not always translate into better-quality housing. About 20% of Aboriginal dwellings were reported to need major repairs, compared with 8% of dwellings in Canada. Among the Aboriginal groups, North American Indians living on Indian reserves and settlements reported a much greater percentage of dwellings in need of major repairs at 39%—almost twice as high as any of the other Aboriginal groups, and more than four times the national rate.

Residents in 21% of Aboriginal dwellings reported that their housing needs were not adequately met. The percentages were much higher for North American Indians living on Indian reserves and settlements (39%) and for the Inuit (33%). The types of housing inadequacies varied among the Aboriginal groups, ranging from needs for additional space (e.g., additional bedrooms or a larger kitchen) to better ways to keep the house warmer and new roofs.

Period of construction and housing conditions

	Canada's Total Dwellings	Total Aboriginal Dwellings	North American Indian	North American Indian-On Reserve	North American Indian-Off Reserve	Métis	Inuit
Number of dwellings	**10,018,265**	**239,240**	**177,450**	**39,870**	**137,580**	**65,005**	**9,655**
				%			
Period of construction							
Before 1971	53.7	46.0	46.3	21.4	53.6	47.2	31.3
1971-1991	46.3	54.0	53.7	78.6	46.4	52.8	68.7
Dwellings in need of							
Major repairs	8.2	19.6	20.8	38.8	15.6	16.8	18.3
Minor repairs	23.6	29.5	29.4	28.7	29.6	30.3	24.2
Regular maintenance	68.2	50.9	49.8	32.5	54.8	52.9	57.4
Dwellings where needs were not adequately met	..	21.0	21.7	39.2	16.7	18.6	32.9

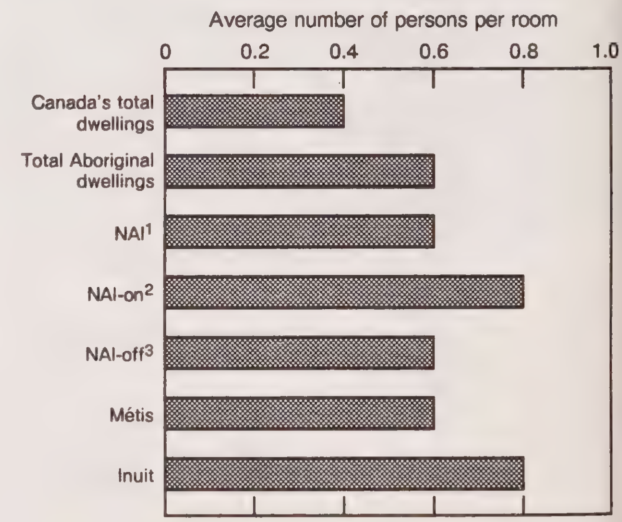
.. *Figures not available.*

Aboriginal dwellings were 50% more crowded

In 1991, Aboriginal dwellings were reported to have an average of 0.6 persons per room; by comparison, the corresponding average for dwellings in Canada was 0.4 persons per room. Although both of these averages were below the "overcrowding" standard of more than one person per room, Aboriginal dwellings were on average 50% more crowded than those in Canada as a whole.

Among the Aboriginal groups, crowding was highest in Inuit dwellings and in dwellings on Indian reserves and settlements, with an average of 0.8 persons per room—twice the average for Canada as a whole. The lowest level of crowding was found among Métis dwellings and among Aboriginal dwellings off Indian reserves and settlements, with an average of 0.6 persons per room.

Crowding indicator, 1991



1 NAI North American Indian.
2 NAI-on: North American Indian living on Indian reserves and settlements.
3 NAI-off: North American Indian living off reserves

Aboriginal dwellings on Indian reserves had the poorest housing conditions

Aboriginal dwellings on Indian reserves and settlements had almost equal dependence on electricity (42%) and wood stoves (41%) as heat sources. The use of wood stoves as a heat source by this group was 10 times greater than in Canada as a whole. Métis dwellings (63%) and Inuit dwellings (71%) were mostly dependent on furnace heating (oil, gas or other types of furnaces).

The vast majority (over 9 out of 10) of Aboriginal dwellings, like dwellings for Canada as a whole, were reported to have bathroom facilities. But the proportion was lower (83%) for Aboriginal dwellings on Indian reserves or settlements.

The presence of safety devices such as smoke detectors and fire extinguishers was almost as prevalent in Aboriginal dwellings (8 out of 10 dwellings) as it was in dwellings in Canada as a whole (9 out of 10 dwellings). One exception was the Aboriginal dwellings on Indian reserves and settlements, which had the lowest percentage of dwellings with smoke detectors (63%) and fire extinguishers (38%).

What is an Aboriginal dwelling?

An Aboriginal dwelling refers to an occupied private dwelling with at least one person who identified with an Aboriginal group and/or reported being registered under the Indian Act.

Inuit dwellings were best-equipped with safety features

Inuit dwellings were better equipped with safety devices than were dwellings in Canada as a whole. About 90% of Inuit dwellings had smoke detectors (compared with 88% for Canada), and 76% of their dwellings had fire extinguishers (a rate over 1½ times the rate for Canada as a whole).

Dwelling facilities
1991

Facilities	Canada's Total Dwellings	Total Aboriginal Dwellings	North American Indian	North American Indian-On Reserve	North American Indian-Off Reserve	Métis	Inuit
				%			
Furnace heating	66.4	55.6	52.2	33.7	57.6	62.8	70.9
Electric heating	29.8	31.9	34.3	42.3	31.9	27.7	16.0
Wood stoves	4.4	17.2	18.8	41.3	12.2	13.8	9.7
Bathrooms	99.4	91.2	90.3	83.4	92.3	93.4	96.3
Smoke detectors	87.9	77.6	76.2	63.3	79.9	80.6	89.6
Fire extinguishers	46.3	44.0	42.4	38.0	43.7	43.0	75.7

1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

A large-scale survey of people who reported Aboriginal ancestry and/or who reported being registered under the Indian Act of Canada was conducted after the 1991 Census. This survey, the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, was developed in consultation with Aboriginal organizations and government departments.

Further information on the Aboriginal population's age, gender and geographic distribution was released in the March 30, 1993, issue of The Daily. *Information on language, tradition, health, lifestyle and social issues was released in* The Daily *on June 29, 1993. Additional information on schooling, work and related activities, income, expenses and mobility was released in* The Daily *on September 20, 1993.*

Upcoming Data Products and Services from the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Data product or service	***Release date***
Microdata Files	*Spring 1994*
Community Profiles—Persons with Disabilities and Housing Characteristics (uncatalogued publication)	*Spring 1994*
Community Profiles—Complete Statistical Profiles (electronic format)	*Fall 1994*
North American Indians: A Statistical Profile	*Fall 1994*
Métis: A Statistical Profile	*Fall 1994*
Inuit: A Statistical Profile	*Fall 1994*

Incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements

There were 78 incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements during the 1991 Census. These reserves and settlements represent about 38,000 persons. Because the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) sample was selected from the 1991 Census, these 78 reserves and settlements were not included in the APS tables.

An additional 181 reserves and settlements, representing about 20,000 persons, were incompletely enumerated during the APS because enumeration was not permitted or was interrupted before all questionnaires could be completed.

Another 14 Aboriginal communities, representing about 2,000 persons, were also incompletely enumerated for the APS.

Lists of these incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements, and other Aboriginal communities, can be found in 1—Disability 2—Housing *(89-535, $48), released today.*

■

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Gypsum Products
February 1994

Manufacturers shipped 23 402 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in February 1994, up 22.4% from 19 114 thousand square metres in February 1993 and up 24.6% from 18 783 thousand square metres in January 1994.

Year-to-date shipments were 42 185 thousand square metres, an increase of 29.5% from the January to February 1993 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The February 1994 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns
January 1994

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,389 million for January 1994, up 0.7% from $1,380 million in January 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The January 1994 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in three weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Production and Value of Wildlife Pelts
1991 (Revised) and 1992 (Preliminary)

Preliminary data for 1992 on the production and value of wildlife pelts are now available, as are revised data for 1991. Data are tabulated by province and territory.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5692-5699 and 9511-9515.

These data will be available in *Livestock Statistics Updates* (10-600E, $144) in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact either Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251) or Peter Meszaros (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products
March 1, 1994

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of March 1 amounted to 31 560 tonnes as compared with 31 550 tonnes last month and 28 540 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For more information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

Other Leather and Allied Products Industries
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other leather and allied products industries (SIC 1719) totalled $78.7 million, down 10.0% from $87.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5423.

The data for this industry will be released in *Leather and Allied Products Industries* (33-251, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Natural Fibres Processing and Felt Products Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the natural fibres processing and felt products industry (SIC 1911) totalled $229.5 million, up 24.3% from $184.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5430.

The data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Narrow Fabric Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the narrow fabric industry (SIC 1991) totalled $107.4 million, down 3.2% from $110.9 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5433.

The data for this industry will be released in Textile Products Industries (34-251, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Men's and Boys' Shirt and Underwear Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' shirt and underwear industry (SIC 2434) totalled $587.2 million, up 8.1% from $543.3 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5443.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Other Converted Paper Products Industries, n.e.c.

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other converted paper products industries n.e.c. (SIC 2799) totalled $705.4 million, down 3.0% from $727.3 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5495.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other petroleum and coal products industries (SIC 3699) totalled $263.6 million, down 5.4% from $278.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6868.

The data for this industry will be released in *Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries* (45-250, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Adhesives Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the adhesives industry (SIC 3792) totalled $276.9 million, down 8.4% from $302.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6881.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Toys and Games Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the toys and games industry (SIC 3932) totalled $162.1 million, down 15.4% from $191.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6891.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Electric Power Statistics, Annual Statistics 1992.
Catalogue number 57-202
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

Exports by Commodity, December 1993.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

1—Disability, 2—Housing, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey.
Catalogue number 89-535
(Canada: $48; United States: US$58; Other Countries: US$67).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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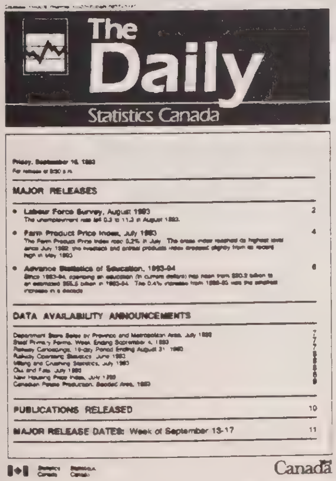
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 28 to 31

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
March		
28	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	February 1994
28	Farm Taxation Data	1992
29	Industrial Product Price Index	February 1994
29	Raw Materials Price Index	February 1994
30	Employment, Earnings and Hours	January 1994
30	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1994
30	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	January 1994
31	Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry at Factor Cost	January 1994

ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVES

Every one is concerned about the depletion of the ozone layer, contamination of our environment with toxic wastes and the loss of species. But, how much do you <u>really</u> know about some of the major environmental interactions in Canada?

Statistics Canada has just released a new publication entitled ***Environmental Perspectives 1993: Studies and Statistics***. Based on results of recently conducted surveys and studies, this new release is written to help you understand some of today's most topical environmental concerns. This 100-page publication explores five themes:

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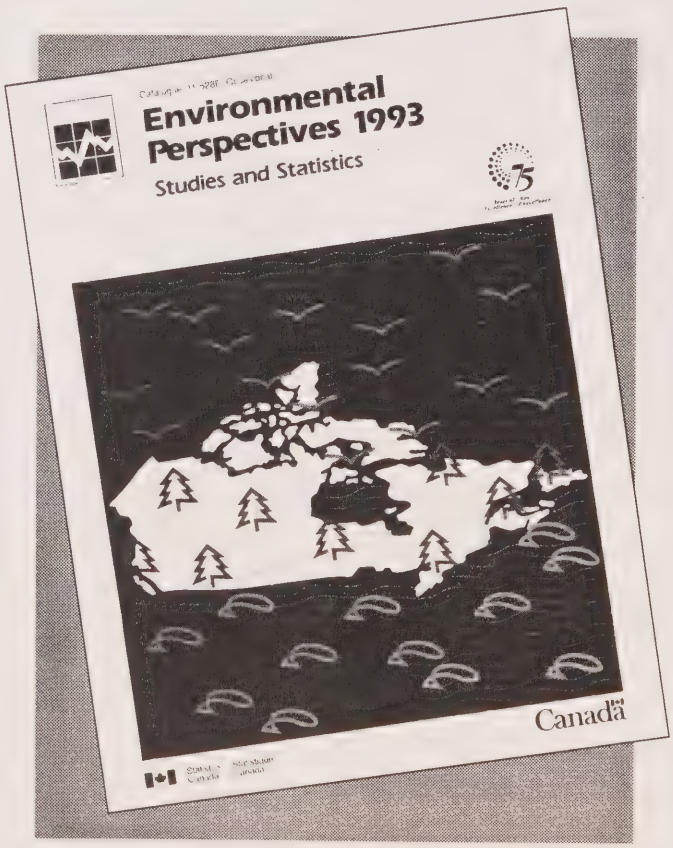
In this one-of-a-kind report, you will discover such provoking facts as:

- 9% (by weight) of waste collected by municipalities with a population greater than 50,000 was recycled in 1990
- only 15% of Canadian households report that at least one member uses public transit to travel to and from work
- the generation of electricity was the single largest source of greenhouse gases of all industrial activity in 1985



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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 28, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Farm Taxation Data
1992

Average net operating income before depreciation of Canadian farms increased 7.3% to $19,053 in 1992, from $17,749 per farm in 1991.

The higher average net operating income in 1992 can be mostly attributed to a 6.7% growth in average operating revenue, $7,004 per farm, which more than offset the average increase of $5,700 per farm in operating expenses. Increases in program payments and insurance proceeds, and in livestock revenues, which averaged rises of $3,583 and $3,532 per farm, respectively, accounted largely for the 1992 growth in average operating revenue.

Tobacco farms lead in net operating income

Among the farm types, tobacco farms posted the highest average net operating income in 1992 at $48,815, followed by dairy farms at $42,424, up 11.6% and 6.6% from 1991, respectively. The tobacco farm average net operating income increase was mainly the result of a substantial increase in tobacco revenues (+13.4% or +$20,497 per farm). On dairy farms, the gain was mainly the result of a 4.8% increase, $5,720 per farm, in revenues from dairy products and subsidies. Potato and poultry and egg farms were the only others to break the $40,000 mark.

The higher average net operating income of tobacco and dairy farms compared to other farm types can be attributed to their relatively high operating margins. Dairy farms ranked first in terms of operating margins at 25.9 cents per dollar of revenue, while tobacco farms followed at 24.8 cents. The average operating revenues of tobacco farms at $197,169 per farm and dairy farms at $163,566 per farm ranked in mid-range among all farm types, and were considerably lower than those of poultry and egg farms at $362,746, and greenhouses and nurseries at $325,084.

Cattle farms, with an average net operating income of $10,977 per farm, the second lowest among the various farm types, actually experienced the largest increase at 46.8% or $3,498 per farm. The smaller net operating income of cattle farms reflects the low average operating revenues and operating margins compared to the other types of farms. Cattle farms showed the second lowest operating margin at 10.8 cents per dollar of revenue. The low average operating revenue may reflect the large number of part-time operators with operating revenues less than $50,000.

The upswing of 46.8% or $3,498 per cattle farm in the average net operating income was due mainly to significant rises in cattle and semen revenues (+$4,819 per farm) and program payments and insurance proceeds (+$2,654 per farm) which more than offset the increase in average operating expenses (+$4,525).

Grain and oilseed farms, which accounted for almost 40% of the farms in 1992, posted a net operating income below the national average of $19,053, at $16,778 per farm. This represented a 3.1% increase from 1991, due mainly to an average gain of $5,297 per farm in program payments and insurance proceeds. In terms of dollars, only hog farms (+$12,498) and potato farms (+$7,958) reported higher growth in program payments.

Note to users

The estimates cover unincorporated farms with gross operating revenues of $10,000 and over and corporations with total sales (gross revenues plus joint venture income) of $25,000 and over, and for which 51% or more of their sales come from agricultural activities.

Total income for the unincorporated sector is derived from 1992 personal income tax returns. The estimates refer to the income of farm operators involved in a single unincorporated farm showing a gross operating revenue of $10,000 and over for the reference year. In 1992, these operators were involved in 207,540 farms, accounting for 89.7% of the estimated total number of farms (both incorporated and unincorporated farms).

Off-farm income refers to the sum of employment income (wages and salaries, and net self-employment income excluding farming income), investment income, pension income and other off-farm income.

Net operating income refers to the profit (or loss) from performance of farm operation based on total operating revenues, including all program payments, less total operating expenses before depreciation (capital cost allowance).

Operating margin is defined as one dollar less operating expenses per dollar of revenue.

For tax purposes, farmers may deduct any amount up to the maximum after the calculation of the allowable depreciation. Depreciation data obtained from income tax returns are judged inappropriate to estimate the actual depreciation expenses. For this reason, the net operating income is reported before depreciation. These estimates maintain their relevance only when compared to other statistics produced using the same definitions and concepts.

The lower average net operating income of grain and oilseed farms as compared to many other farm types, can be attributed to the lower average operating revenues rather than low operating margins. At $75,520 per farm, the average operating revenues of grain and oilseed farms were the smallest of all farm types. In terms of operating margins, grain and oilseed farms at 22.2 cents per dollar of revenue ranked third to dairy farms and tobacco farms. The impact of interest expenses was significant, reducing the grain and oilseed farm average operating margin from 30.5 cents to 22.2 cents.

In 1992, only poultry and egg farms experienced a decline (-12.8%) in average net operating income. Total operating revenues rose, on average, by 7.8% or $26,117 per farm, but they were more than offset by an increase of 11.0% or $32,043 per farm in average operating expenses. Increases in salaries (+$6,191 per farm) and in livestock expenses (+$18,118 per farm) were largely responsible for this increase in average operating expenses. The rise in average operating revenue was brought about by an increase of $22,597 per farm in livestock and product revenues.

Although poultry and egg farms had one of the lowest operating margins at 11.1 cents per dollar of revenue, the fact that they maintained the highest average operating revenues explained their relatively good performance in terms of average net operating income.

Average net operating income by province

With the exception of the Prairies, all provinces posted average net operating incomes above the national average. Among them, Quebec registered the highest average net operating income per farm, with $27,876, up 8.2% from 1991. Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia followed with $25,708 and $22,196, respectively.

The high operating margin of dairy farms (27.0 cents per dollar of revenue), which accounted for 44.6% of Quebec farms in 1992, partly explains the higher provincial average net operating income. In terms of operating margins, Quebec ranked second only to Saskatchewan, with 19.0 cents.

Although producers in Saskatchewan had the highest operating margin at 21.2 cents per dollar of revenue, the fact that they had the lowest average net operating income at $15,730 can primarily be attributed to their lower operating revenues, which averaged $74,034 per farm. The lower average operating revenue and higher average margin stemmed from the relative importance of grain and oilseed farms in the province. Grain and oilseed farms, which accounted for almost 73% of the farms in Saskatchewan in 1992, reported an average operating revenue of $65,982. Their operating margin stood at 23.7 cents compared to 22.7 cents in Alberta and 19.6 cents in Manitoba.

The combination of a 7.8% increase in average operating expenses and a 10.9% drop in grain and oilseed revenues resulted in a 5.8% decrease in Saskatchewan average net operating income, the largest of the three provincial declines. Newfoundland (-5.6%) and Manitoba (-1.1%) also observed decreases.

Producers in Manitoba and Alberta posted the second and third lowest average net operating income also largely due to the low operating revenues of grain and oilseed farms. These farms accounted for 51.7% and 38.3% of total farms in these provinces. In Alberta, the low average net operating income also reflects the low margin of cattle farms, which accounted for 45.5% of total farms in the province. Cattle farms in Alberta had an average operating margin of 10.2 cents per dollar of revenue. In the other provinces, it ranged from 6.7 cents in Nova Scotia to 15.4 cents in Saskatchewan. The provincial differences in operating margins reflect, in part, the type of cattle production. For example, cattle production in Saskatchewan has more cow-calf operations compared to Alberta which has a higher concentration of feedlots.

Higher average operating revenues from both cattle and semen sales (+$6,692), and program payments and insurance proceeds (+$5,194) contributed largely to the 22.6% increase in Alberta average net operating income. Only British Columbia registered a more substantial growth, up 34.0%.

Increases in average net operating incomes of most of the major farm types explain the upswing in British Columbia. Improvement in average crop revenues, especially in fruit and vegetable revenues (+$4,619 per farm) and in greenhouse and nursery product revenues (+$4,417 per farm) largely accounted for this rise.

Farms showing a negative net operating income

The overall increase in the net operating income resulted in fewer farms with a negative net operating income in 1992 compared to 1991. In 1992, 21.7% of Canadian farms incurred operating losses compared to 22.8% in 1991. Of the farms incurring losses, almost 72% had average operating revenues between $10,000 and $49,999. Of the major farm types, cattle farms had the largest proportion of farms registering negative average net operating income, with 31.2%.

They were closely followed by fruit and vegetable farms (28.8%) and livestock combination farms (28.4%). This contrasts with dairy and tobacco farms, which can claim the lowest percentage of farms incurring losses with 4.8% and 5.3%, respectively.

Provincially, the largest proportion of farms showing a negative net operating income was in British Columbia (30.7%), compared to only 13.5% in Quebec. Three provinces experienced increases in the proportion of farms with a negative net income: Newfoundland (+4.3 percentage points), Saskatchewan (+1.7 percentage points) and Nova Scotia (+1.5 percentage points). Conversely, in British Columbia, this number actually dropped by 4.2 percentage points.

Unincorporated Farms

Average total income of operators involved in a single unincorporated farm in 1992 was estimated at $29,447 per operator, a 1.1% increase from $29,115 a year earlier. The growth in average total income reflected a 3.1% rise in average net operating income before depreciation (up to $13,354), which more than offset a marginal decrease of 0.5% in average off-farm income (down to $16,093).

The decline in average off-farm income was the result of a 23.8% drop in average investment income, which more than offset the increases in average pension income and other off-farm income (+27.6%), and in average employment income (+1.2%).

Off-farm employment made up 29.8% of total operator income, investment income 11.3%, and pension income and other off-farm sources 13.5%. Income from farming operations accounted for 45.4%.

Average income per operator by type of farm

In 1992, operators involved in poultry and egg production reported on average the highest total income (before depreciation) at $37,766, down 1.2% from the previous year's average of $38,227. Livestock combination farmers came in with the lowest at $22,233, up 10.4% from 1991.

Unincorporated farmers involved in the "other farm types"—who reported the lowest average net operating income before depreciation ($7,664)—posted the highest average off-farm income at $21,051. They were the most dependent on off-farm income, deriving 73.3% of their total income from off-farm sources.

Farmers involved in fruit and vegetable production reported the second highest average off-farm income at $19,589 or 70.5% of their total income. Almost three-fifths of their off-farm income ($11,167) came from employment income, which was well above the national average of $8,778. Only farmers involved in "other farm types" earned more revenues from off-farm work. The proximity of many fruit and vegetable farms to off-farm work and the seasonal nature of their operations could partly explain the high off-farm income. Fruit and vegetable producers also received $4,272 on average from investment income, only $17 less than farmers involved in grain and oilseed production.

In contrast, dairy farm operators were the least dependent on off-farm income. They received on average 15.8% of their total income from off-farm sources, one-third of which was from off-farm employment income.

Average income per operator by province

Among the provinces, British Columbia posted the highest average operator total income at $35,064, up 5.0% from 1991. Manitoba reported the lowest at $26,146 (+4.3%). Five other provinces also registered increases that ranged from 0.7% in Ontario to 5.9% in Alberta. Decreases occurred in Saskatchewan (-4.3%), Newfoundland (-3.3%) and Quebec (-0.4%).

British Columbia's producers reported the highest average income from off-farm sources at $25,153, while their average net operating income was the lowest at $9,911. Off-farm employment income averaged $14,831, or 42.3% of total income. In the other provinces, the importance of employment income as a percentage of total income ranged from 36.3% in Ontario to 19.6% in Quebec. Farmers in British Columbia also registered the highest average investment income at $6,213 compared to only $1,439 in Newfoundland.

In 1992, Quebec (65.6%) and Prince Edward Island (60.3%) were the only provinces where farmers, on average, derived most of their income from farming operations. The average net operating income of producers in Prince Edward Island was the highest at $18,538, followed by those in Quebec at $17,386. In addition, Quebec's farmers experienced the lowest average non-farm income at $9,103.

For further information, contact Lina Di Piétro (613-951-3171), Agriculture Division. □

Average net operating income per farm (before depreciation) and operating margins, by type of farm, unincorporated and incorporated sectors
1992

	Average operating revenues	Average operating expenses	Average net operating income	1991 to 1992	Operating margins		Farms with negative net operating income	
					1991	1992	1991	1992
		dollars		% change	cents		%	
Tobacco	197,169	148,355	48,815	11.6	24.9	24.8	9.5	5.3
Dairy	163,566	121,142	42,424	6.6	25.7	25.9	5.9	4.8
Potato	280,754	239,529	41,224	0.5	15.5	14.7	18.6	19.6
Poultry and eggs	362,746	322,370	40,375	-12.8	13.8	11.1	15.7	17.7
Greenhouse and nursery	325,084	296,283	28,801	4.3	9.5	8.9	22.8	25.8
Hogs	200,677	176,032	24,645	17.2	11.3	12.3	21.8	23.0
Grain and oilseed	75,520	58,742	16,778	3.1	23.0	22.2	18.8	18.0
Fruit and vegetable	116,732	100,105	16,627	6.8	14.3	14.2	27.4	28.8
Livestock combination	112,472	96,097	16,375	4.5	13.5	14.6	30.2	28.4
Cattle	101,530	90,553	10,977	46.8	8.0	10.8	34.9	31.2
Other farm types	75,791	65,021	10,769	15.1	12.3	14.2	33.8	29.5
Total	**111,461**	**92,409**	**19,053**	**7.3**	**17.0**	**17.1**	**22.8**	**21.7**

Average net operating income per farm (before depreciation) and operating margins, by province, unincorporated and incorporated sectors
1992

	Average operating revenues	Average operating expenses	Average net operating income	1991 to 1992	Operating margins		Farms with negative net operating income	
					1991	1992	1991	1992
		dollars		% change	cents		%	
Quebec	146,717	118,841	27,876	8.2	18.8	19.0	14.2	13.5
Prince Edward Island	148,460	122,752	25,708	9.4	16.7	17.3	23.0	20.2
Nova Scotia	143,908	121,712	22,196	1.0	15.8	15.4	22.3	23.8
British Columbia	150,061	129,206	20,855	34.0	11.4	13.9	34.9	30.7
Newfoundland	234,840	214,067	20,773	-5.6	9.2	8.8	21.2	25.5
Ontario	131,541	110,949	20,592	9.2	15.1	15.7	29.5	26.8
New Brunswick	139,883	119,835	20,048	9.2	13.6	14.3	26.6	26.0
Alberta	112,042	95,077	16,965	22.6	13.6	15.1	27.4	24.6
Manitoba	94,553	77,823	16,730	-1.1	18.5	17.7	21.7	21.0
Saskatchewan	74,034	58,304	15,730	-5.8	23.6	21.2	15.8	17.5
Canada	**111,461**	**92,409**	**19,053**	**7.3**	**17.0**	**17.1**	**22.8**	**21.7**

Average farm operator income per operator (before depreciation), by type of farm, unincorporated sector
1992

	Average net operating income	Average off-farm income	Average total income before depreciation	1991 to 1992
		dollars		% change
Poultry and Eggs	21,752	16,014	37,766	-1.2
Tobacco	24,988	9,265	34,253	-4.4
Potato	20,684	11,612	32,296	-1.4
Grain and Oilseed	13,370	18,460	31,831	-0.1
Dairy	25,400	4,760	30,160	0.1
Other Farm Types	7,664	21,051	28,715	5.0
Fruit and Vegetable	8,190	19,589	27,780	-3.3
Hogs	15,062	11,932	26,995	10.0
Cattle	8,396	18,192	26,588	5.4
Greenhouse and Nursery	11,846	13,649	25,494	-12.7
Livestock Combination	10,781	11,452	22,233	10.4
Total	**13,354**	**16,093**	**29,447**	**1.1**

Average farm operator income per operator (before depreciation), by province, unincorporated sector
1992

	Average net operating income	Average off-farm income	Average total income before depreciation	1991 to 1992
		dollars		% change
British Columbia	9,911	25,153	35,064	5.0
Nova Scotia	15,957	17,190	33,147	2.6
Ontario	12,563	19,100	31,663	0.7
Newfoundland	15,154	16,493	31,647	-3.3
Prince Edward Island	18,538	12,218	30,756	2.6
Alberta	12,345	17,807	30,152	5.9
New Brunswick	13,218	15,610	28,829	3.5
Saskatchewan	13,557	14,755	28,313	-4.3
Quebec	17,386	9,103	26,490	-0.4
Manitoba	12,718	13,428	26,146	4.3
Canada	**13,354**	**16,093**	**29,447**	**1.1**

■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

February 1994 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products decreased 3.1% in February 1994 to 6.9 million cubic metres. This followed a notable 5.2% gain in January, caused by record cold weather in most parts of Canada. On a trend basis, total sales have been rising at a moderate rate since July 1993.

Sales volumes for six of the seven product groups (which account for 96% of total sales) decreased in February.

Sales of heavy fuel oil decreased 7.2% in February after an increase of 6.5% in January. Diesel fuel oil sales fell 6.6% in February following a sharp 15.5% gain in the previous month (on a trend basis, sales have been rising steadily since January 1993). Sales of petrochemical feedstocks—materials produced by refineries that are used as input by the petrochemical industry—increased 9.3% in February, following four consecutive monthly declines.

Unadjusted

Sales of refined petroleum products increased 2.8% from February 1993, to 6.4 million cubic metres. Sales of four of the seven product groups (which account for 80% of total sales) increased from February 1993.

In the first two months of 1994, the largest sales increases were recorded by diesel fuel oil (+17.7%) and light fuel oil (17.3%). The increases were largely due to colder weather conditions in 1994 compared with the same period last year.

Heavy fuel oil sales declined 11.8% from 1993, reflecting decreased demand for the product by electric utilities and the pulp and paper industry. Sales have been generally declining, on a year-over-year basis, since late 1990.

The light fuel oil and heavy fuel oil components of refined petroleum products are subject to significant variation and revision.

Available on CANSIM, matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The February 1994 ssue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182), will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Sales of refined petroleum products

	February 1993	November 1993[r]	December 1993[r]	January 1994[r]	February 1994[p]	January 1994 to February 1994
	thousands of cubic metres					% change
	seasonally adjusted					
Total, all products	**6 863.6**	**6 809.8**	**6 808.2**	**7 162.1**	**6 938.2**	**-3.1**
Motor gasoline	2 862.3	2 885.3	2 918.2	2 975.3	2 944.4	-1.0
Diesel fuel oil	1 368.5	1 452.7	1 411.5	1 630.5	1 522.8	-6.6
Light fuel oil	509.6	510.2	473.7	578.2	568.1	-1.7
Heavy fuel oil	632.1	594.3	560.2	596.4	553.6	-7.2
Aviation turbo fuels	359.8	362.7	374.2	391.3	368.2	-5.9
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	309.4	325.9	324.5	270.5	295.6	9.3
All other refined products	821.9	678.7	745.9	719.9	685.5	-4.8

	February 1993	February 1994[p]	February 1993 to February 1994	January to February 1993	January to February 1994[p]	January-February 1993 to January-February 1994
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
	unadjusted					
Total, all products	**6 251.9**	**6 429.7**	**2.8**	**12 568.3**	**13 260.5**	**5.5**
Motor gasoline	2 458.3	2 533.2	3.0	4 899.6	5 182.1	5.8
Diesel fuel oil	1 162.9	1 295.7	11.4	2 230.6	2 626.1	17.7
Light fuel oil	903.3	1 018.9	12.8	1 748.6	2 051.2	17.3
Heavy fuel oil	614.1	530.0	-13.7	1 338.6	1 180.0	-11.8
Aviation turbo fuels	306.1	312.2	2.0	630.2	665.0	5.5
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	279.8	266.8	-4.6	623.1	553.2	-11.2
All other refined products	527.8	472.9	-10.4	1 097.6	1 002.9	-8.6

1 *Materials produced by refineries used as input by the petrochemical industry.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Meat and Meat Products Industry (Except Poultry)

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the meat and meat products industry (except poultry) (SIC 1011) totalled $8,521.2 million, up 0.4% from $8,486.7 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5380.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Feed Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the feed industry (SIC 1053) totalled $2,717.8 million, up 4.0% from $2,612.9 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5389.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Bread and Other Bakery Products Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the bread and other bakery products industry (SIC 1072) totalled $2,041.1 million, up 8.2% from $1,861.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5392.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other Publishing Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other publishing industries (SIC 2839) totalled $1,652.2 million, up 5.6% from $1,564.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5501.

The data for this industry will be released in *Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries* (36-251, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Other Fabricated Structural Metal Products Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other fabricated structural metal products industries (SIC 3029) totalled $1,088.3 million, down 18.1% from $1,329.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5520.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Other Ornamental and Architectural Metal Products Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other ornamental and architectural metal products industries (SIC 3039) totalled $694.2 million, down 15.6% from $822.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5523.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Other Hardware and Cutlery Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other hardware and cutlery industries (SIC 3069) totalled $297.4 million, up 1.5% from $293.1 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5534.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Other Transportation Equipment Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other transportation equipment industries (SIC 3299) totalled $467.2 million, up 48.7% from $314.2 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5566.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Electronic Computing and Peripheral Equipment Industry

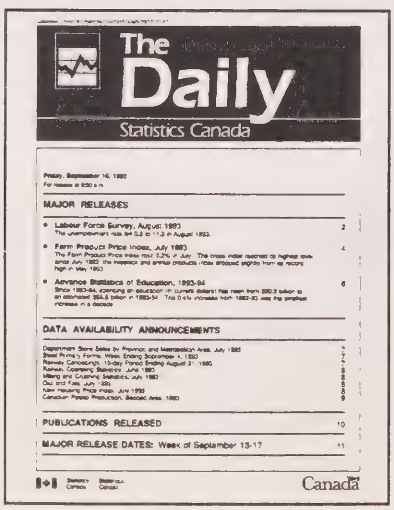
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electronic computing and peripheral equipment industry (SIC 3361) totalled $2,960.5 million, up 2.6% from $2,884.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5577.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

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Canada

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction Type Plywood, January 1994.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies (Excluding Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island), January 1994.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, January 1994.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Electric Lamps (light bulbs and tubes), February 1994.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, February 1994.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Refined Petroleum Products, December 1993.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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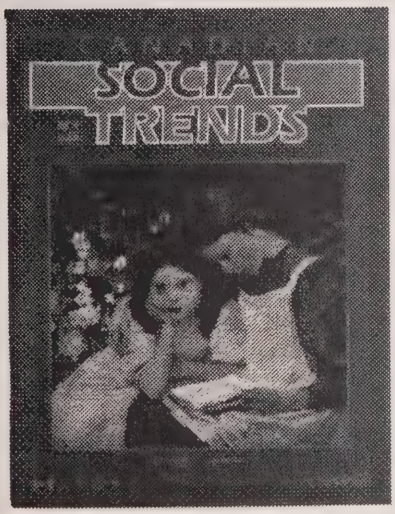
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Canadian Social Trends

Spring 1994

The Spring 1994 edition of *Canadian Social Trends* features a study of "Adoption in Canada". Other articles in this issue are "Canada's Refugee Flows: Gender Inequality","Temporary Residents of Canada", "Changes in Real Wages", "Traditional-Earners Families" and "Two by Two? Sex Ratios of Unattached Canadians".

Each quarter, *Canadian Social Trends* integrates data from various sources to examine important social trends and issues. It also features the latest social indicators, as well as information about Statistics Canada's products and services.

The Spring 1994 edition of *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, $8.50/$34) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For further information about this release, contact Cynthia Silver (613-951-2556), Canadian Social Trends, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

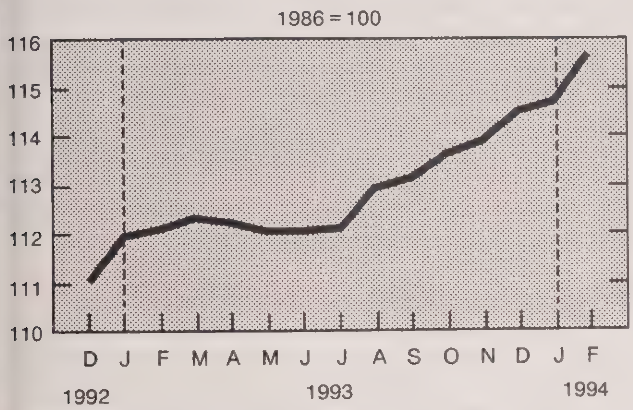
MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial Product Price Index

February 1994 (Preliminary)

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) showed a return to December's year-over-year change, 3.2%, from January's 2.5% change. The index rose by 0.9% in February, climbing to 115.7 from January's revised level of 114.7.

Industrial product price index

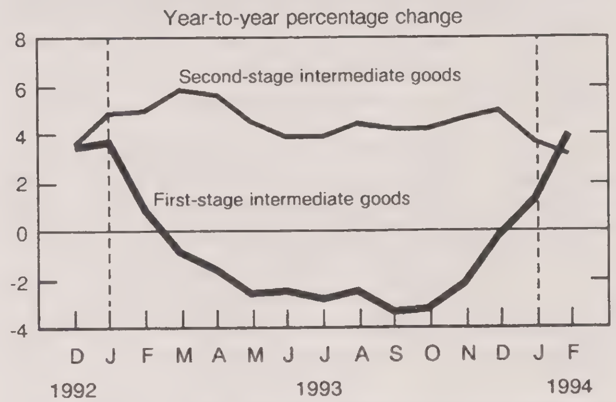


None of the indexes for the 21 major groups of products declined in February, although three remained unchanged. The most significant price increases in order of their importance were: autos, trucks and other transport equipment (+1.6%), primary metal products (+2.5%), paper and paper products (+1.4%) and meat, fish and dairy products (+1.4%).

Between mid-January and mid-February, the value of the U.S. dollar rose 2.6% against the Canadian dollar, increasing the value of export prices quoted in U.S. dollars. This particularly affected the indexes for automobiles, trucks and other transport equipment; paper and paper products; and, to a lesser extent, lumber, sawmill and other wood products. In February 1994, the U.S. dollar was 8.0% higher against the Canadian dollar than in February 1993.

The increase in the year-over-year change in the overall IPPI was the result of increases in first-stage intermediate goods, in foods and feeds, in capital equipment, and in other finished goods. The only category where there was a decline in the year-over-year change in prices was second-stage intermediate goods.

Intermediate goods price indexes

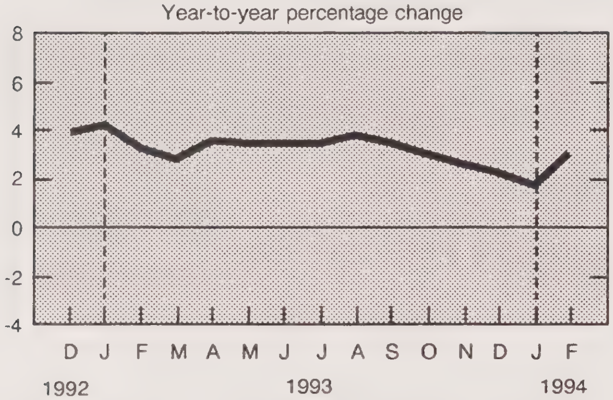


The price index for first-stage intermediate goods continued to increase in February, rising by 2.1%. This was the largest month-to-month increase since February 1992. Price increases for non-ferrous metals and wood pulp were the most important contributors to the increase.

The index for first-stage intermediate goods was 4.0% higher in February than a year previously, the largest twelve-month increase since 1989. Price levels have been rising strongly in the last four months, as they did in early 1992. However, the February level was about the same as in mid-1991.

In February, the price index for second-stage intermediate goods rose by 0.6%, after remaining unchanged in January. The year-over-year change in second-stage intermediate goods, however, continued to decline, falling from 3.6% to 3.1%.

All finished goods price index



In February, prices for finished goods rose 0.9%, the largest such increase since October 1992. Prices for foods and feeds rose by 0.7% compared to 0.9% for capital equipment and other finished goods.

For finished goods, the year-over-year change in prices rose to 3.0%, the same as last October. The year-over-year change in all three major finished goods categories increased in February.

Automobiles and primary metal products

The automobiles, trucks, and other transport equipment price index rose by 1.6% in February. The increase was primarily attributable to the decline in the value of the Canadian dollar as the export automobile index rose by 2.7% compared to an increase of 0.3% in domestic automobile prices.

Since December, domestic automobile prices have risen by an additional 1.0% over and above the 1.8% increase recorded in October, the month when new models were introduced. Since October, the number of new cars sold has been rising steadily on a seasonally adjusted basis.

The primary metal products price index rose 2.5% in February, following smaller increases in December and January. This increase was primarily due to price increases for aluminum products (+7.9%), copper and copper alloy products (+3.3%), and nickel products (+10.8%). The continued increases in the prices for aluminum and nickel products have been generally attributed to current and pending cutbacks by world producers of these metals.

In February, the paper and paper products index rose 1.4% as both domestic and export sulphate woodpulp prices rose by 5.3%, and prices for newsprint and other paper for printing rose by 1.5%.

The 1.4% increase in the meat, fish, and dairy price index was principally the result of price increases of about 8% in pork products.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The February 1994 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Gail Logan (613-951-9607, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes

	Relative Importance[1]	February 1993	January 1994 r	February 1994p	February 1993 to February 1994	January 1994 to February 1994
					% change*	
Industrial product price index - total	**100.0**	**112.1**	**114.7**	**115.7**	3.2	**0.9**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	113.5	116.8	117.9	3.9	0.9
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**110.8**	**113.4**	**114.4**	3.2	**0.9**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	103.6	105.5	107.7	4.0	2.1
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	112.8	115.6	116.3	3.1	0.6
Finished goods	**39.6**	**114.2**	**116.6**	**117.6**	3.0	**0.9**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	117.7	119.0	119.8	1.8	0.7
Capital equipment	10.4	114.8	118.6	119.7	4.3	0.9
All other finished goods	19.3	112.0	114.4	115.4	3.0	0.9
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	114.2	115.4	117.0	2.5	1.4
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	115.0	120.1	120.6	4.9	0.4
Beverages	2.0	124.0	124.3	124.3	0.2	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	154.7	164.1	164.2	6.1	0.1
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.5	115.1	115.1	1.4	0.0
Textile products	2.2	109.1	110.2	110.5	1.3	0.3
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.1	115.0	115.2	1.0	0.2
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	146.8	156.9	157.8	7.5	0.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.5	120.1	120.1	1.4	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	104.0	104.1	105.6	1.5	1.4
Printing and publishing	2.7	130.0	137.5	137.6	5.8	0.1
Primary metal products	7.7	100.9	104.2	106.8	5.8	2.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.9	115.6	115.7	2.5	0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.2	118.2	120.3	120.5	1.9	0.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	108.0	113.2	115.0	6.5	1.6
Electrical and communications products	5.1	112.6	112.8	113.1	0.4	0.3
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.3	112.9	113.1	2.5	0.2
Petroleum and coal products[2]	6.4	91.6	83.6	83.9	-8.4	0.4
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	115.4	118.7	119.2	3.3	0.4
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	113.5	116.0	116.7	2.8	0.6
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	77.9	80.7	83.8	7.6	3.8

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
* *Figure is rounded.*

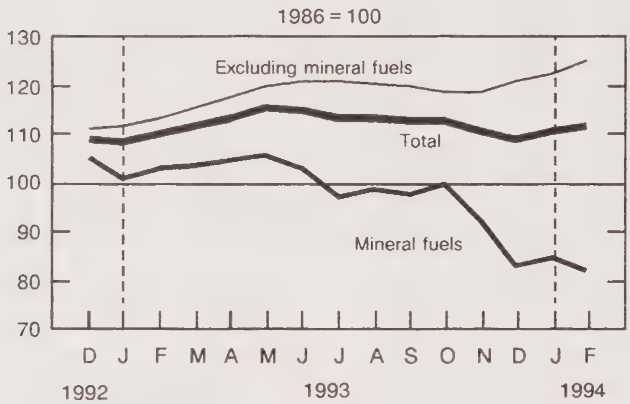
■

Raw Materials Price Index

February 1994 (Preliminary)

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) was 111.2 in February 1994, up 0.8% from the previous month as indexes rose for all components except mineral fuels. The most important contributors were animals and animal products (+2.1%), non-ferrous metals (+3.8%), wood (+1.1%), and vegetable products (+1.7%). The decline in the mineral fuels index (-2.9%) offset most of these increases. Consequently, the RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component was up 2.0% in February.

Raw materials price index



In February 1994, the RMPI was 1.1% higher than in February 1993. This increase was mainly due to higher prices for wood (+20.8%), vegetable products (+16.9%), ferrous materials (+19.7%), non-ferrous metals (+5.2%) and animals and animal products (+2.2%). Almost offsetting these increases was the decline in the mineral fuels index (-20.6%). Excluding the mineral fuels component, the RMPI was up 10.3% in February 1994 compared to February 1993.

The mineral fuels index fell in February by 2.9% as crude oil prices declined 3.4%. The price of natural gas increased by 4.3%. The mineral fuels index was down 20.6% from February 1993, due primarily to a 22.8% drop in the prices for crude oil, offset slightly by higher prices for natural gas (+14.7%).

The animals and animal products index rose 2.1% in February, reflecting higher prices for hogs (+9.9%), and furs, hides and skins (+17.5%). Compared to a year earlier, the prices for animals and animal products were up 2.2%. The main contributors came from higher prices for hogs (+19.5%), and furs, hides and skins (+20.3%), largely offset by lower prices for cattle-for-slaughter (-5.3%) and fish (-4.4%).

In February, the non-ferrous metals index increased 3.8%, led by higher prices for aluminum materials (+13.5%), copper concentrates (+4.2%), and nickel concentrates (+9.4%). On a year-to-year basis, the non-ferrous metals index was 5.2% higher. However, since November 1993, the index was up by 13.0%, as all metal prices rose, led by copper concentrates (+19.0%), aluminum materials (+25.7%) and nickel concentrates (+25.4%). The February 1994 index for aluminum materials (107.5) was its highest level since December 1990.

Wood prices were up 1.1% in February, mainly because of higher prices for logs and bolts (+1.5%). Lower pulpwood prices (-0.3%) somewhat offset the overall increase. Compared to February 1993, wood prices were 20.8% higher, primarily due to price increases for logs and bolts (+25.9%) and pulpwood (+4.9%). The increase in the wood index occurred between February and July 1993. Since then,its level has fluctuated a little below its July peak of 195.4.

The vegetable products index increased 1.7% in February. This marked the fifth consecutive month when vegetable prices have increased. Higher February prices making a major contribution to the index were unrefined sugar (+10.5%) and wheat (+2.8%). Compared to February 1993, the vegetable products index was up 16.9%, reflecting higher prices for wheat (+38.4%), unrefined sugar (+34.7%), canola (+25.9%), corn (+26.8%), and soybeans (+26.4%).

In February, ferrous material prices rose by 1.4%, principally due to higher iron ore prices (+2.0%). Ferrous material prices have increased 19.7% over the last 12 months. This was largely due to higher prices for iron and steel scrap (+32.2%) and iron ore (+8.4%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The February 1994 issue of *Industry Price Indexes*(62-011, ($18.20/$182) will be available at the end of April. See "How to Order Publications".

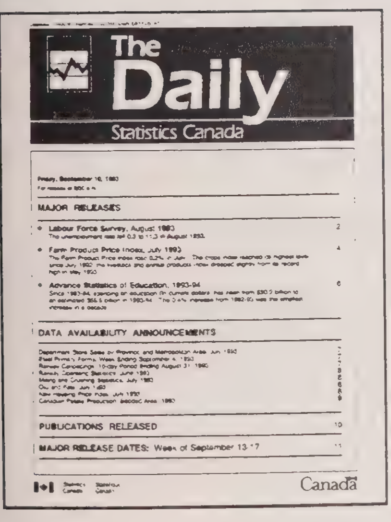
For further information, contact Gail Logan (613-951-9607, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. □

Raw materials price index

	Relative Importance[1]	February 1993	January 1994 r	February 1994 p	February 1993 to February 1994	January 1994 to February 1994
						% change
Raw materials total	**100**	**110.0**	**110.3**	**111.2**	**1.1**	**0.8**
Mineral fuels	32	102.9	84.1	81.7	-20.6	-2.9
Vegetable products	10	94.0	108.1	109.9	16.9	1.7
Animals and animal products	26	109.2	109.3	111.6	2.2	2.1
Wood	13	158.8	189.8	191.9	20.8	1.1
Ferrous materials	4	98.8	116.7	118.3	19.7	1.4
Non-ferrous metals	13	97.5	98.8	102.6	5.2	3.8
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.2	99.5	99.9	0.7	0.4
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	113.2	122.5	124.9	10.3	2.0

1 *Rounded figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■


The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Federal Government Expenditures in Support of Education and Training
1983-84 to 1992-93 (Last issue)

Data on Federal Government Expenditures in Support of Education and Training, 1983-84 to 1992-93, are now available.

The Vol. 16, No. 3 issue of *Education Statistics Bulletin – Federal Government Expenditures in Support of Education and Training*, 1983-84 to 1992-93 (81-002, $4.90/$49) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Anne Drolet (613-951-1668), Postsecondary Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Cereals and Oilseeds Review
February 1994

Canola prices have peaked from record levels despite heavy exports to the United States.

Over 148 000 tonnes of canola was shipped to the United States in the first five months of the 1993-94 crop year, up from only 1 000 tonnes at the same time last year. Almost half of the canola was trucked direct to U.S. customers and more than 40% of the exports originated in Saskatchewan.

Grain prices generally traded down or sideways over the month. A decline in the Canadian dollar and poor demand contributed to the negative tone. In the next few months, markets will likely focus on new crop prospects.

The January 1994 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $15/$144) is scheduled for release in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder
February 1994

Production of process cheese in February totalled 4 531 691 kilograms, up 3.7% from January 1994 but down 30.1% from February 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of February 1994 totalled 8 903 109 kilograms, down from 11 170 201 the previous year.

Production of instant skim milk powder in February totalled 218 054 kilograms, down 35.4% from January 1994 and down 43.1% from February 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of February 1994 totalled 555 455 kilograms, compared with 775 504 kilograms the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The February 1994 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins
February 1994

Chemical firms produced 141 786 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in February 1994, a 2.4% increase from 138 461^r (revised) tonnes produced in February 1993.

For January to February 1994, production totalled 284 839 tonnes, up 1.8% from 279 885^r tonnes a year earlier.

Data are also available on production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for February 1993 and February 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The February 1994 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

February 1994

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 369 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in February 1994, a 1.8% decrease from 2 413 thousand square metres in February 1993.

For January to February 1994, shipments totalled 4 280 thousand square metres, a 1.3% decrease from 4 335 thousand square metres in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The February 1994 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Consolidated Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis

1988-89 to 1991-92

On a Financial Management System (FMS) basis, consolidated (federal, provincial and local) government revenue for all levels of government in 1991-92 reached $277.5 billion, while consolidated government expenditure reached $336.4 billion. The resulting consolidated government deficit for all levels of government was $58.9 billion. Consolidated government revised estimates for 1988-89 to 1990-91 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2807-2820.

For further information on this release, contact Paul Blouin (613-951-8563), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Soft Drink Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the soft drink industry (SIC 1111) totalled $2,252.0 million, up 36.9% from $1,645.2 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5402.

The data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries* (32-251, $38). For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Brewery Products Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the brewery products industry (SIC 1131) totalled $2,916.4 million, down 2.6% from $2,995.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5404.

The data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries* (32-251, $38). For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other Plastic Products Industries, n.e.c.

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other plastic products industries, n.e.c. (SIC 1699) totalled $3,185.7 million, up 3.7% from $3,072.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5418.

The data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastics Products Industries* (33-250, $38). For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Other Clothing and Apparel Industries, n.e.c.

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other clothing and apparel industries, n.e.c. (SIC 2499), totalled $481.3 million, down 7.8% from $521.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5457.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $38). For more detailed information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Newspaper, Magazine and Periodical (Combined Publishing and Printing) Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the newspaper, magazine and periodical (combined publishing and printing) industry (SIC 2841) totalled $2,775.1 million, down 3.5% from $2,875.1 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5502.

The data for this industry will be released in *Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries* (36-251, $38). For more detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Metal Door and Window Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal door and window industry (SIC 3031) totalled $956.2 million, down 8.0% from $1,039.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5521.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $38). For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Electronic Parts and Telecommunication Equipment Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electronic parts and telecommunication equipment industries (SIC 3358) totalled $7,121.1 million, up 14.7% from $6,207.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5510.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $38). For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Plastic and Synthetic Resin Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic and synthetic resin industry (SIC 3731) totalled $2,495.7 million, up 0.7% from $2,479.1 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6875.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $38). For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Social Trends, Spring 1994.
Catalogue number 11-008E
(Canada: $8.50/34$; United States: US$10/US$40; Other Countries: US$12/US$48).

The Sugar Situation, February 1994.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Rail in Canada, 1992.
Catalogue number 52-216
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54; Other Countries: US$63).

Industry Price Indexes, January 1994.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Education Statistics Bulletin – Federal Government Expenditures in Support of Education and Training, 1983-84 to 1992-93, Vol. 16, No. 3.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49; United States: US$5.90/US$59; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69).

Selected Mortality Statistics, Canada, 1921-1990.
Catalogue number 82-548
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 30, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Profiles of Census Divisions and Subdivisions—Part B: Area Profile Series
1991 Census

Census division and subdivision profiles from the 1991 Census are now available for each province and territory. Each publication provides data collected from a 20% sample of households on characteristics such as home language, ethnic origin, place of birth, education, religion, labour force activity, housing costs and income.

Census divisions and subdivisions are presented in alphabetical order for each province and territory. Data at the Canada level are also shown and a geographical index is included.

To obtain any or all of these *Profiles*, which are listed in the "Publications Released" section of today's *Daily*, see "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, Earnings and Hours

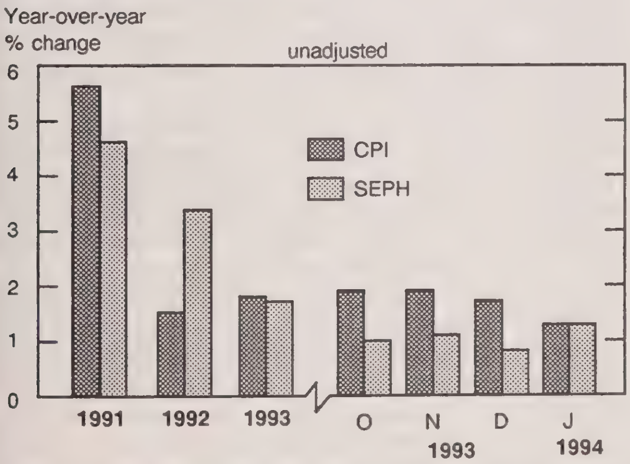
January 1994 (Preliminary)

Average weekly earnings stood at $562.78 in January, up 1.3% from January 1993. The increase equalled the rate of inflation, continuing the pattern observed throughout 1993, when workers saw no real earnings growth.

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings stood at $562.78 in January, up 1.3% from January 1993. The 1.3% increase was up substantially from December (+0.8%), which was largely influenced by unpaid holidays taken during the month in provincial administration. The longer-term trend in earnings, however, continued to show smaller increases, with growth in January 1994 (+1.3%) at half the January 1993 level (+2.6%). The increase equalled the rate of inflation, continuing the pattern observed throughout 1993, when workers saw no real earnings growth.

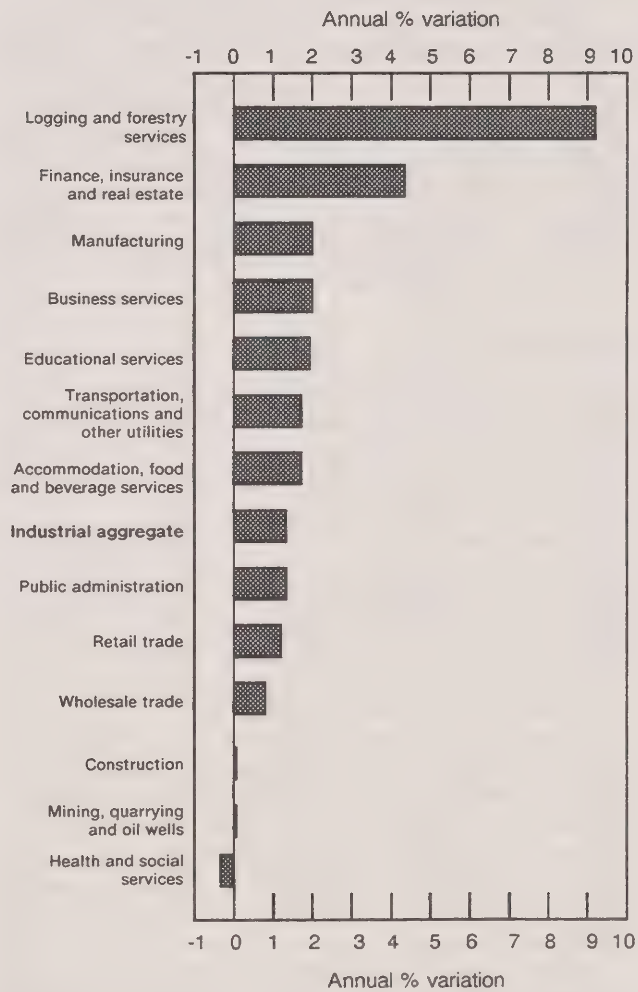
Average weekly earnings



Sizable increases in average weekly earnings on a year-over-year basis in logging and forestry (+9.2%) and finance and insurance (+5.9%) were moderated by lower earnings in real estate operators and insurance agencies (-1.5%) and health and social services (-0.3%). The remaining major industry [illegible]s recorded growth rates in earnings of less than 2.[illegible]%.

> *Note to users*
>
> *The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours covers all industries except agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and defence services.*
>
> *Year-over-year changes refer to unadjusted data.*

Average weekly earnings, 1993 to 1994



The year-over-year earnings growth in logging and forestry was concentrated in Alberta and British Columbia, and was due in part to increases in both average weekly hours (+7.1%) and average hourly

earnings (+6.6%) for employees paid by the hour. Employees paid by the hour represent about 48% of the employment in logging and forestry.

Increased activity in securities markets continued to contribute to the strong growth in average weekly earnings in finance and insurance in January (+5.9%). Average weekly earnings in other financial intermediaries, which include securities brokers and dealers (28,000 employees), rose 29.4% to $1,443.24. All the remaining industry components for the finance and insurance group had year-over-year increases in earnings of less than 5.9%. The largest earnings increases were reported in British Columbia (+20.8%), Alberta (+6.5%) and Ontario (+4.0%).

The year-over-year drop in average weekly earnings for real estate operators and insurance agencies in January 1994 sharply contrasted the 12.1% earnings jump in January 1993. Average weekly earnings for insurance and real estate agencies (83,000 employees) fell 6.3% due to declining commissions. Earnings decreases in Alberta (-13.6%) and Quebec (-11.7%) were partly offset by increases in Ontario (+5.2%) and British Columbia (+1.3%).

Employment

Seasonally adjusted payroll employment edged up 0.1% to 9,944,000 in January. The small monthly increase echoed the slow pace of the employment recovery observed since January 1993, when payroll employment stood at 9,937,000.

Small employment gains were recorded in manufacturing during the past four months, as demand for manufactured goods remained steady. Since September 1993, there has been a gain of 8,900 employees. Employment remained virtually unchanged in January despite the impact of temporary employment layoffs in the non-ferrous metal smelting and refining industry and in the motor vehicle industry. The gradual improvement in manufacturing industries was also reflected in the rise in the shipments to stocks ratio observed since October 1993. Another indicator of increased activity in manufacturing in January was a rise in average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour (+0.3%).

Year-over-year, employment increased 0.4% in January, with the strongest employment gains in wood industries (+11,400), machinery industries (+8,800) and plastic products (+5,100). These same industries have been responsible for most of the employment growth over the past four months. The trend in exports for wood products and machinery and equipment has been positive in recent months, due in large part to increased demand in the United States.

Employment in transportation, communications and other utilities rebounded 1.0% in January, recovering some of the 14,000 jobs lost in the previous two months. This advance was widespread across the major components in the transportation industries. Industry employment as a whole, however, remained well below the peak levels recorded in 1990, and stood at 796,000. This was the same level that was observed in April 1987.

Construction employment fell an additional 3,300 in January, bringing the employment loss since January 1993 to 9,800. This drop in employment from the previous year was considerably smaller than in 1993 and 1992, when construction employment fell by 40,100 and 56,600 respectively. Average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour continued to deteriorate, falling by nearly one hour over the same period. The recent drop in activity in construction was partly attributable to a decline in residential housing starts, which fell 12.4% in January.

Layoffs in metal mines contributed to the employment weakness in mining, quarrying and oil wells, resulting in the first drop in employment since July 1993. Employment in this industry grew by 1.9% on average per month from August to December 1993—led by services incidental to crude petroleum and natural gas. This industry continued to grow in January. A drop in average weekly hours of 2.8% (or just over one hour) was also recorded in January in mining, quarrying and oil wells.

Employment in business services declined in January (-4,600) after five consecutive monthly increases. Accounting and bookkeeping services, which had a lower than usual seasonal increase, and computer and related services contributed to the decline. In tandem with this employment loss was a drop in average weekly hours, which fell about half an hour from December's 29.7 hours. Although business services employment fell from the previous month, it still remained higher than in the previous year. Employment agencies and personnel suppliers continued to record strong year-over-year employment growth (+26.4%).

As for the provinces, employment gains in Alberta (+16,400), Manitoba (+3,400) and British Columbia (+2,900) were partially offset by small losses in Ontario (-10,700) and Quebec (-10,900). There were no significant changes in employment levels in the remaining provinces. The employment growth in Alberta was widespread and included those industries related to the petroleum and natural gas industry.

Total hours (employees paid by the hour and salaried employees)

Year-over-year, total hours for all industries remained unchanged in January. A gain in total hours for hourly paid employees (+2.6%) was offset by a drop for salaried employees (-2.1%), a trend which was observed throughout 1993.

Growth in total hours for small firms (+1.7%) has outpaced growth in total hours for large firms (firms with 200 or more employees), which actually declined (-1.2%). The same pattern has been observed for large- and small-firm employment since January 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452 and 9639-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $28.50/$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Average weekly earnings*

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	December 1993 r	January 1994 p	December 1993 to January 1994	January 1993	January 1994 p	January 1993 to January 1994
	dollars		% change	dollars		% change
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
Industrial aggregate	561.88	563.77	0.3	555.49	562.78	1.3
Logging and forestry	728.01	754.75	3.7	719.44	785.66	9.2
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	959.43	951.17	-0.9	966.36	966.28	0.0
Manufacturing	675.76	679.10	0.5	668.73	682.12	2.0
Construction	647.29	643.95	-0.5	640.06	639.87	0.0
Transportation, communications and other utilities	722.33	721.08	-0.2	710.99	723.08	1.7
Trade	411.26	412.04	0.2	405.36	409.33	1.0
Wholesale trade	601.66	598.69	-0.5	597.95	603.01	0.8
Retail trade	328.03	329.79	0.5	321.55	325.35	1.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	644.14	642.47	-0.3	614.68	641.39	4.3
Business services	593.20	589.63	-0.6	577.97	589.63	2.0
Education-related services	677.65	681.25	0.5	651.73	664.05	1.9
Health and social services	498.17	497.24	-0.2	496.51	494.94	-0.3
Accommodation, food and beverage services	216.39	219.47	1.4	211.71	215.27	1.7
Public administration	727.74	745.17	2.4	743.09	752.80	1.3
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland	534.48	535.89	0.3	515.41	538.08	4.4
Prince Edward Island	456.27	461.02	1.0	455.00	465.87	2.4
Nova Scotia	488.82	497.59	1.8	492.82	497.59	1.0
New Brunswick	503.76	504.43	0.1	501.38	504.43	0.6
Quebec	538.38	542.51	0.8	542.76	542.51	0.0
Ontario	596.72	597.99	0.2	584.45	595.24	1.8
Manitoba	491.42	493.92	0.5	492.12	495.00	0.6
Saskatchewan	476.84	473.86	-0.6	474.04	475.74	0.4
Alberta	555.02	549.53	-1.0	556.46	552.72	-0.7
British Columbia	568.47	573.19	0.8	552.18	575.01	4.1
Yukon	690.32	692.89	0.4	693.95	692.89	-0.2
Northwest Territories	703.99	696.54	-1.1	714.79	699.30	-2.2

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	December 1993 r	January 1994 p	December 1993 to January 1994	January 1993	January 1994 p	January 1993 to January 1994
	thousands		% change	thousands		% change
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
Industrial aggregate	9,935	9,944	0.1	9,688	9,690	0.0
Logging and forestry	60	59	-1.7	51	52	2.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	124	122	-1.6	118	118	0.0
Manufacturing	1,589	1,589	0.0	1,533	1,539	0.4
Construction	387	384	-0.8	325	314	-3.4
Transportation, communications and other utilities	789	796	0.9	798	779	-2.4
Trade	1,880	1,879	-0.1	1,830	1,843	0.7
Wholesale trade	571	572	0.2	555	557	0.4
Retail trade	1,304	1,303	-0.1	1,275	1,286	0.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	633	633	0.0	647	621	-4.0
Business services	519	514	-1.0	477	507	6.3
Education-related services	919	915	-0.4	971	955	-1.6
Health and social services	1,119	1,122	0.3	1,105	1,107	0.2
Accommodation, food and beverage services	692	691	-0.1	653	652	-0.2
Public administration	714	713	-0.1	698	696	-0.3
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland	140	140	0.0	128	132	3.1
Prince Edward Island	39	39	0.0	36	36	0.0
Nova Scotia	279	279	0.0	273	268	-1.8
New Brunswick	227	227	0.0	213	214	0.5
Quebec	2,416	2,406	-0.4	2,324	2,326	0.1
Ontario	3,909	3,899	-0.3	3,885	3,827	-1.5
Manitoba	369	372	0.8	371	364	-1.9
Saskatchewan	299	299	0.0	289	292	1.0
Alberta	961	977	1.7	937	956	2.0
British Columbia	1,270	1,273	0.2	1,202	1,242	3.3
Yukon	11	12	9.1	11	11	0.0
Northwest Territories	21	21	0.0	20	20	0.0

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

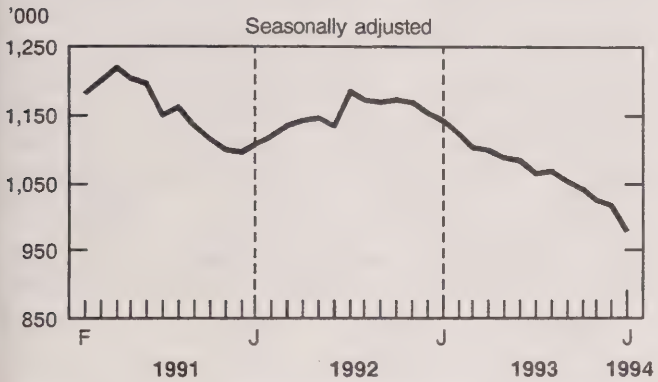
■

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

January 1994 (Preliminary)

For the week ending January 15, 1994, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries who received regular unemployment insurance benefits stood at 975,000, down 3.9% from a month earlier. Excepting August 1993, the number of beneficiaries of regular benefits has been decreasing every month since November 1992.

Beneficiaries receiving regular U. I. benefits



Between December 1993 and January 1994, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits declined in all jurisdictions except for Manitoba, where a 1.0% increase was observed. Decreases exceeding 2% occurred in Ontario (-6.8%), the Yukon (-4.4%), British Columbia (-3.7%), Saskatchewan (-3.2%), Newfoundland (-2.9%) and Quebec (-2.8%).

Unadjusted

In January 1994, the estimated number of beneficiaries (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,383,000, down 11.4% from January 1993. Year-over-year, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 12.8% to 808,000 and the number of female beneficiaries declined 9.5% to 575,000.

Note to users

The number of beneficiaries represents those who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

Data on benefit payments, number of benefit weeks and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month and are usually final estimates. These estimates are affected by the number of working days in the reference month to process claims and pay benefits. It is common when making short-term comparisons to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Benefits shown here include payments to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries (since February 1991) and payments to claimants as self-employment assistance (since June 1992).

Beneficiaries of all types of benefits

	January 1994	January 1993 to January 1994
		% change
Census metropolitan area		
St.John's	13,270	-19.7
Halifax	14,870	-5.5
Saint John	6,100	-11.1
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	12,530	-5.3
Québec	39,360	-3.0
Sherbrooke	8,060	-12.4
Trois-Rivières	9,520	-14.5
Montréal	160,590	-12.3
Hull	11,960	-3.9
Ottawa	17,780	-15.9
Oshawa	9,970	-8.9
Toronto	129,900	-15.9
Hamilton	18,980	-18.3
St.Catharines-Niagara	16,560	-15.0
Kitchener	11,340	-15.4
London	10,840	-27.5
Windsor	8,470	-24.8
Sudbury	7,160	-18.6
Thunder Bay	5,930	-9.6
Winnipeg	23,090	-11.6
Regina	5,520	-14.2
Saskatoon	7,700	-8.7
Calgary	27,450	-18.2
Edmonton	32,430	-8.1
Vancouver	61,820	-16.0
Victoria	9,310	-13.6

Unemployment insurance payments in January 1994 totalled $1.7 billion, down 7.7% from January 1993. Year-over-year, the average weekly payment remained virtually the same at $264.18 while the number of benefit weeks decreased 9.5% to 6.2 million.

A total of 340,000 claims (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in January 1994, down 4.0% from January 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736.

The January 1994 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for November 1993, December 1993 and January 1994, will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment insurance statistics

		January 1993	November 1993	December 1993	January 1994	December 1993 to January 1994
Regular benefits		seasonally adjusted				% change
Beneficiaries	'000	1,141	1,023 r	1,015p	975p	-3.9
Amount paid	$'000	1,279,200	1,145,332	1,145,622	1,117,022	-2.5
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,996	4,483	4,481	4,392	-2.0
		January 1993	November 1993	December 1993	January 1994	January 1993 to January 1994
		unadjusted				% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,562	1,139 r	1,264 p	1,383p	-11.4
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,330	923r	1,029p	1,151p	-13.5
Claims received	'000	355	386	350	340	-4.0
Amount paid	$'000	1,834,837	1,349,944	1,457,611	1,693,509	-7.7
Weeks of benefits	'000	6,833	5,088	5,436	6,181	-9.5
Average weekly benefit	$	264.30	257.77	262.01	264.18	0.0

p Preliminary figures.
r Revised figures.
"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness). ■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

January 1994 (Preliminary)

Natural gas production rose 10.7% and crude oil production rose 9.1% from January 1993, reflecting robust exports and a sharp rise in domestic demand. Record cold weather in most of Canada caused the increase in domestic demand. Exports of natural gas rose 18.4% from January 1993, while crude oil exports were up 12.5%.

Crude oil

Production of crude oil increased 9.1% from January 1993, to 9.2 million cubic metres.

Crude oil exports were up 12.5% from January 1993, to 4.6 million cubic metres.

Imports of crude oil increased 28.4% to 3.7 million cubic metres in January 1994. Increased demand in the United States for Canadian refined-petroleum products contributed to the rise in crude oil imports.

Refinery receipts of crude oil in January were up 14.3% to 7.1 million cubic metres. Strong demand for refined petroleum products in January led to the increase.

Note to users

The crude petroleum and natural gas industry (SIC 071) is an important sector of the economy, especially in Western Canada. In 1993, the total value of crude oil and natural gas production amounted to $21.2 billion, of which $12.7 billion was exported. (Crude oil production was valued at $11.2 billion and natural gas production at $10.0 billion.) The industry employs 35,000 and has annual capital expenditures of $6.5 billion.

Natural gas

Production of natural gas rose 10.7% from January 1993, to 12.1 billion cubic metres.

Natural gas exports increased 18.4% from January 1993, to 6.5 billion cubic metres.

Domestic sales of natural gas advanced 9.9% from January 1993, to 8.2 billion cubic metres. The sharp increase was largely due to record cold weather throughout most of Canada in January.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The January 1994 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available the last week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude oil and natural gas

	January 1993	January 1994	January 1993 to January 1994
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	8 420.1	9 186.9	9.1
Exports	4 100.7	4 612.2	12.5
Imports	2 892.0	3 713.4	28.4
Refinery receipts	7 529.4	8 604.3	14.3
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[2]			
Marketable production	10 936.6	12 101.7	10.7
Exports	5 498.2	6 507.4	18.4
Canadian sales[3]	7 450.6	8 185.5	9.9

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
3 *Includes direct sales.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Occupation According to the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification

1991 Census Technical Reports

Occupation According to the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification, the fifth report from the new 1991 Census Technical Reports Series is now available.

The Technical Reports Series examines the quality of the 1991 Census data and informs users of the following: the conceptual framework and definitions used in data collection; any unusual circumstances that may influence the data; principal sources of error; and, where possible, the size of the error.

To obtain a copy of *Occupation According to the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification* (92-339E, $20), which examines the quality of occupational data, see "How to Order Publications."

For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Asphalt Roofing

February 1994

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 414 602 metric bundles in February 1994, a 7.7% increase from 1 313 699 metric bundles a year earlier.

For January to February 1994, shipments totalled 2 893 821 metric bundles, up 0.9% from 2 868 183 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The February 1994 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Campus Bookstores

1992-93

During the 1992-93 academic year, retail sales of campus bookstores totalled $469 million, a 5% increase from the 1991-92 academic year.

Of the total net sales, textbooks accounted for 64%, other books 8%, stationery and supplies 9% and miscellaneous items 19%.

The 1992-93 issue of *Campus Bookstores* (63-219, $22) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Apples and Apple Products

1992

Data for 1992 on the pack of processed apples are now available.

Pack of Apples and Apple Products, 1992 (32-241, $13) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Carpet, Mat and Rug Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the carpet, mat and rug industry (SIC 1921) totalled $710.0 million, up 1.6% from $698.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5431.

Data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Canvas and Related Products Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the canvas and related products industry (SIC 1931) totalled $140.0 million, down 3.3% from $144.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5432.

Data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Contract Textile Dyeing and Finishing Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the contract textile dyeing and finishing industry (SIC 1992) totalled $269.4 million, down 3.9% from $280.3 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5434.

Data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Household Products of Textile Materials Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the household products of textile materials industry (SIC 1993) totalled $581.0 million, down 4.5% from $608.2 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5435.

Data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Other Commercial Printing Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other commercial printing industries (SIC 2819) totalled $5,190.8 million, up 0.7% from $5,156.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5498.

Data for this industry will be released in *Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries* (36-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Platemaking, Typesetting and Bindery Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the platemaking, typesetting and bindery industry (SIC 2821) totalled $1,188.6 million, down 0.9% from $1,199.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5499.

Data for this industry will be released in *Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries* (36-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Other Stamped and Pressed Metal Products Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other stamped and pressed metal products industries (SIC 3049) totalled $1,859.9 million, up 1.8% from $1,827.3 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5526.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Plastic Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for plastic parts and accessories for motor vehicles industry (SIC 3256) totalled $1,107.4 million, up 7.3% from $1,032.1 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5560.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Other Motor Vehicle Accessories, Parts and Assemblies Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other motor vehicle accessories, parts and assemblies industries (SIC 3259) totalled $5,224.5 million, up 7.8% from $4,844.9 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5562.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Shipbuilding and Repair Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the shipbuilding and repair industry (SIC 3271) totalled $1,167.5 million, down 15.2% from $1,376.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5564.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Boatbuilding and Repair Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the boatbuilding and repair industry (SIC 3281) totalled $221.3 million, down 11.7% from $250.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5565.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Other Electrical Industrial Equipment Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other electrical industrial equipment industries (SIC 3379) totalled $744.3 million, down 13.5% from $860.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5582.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Other Electrical Products Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other electrical products industries not elsewhere classified (SIC 3399) totalled $517.2 million, up 0.9% from $512.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5586.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Other Chemical Products Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other chemical products industries not elsewhere classified (SIC 3799) totalled $2,076.5 million, up 5.3% from $1,972.1 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6882.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Sporting Goods Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sporting goods industry (SIC 3931) totalled $702.5 million, up 3.9% from $675.9 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6890.

Data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Telephone Statistics, 1992.
Catalogue number 56-203
(Canada: $36; United States: US$43;
Other Countries: US$50).

Service Industries Service Bulletin: Automobile and Truck Rental and Leasing Industry, 1989-1991.
Catalogue number 63-015
(Canada: $7.20/$43; United States: US$8.65/US$52;
Other Countries: US$10/US$60).

Traveller Accommodation Statistics, 1989-1991.
Catalogue number 63-204
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26;
Other Countries: US$31).

Campus Bookstores, Academic Year 1992-93.
Catalogue number 63-219
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26;
Other Countries: US$31).

Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds, Third Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 74-001
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53;
Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

Occupation, 1991 Census Technical Reports.
Catalogue number 92-339E
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24;
Other Countries: US$28).

Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Newfoundland—Part B, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-302
(Canada: $70; United States: US$84;
Other Countries: US$98).

Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Prince Edward Island—Part B, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-309
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54;
Other Countries: US$63).

Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Nova Scotia—Part B, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-313
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54;
Other Countries: US$63).

Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in New Brunswick—Part B, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-320
(Canada: $60; United States: US$72;
Other Countries: US$84).

Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Quebec—Part B, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-326
(Canada: $185; United States: US$222;
Other Countries: US$259).
Available in a few days.

Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Ontario—Part B, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-338
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Other Countries: US$182).
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Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Manitoba—Part B, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-359
(Canada: $60; United States: US$72;
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Catalogue number 95-366
(Canada: $125; United States: US$150;
Other Countries: US$175).

Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Alberta—Part B, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-373
(Canada: $70; United States: US$84;
Other Countries: US$98).

Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in British Columbia—Part B, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-385
(Canada: $70; United States: US$84;
Other Countries: US$98).

(continued on page 15)

Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Yukon—Part B, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-396
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42;
Other Countries: US$49).

Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in the Northwest Territories—Part B, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 95-398
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42;
Other Countries: US$49).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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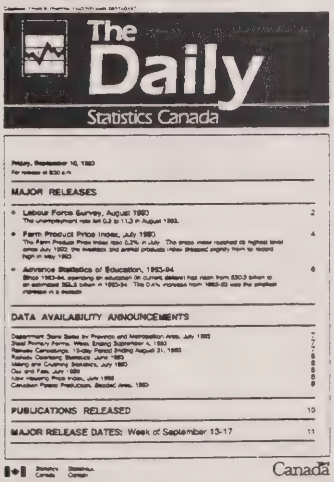

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 31, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

January 1994

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost inched ahead 0.1% after increasing by 0.6% in November and 0.5% in December. Goods production rebounded 0.5% following a flat December, but the growth was concentrated in several energy-related industries and was related to the cold weather. Excluding these industries, goods output dropped 0.7% in January. Output of services was unchanged after gaining 0.5% in November and 0.7% in December.

Goods-producing industries

A sharp advance in output by utilities was largely responsible for the gain in goods production. Smaller increases were recorded in mining and forestry. Moderate cutbacks in manufacturing and construction restrained the advance, as did small declines in agriculture and fishing.

Output by utilities soared 7.6% after weakening in November and December. Electric power utilities boosted production 7.0% as very cold weather substantially increased demand for electricity. Output by gas distributors, who are about one-quarter the size of the power utilities, surged 14.1%. Exports of electricity and natural gas to the United States also increased sharply.

Mining output rose 1.0% after declining in two of the previous three months. Producers of crude oil and natural gas boosted production 4.2% and were responsible for most of the gain, which was concentrated in natural gas production. Operators of iron mines raised production 17.1% following a similar decline in December. Metal mines excluding gold reduced output for a fifth consecutive month; in January, production slumped 16.9% due to temporary closures. Nickel production was affected the most. Producers of potash and coal also cut output sharply.

In manufacturing, output fell 0.4% after growing 0.8% a month on average between August and December 1993. (Employment in manufacturing also dropped in January but rebounded in February.) Ten of 21 major groups recorded lower output in January compared with five in November and eight in December. Manufacturers of primary metals, chemicals, and paper and allied products reduced output the most. Higher production of metal fabricated and wood products partly offset the losses.

A 3.5% decline in production of primary metals was concentrated in the smelting and refining industry. Smelters and refiners slashed output 9.7% as production, notably of nickel, was curbed by temporary closures. Manufacturers of aluminum also reduced output as world supply continued to exceed demand, and prices remained low. Producers of iron and steel increased output 1.6% despite lower shipments to most of their customers.

Production of chemical products fell 1.9%, its second consecutive monthly decline. Manufacturers of industrial chemicals cut output by 4.7%, reflecting a temporary closure. Manufacturers of soaps and cleaning products reduced output 6.5%. Shipments in this industry have dropped in four of the last five months, while unfilled orders have sagged since June 1993.

Output of paper and allied products dropped 1.1% after advancing in each of the last four months. The weakness in January was widespread, but a 0.7% reduction in the production of pulp and paper accounted for half the overall decline. Pulp output fell 2.2% as manufacturers continued to draw from inventory to meet demand. Production of newsprint slipped 0.6%, continuing to fluctuate around a flat trend. Higher consumption and lower inventories of paper in the United States may spur increased production in Canada.

Manufacturers of metal fabricated products raised output 2.2% following a 1.1% decline in December. Metal stamping and hardware production increased the most.

Wood production rose 1.6%, bolstered by a 1.5% advance in the sawmill industry. Inventories of lumber soared due to lower shipments to the United States, where the cold weather slowed activity on residential projects. Shipments of lumber were also disrupted by the dockworkers' strike in British Columbia during the last week of January. Manufacturers of veneer and plywood also contributed to the strength.

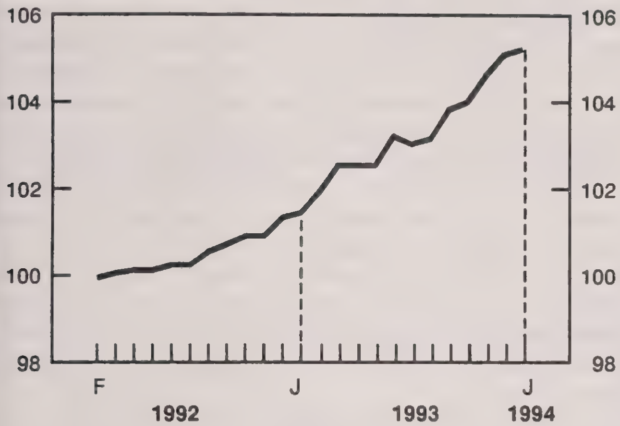
Production of transportation equipment was unchanged in January, and has remained at about the same level since October 1993. Motor vehicle assembly fell 1.3% as temporary plant closures for retooling continued to curtailed production. Some plants were reopened in January, but a return to full production is not expected until later this year. Manufacturers of parts marginally reduced output following several sharp increases.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

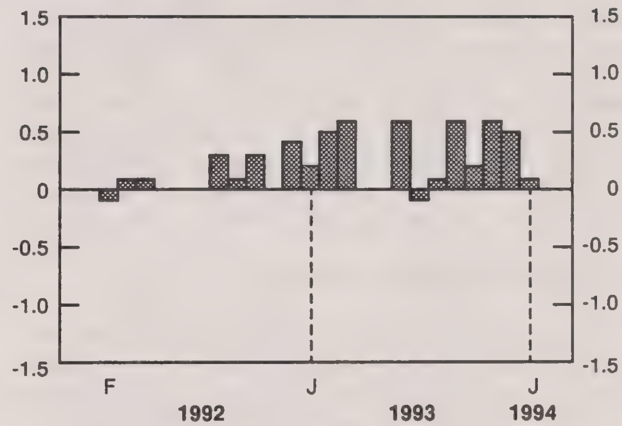
Total economy

Index (January 1992 = 100)



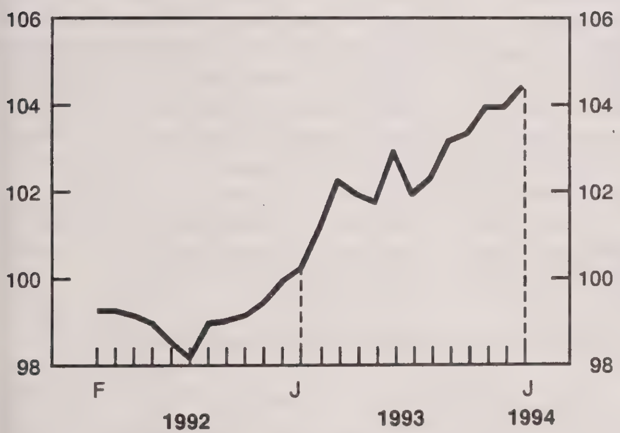
Total economy

% change



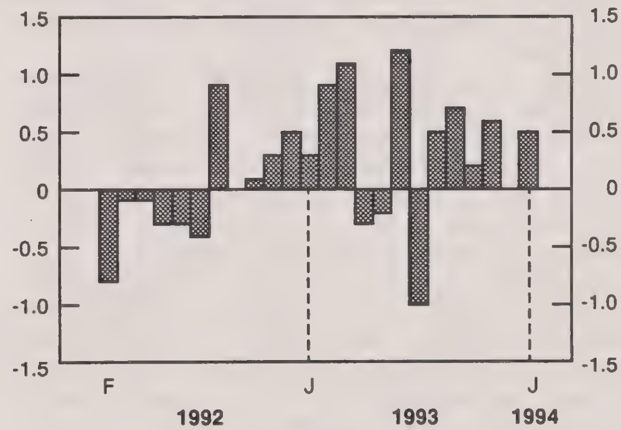
Goods

Index (January 1992 = 100)



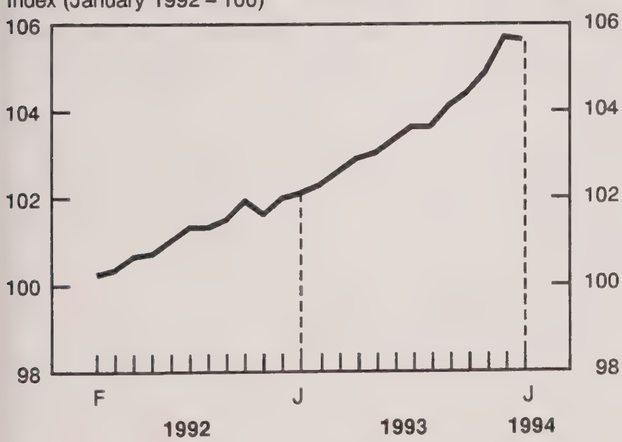
Goods

% change



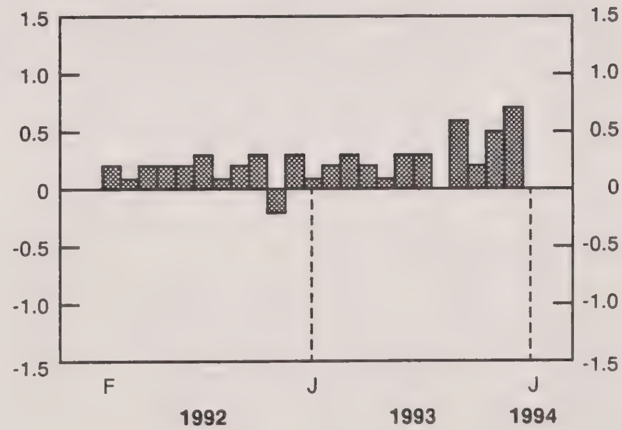
Services

Index (January 1992 = 100)



Services

% change



Construction declined 0.3% following four consecutive monthly advances. Activity on engineering projects continued to improve, but the gain was more than offset by declines in residential and non-residential construction. Activity on industrial buildings, which contributed to the growth in non-residential construction in 1993, has been almost unchanged since November 1993. Activity on commercial and public projects continued to slide. After strengthening for several months, construction of apartments fell and, combined with a decline in the construction of single dwellings, residential construction receded 1.4% in January.

Services-producing industries

Community, business and personal services, wholesale trade, and transportation and storage services were responsible for most of the slower growth in services. Education services, affected by temporary closures, and communications also contributed to the weakness. Gains in the finance group, retail trade, and government services offset these losses.

Output of community, business and personal services fell 0.7% following increases in November and December. Declines in amusement, and accommodation and food services accounted for most of the drop. Output for these two industries was lower than a year earlier. Lower output in business and health services reinforced the weakness.

Wholesalers lost 0.9% in sales following growth averaging 1.5% a month between September and December. Sales fell for seven of 11 trade groups. Sales of farm machinery and other machinery and equipment accounted for two-thirds of the decline as a federal tax credit for investment in machinery and equipment expired at the end of December.

Transportation and storage services fell 1.2%. Transportation services dropped 2.6%—reflecting declines in rail, truck, and water transport. Railway transportation tumbled 6.6% offsetting the gain in December. Carloadings of grain, coal and coke, and lumber dropped the most. Trucking declined 1.6% as lower shipments by manufacturers and wholesalers reduced demand. Output of pipelines rebounded 5.5% following declines in the previous two months. Throughput of natural gas jumped 5.9% as domestic and foreign demand soared due to the cold weather.

Finance, insurance and real estate services slowed to a 0.6% gain after increasing 1.4% on average in the previous two months. Activity by mutual funds and securities brokers continued to advance, but sales by mutual funds slowed considerably following three strong increases. Real estate activities fell after sharp gains in the previous two months.

Retail sales rose rapidly for a second consecutive month, gaining 1.1% after a 0.9% increase in December. Only four of 18 trade groups recorded lower sales in January. Retailers of automotive parts and general merchandise stores posted the largest increases. Lower sales by retailers of furniture and household appliances and by motor vehicle dealers moderated the overall gain. Although total motor vehicles sales fell in January, sales of models built in North America continued to progress.

Government services rebounded 0.8% after declining 0.9% in December, when several provincial administrations implemented forced holidays.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The January 1994 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) will be released in April.

For further information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost by industry

	January 1993	October 1993	November 1993	December 1993	January 1994
	$ millions at 1986 prices				
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Total economy	**508,958.9**	**521,827.0**	**524,726.6**	**527,212.9**	**527,994.0**
Goods-producing industries	170,021.9	175,331.1	176,379.2	176,298.1	177,244.7
Services-producing industries	338,937.0	346,495.9	348,347.4	350,914.8	350,749.3
Business sector	**415,614.5**	**429,233.9**	**432,219.9**	**435,068.1**	**435,760.7**
Goods	169,052.7	174,343.1	175,387.4	175,287.0	176,232.9
Agriculture	11,164.2	11,999.9	11,948.6	11,984.8	11,907.4
Fishing and trapping	823.1	737.4	726.4	709.5	698.7
Logging	3,291.4	3,282.3	3,263.1	3,242.7	3,354.1
Mining	20,064.5	21,912.6	22,056.2	21,527.1	21,751.6
Manufacturing	90,635.1	93,415.8	94,175.5	94,621.9	94,246.4
Construction	27,575.6	27,410.5	27,654.3	27,926.8	27,832.6
Other utility industries	15,498.8	15,584.6	15,563.3	15,274.2	16,442.1
Services	246,561.8	254,890.8	256,832.5	259,781.1	259,527.8
Transportation and storage	21,874.2	23,087.0	22,897.5	23,134.0	22,867.5
Communications	19,278.1	19,593.2	19,851.2	20,123.7	20,041.9
Wholesale trade	30,849.5	32,606.8	33,182.4	33,624.3	33,312.2
Retail trade	30,808.1	31,143.2	31,124.7	31,413.5	31,748.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	83,121.7	87,397.5	88,395.9	89,995.3	90,520.0
Community, business and personal services	60,630.2	61,063.1	61,380.8	61,490.3	61,037.7
Non-business sector	**93,344.4**	**92,593.1**	**92,506.7**	**92,144.8**	**92,233.3**
Goods	969.2	988.0	991.8	1,011.1	1,011.8
Services	92,375.2	91,605.1	91,514.9	91,133.7	91,221.5
Government services	34,202.4	33,688.4	33,643.9	33,326.2	33,595.9
Community and personal services	54,567.8	54,279.6	54,273.5	54,243.5	54,050.8
Other services	3,605.0	3,637.1	3,597.5	3,564.0	3,574.8
Other aggregations					
Industrial production	127,167.6	131,901.0	132,786.8	132,434.3	133,451.9
Non-durable manufacturing	41,834.2	42,192.8	42,460.9	42,334.8	42,080.7
Durable manufacturing	48,800.9	51,223.0	51,714.6	52,287.1	52,165.7

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Youth Custody in Canada

1992-93

This report profiles youth custody in 1992-93, and summarizes trends in custodial dispositions. In 1992-93, custodial dispositions were ordered in youth courts in about one-third (31%) of all cases resulting in convictions. In 1992-93, the average daily count of youths in custodial facilities across the country was 4,734, a 7% increase from 1991-92. Of those youths in custody, 38% were held in secure custody, 44% in open custody and 18% were on remand.

The Vol. 14, No. 11 issue of *Juristat: Youth Custody in Canada, 1992-93* (85-002, $3.60/$65) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023 or toll-free 1-800-387-2231). ■

1991 Census Technical Reports: Labour Force Activity, Income, and Coverage

Three new reports from the 1991 Census Technical Reports Series are now available: *Labour Force Activity, Income, and Coverage*.

The Technical Reports Series examines the quality of the 1991 Census data and informs users of the following: the conceptual framework and definitions used in data collection; any unusual circumstances that may influence the data; principal sources of error; and, where possible, the size of the error.

The reports released today examine the quality of the income and labour force activity data as well as data coverage issues.

To obtain a copy of *Labour Force Activity* (92-337E, $20), *Income* (92-340E, $20) or *Coverage* (92-341E, $20), see "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending March 26, 1994 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending March 26, 1994 totalled 237 667 tonnes, down 13.4% from the week-earlier 274 364 tonnes and down 16.0% from the year-earlier 282 826 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 3 106 794 tonnes, a 5.0% decrease from 3 271 844 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

January 1994

Coal production totalled 6 209 kilotonnes in January 1994, up 10.8% from January 1993.

Exports in January rose to 1 751 kilotonnes, up 10.6% from January 1993; imports increased 100.0% to 10 kilotonnes.

Coke production in January 1994 decreased to 272 kilotonnes, down 13.0% from January 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The January 1994 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the last week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

January 1994

Net generation of electric energy in January 1994 increased to 54 976 gigawatt hours (GW.h), up 7.6% from January 1993. Record cold weather throughout most of Canada in January 1994 caused net generation of electricity to increase dramatically. Exports in January jumped 35.2% to 3 529 GW.h; imports decreased from 570 GW.h to 534 GW.h.

Electric energy generation by type was as follows in January 1994: hydro 34 074 GW.h (+4.4%), nuclear 8 833 GW.h (+18.6%), and thermal conventional 12 068 GW.h (+9.5%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The January 1994 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the first week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Cement

February 1994

Manufacturers shipped 303 444 tonnes of cement in February 1994, down 6.7% from 325 369r (revised) tonnes in February 1993 but up 6.8% from 284 212r tonnes in January 1994.

For January to February 1994, shipments totalled 587 656r tonnes, up 0.9% from 582 236r tonnes during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 (series 1.1 and 1.2) and 122 (series 35).

The February 1994 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Annual Survey of Manufactures

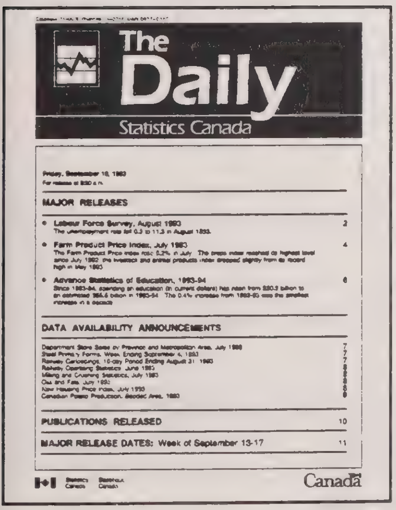
1992

Data at the national level for all industries are now available from the 1992 annual Survey of Manufactures.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5380-5586 and 6848-6899.

The data will be released in the major group publication series (catalogue numbers 32-250 to 47-250, $38 and 35-250, $53).

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993 — 2
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 — 4
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 — 6

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 10

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 — 11

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Coal Mines, 1992.
Catalogue number 26-206
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26;
Other Countries: US$31).

Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1994.
Catalogue number 61-205
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36;
Other Countries: US$42).

Construction Price Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86;
Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Youth Custody in Canada, 1992-93. Vol. 14, No. 11.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$65; United States: US$4.30/US$78;
Other Countries: US$5/US$91).

Television Viewing, 1992.
Catalogue number 87-208
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31;
Other Countries: US$36).

Labour Force Activity, 1991 Census Technical Reports.
Catalogue number 92-337E
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24;
Other Countries: US$28).

Income, 1991 Census Technical Reports.
Catalogue number 92-340E
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24;
Other Countries: US$28).

Coverage, 1991 Census Technical Reports.
Catalogue number 92-341E
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24;
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10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Local calls: (416) 973-6586
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-416-973-7475

Manitoba
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Suite 300, MacDonald Building
344 Edmonton Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 3L9

Local calls: (204) 983-4020
Toll free: 1-800-661-7828
Fax: 1-204-983-7543

Saskatchewan
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Avord Tower, 9th Floor
2002 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0R7

Local calls: (306) 780-5405
Toll free: 1-800-667-7164
Fax: 1-306-780-5403

Southern Alberta
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
First Street Plaza, Room 401
138-4th Avenue Southeast
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4Z6

Local calls: (403) 292-6717
Toll free: 1-800-563-7828
Fax: 1-403-292-4958

Alberta and the Northwest Territories
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
8th Floor, Park Square
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3B6

Local calls: (403) 495-3027
Toll free: 1-800-563-7828
Fax: 1-403-495-5318

British Columbia and the Yukon
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Sinclair Centre, Suite 300
757 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

Local calls: (604) 666-3691
Toll free: 1-800-663-1551
Fax: 1-604-666-4863

Telecommunications Device for the Hearing Impaired
Toll free: 1-800-363-7629

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: April 1994

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
April		
5	Residential Building Permits	February 1994
5	National Balance Sheet Accounts	1993
5	Canada's International Investment Position	1993
7	Help-wanted Index	March 1994
7	Estimates of Labour Income	January 1994
8	Labour Force Survey	March 1994
11	New Housing Price Index	February 1994
11	New Motor Vehicle Sales	February 1994
12	Farm Product Price Index	February 1994
14	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	February 1994
15	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	February 1994
15	Consumer Price Index (CPI)	March 1994
18	Building Permits	February 1994
19	Composite Index	March 1994
19	Canadian International Trade	February 1994
19	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	February 1994
19	Department Store Sales Advance Release	March 1994
20	Sales of Natural Gas	February 1994
22	Retail Trade	February 1994
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	February 1994
25	Wholesale Trade	February 1994
27	Industrial Product Price Index and Raw Materials Price Index	March 1994
27	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	February 1994
28	Field Crop Reporting Series: March Seeding Intentions	
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	February 1994
29	Real Gross Domestic Product By Industry at Factor Cost	February 1994
29	MAJOR RELEASE DATES	May 1994

Note: Use the command **DATES** to retrieve this schedule from **CANSIM**. For further information, contact Tim Prichard (613-951-1103), Communications Division.